

*Tahlequah
and the
Cherokee Nation
1841-1941*

by C. W. "Dub" West

No. _____

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C. W. WEST

One Hundred Years

I have endeavored to trace the fortunes of Tahlequah and the Cherokee Nation through 100 years from authorization of the town by the Cherokee Nation to Pearl Harbor. Tahlequah actually came into existence officially in October 1841 when the National Council of the Cherokee Nation passed the following resolution - "Be it enacted that the seat of government is hereby established at Tahlequah."

I trust this account will have some value and will give many a feeling of nostalgia as well as give some indication to others of the many happenings in the Capital of the Cherokee Nation during these 100 years.

I am indebted to many in connection with this effort. It would be impossible to name everyone, but there are some who have especially been helpful. Of course, each person interviewed concerning the family assisted me immeasurably. I wish to especially thank Marvin Risenhoover and his staff for the fine cooperation they have given me. No one could have done more. Two of Tahlequah's eminent historians, Dr. T.L. Ballenger and Mrs. Vaud Travis have been most kind and helpful. Lyle Bowman of the Carnegie Library and Mrs. Emmitt Wheat of the Cherokee Room of the John Vaughan Library have been especially helpful and tolerant.

Most of all, many have encouraged me from time to time. I went into this project with certain misgivings, and the encouragement of many of you has meant a great deal. It has been a very gratifying experience.

A New Capital

The newly formed National Council of the Cherokee Nation located its permanent capital October, 1841 with the following resolution - "Be it enacted that the seat of government is hereby established at Tahlequah." The act was signed by Acting Chief Andrew M. Vann, since Principal Chief John Ross was in Washington on tribal business.

Earlier Inhabitants

In prehistoric times the area around Tahlequah was inhabited by an ancient tribe living in cave-like projections in the rocks along the Illinois River and its tributaries, as evidenced by the excavations of Dr. Bell of the University of Oklahoma in the summer of 1939. James Mooney, the famous ethnologist of Smithsonian Institution, says, "the site of the future capital of the Cherokees had once been occupied by a band of Euchee Indians. This band was eliminated by an epidemic of smallpox." Mr. Mooney in making ethnological research, opened one of the graves and found there a number of Spanish and English coins which he deposited with the Smithsonian Institution. Immediately previous to the occupation of this area by the Cherokees, the Osages used it as a part of their vast hunting grounds.

The Meaning of "Tahlequah"

Several stories have been told through the years of the origin or meaning of the word "Tahlequah." One version is that soon after arriving in the new country three commissioners of the tribe were instructed to scout the area for a suitable place for their capital, and to return within a moon to report their find. At the end of the period two of them returned to the point of rendezvous. They waited several days without the third member returning, whereupon they said, "Two will do," which is supposed to be the meaning of the word "Tahlequah." Dr. Ballenger tells a story similar to the above as well as the following: Three commissioners were seated under a large white oak tree which they had determined would be a good site for their capital, when one of them looked up and saw another white oak tree. He said, "More than one" - which is translated into Cherokee as ta-la-E-que.

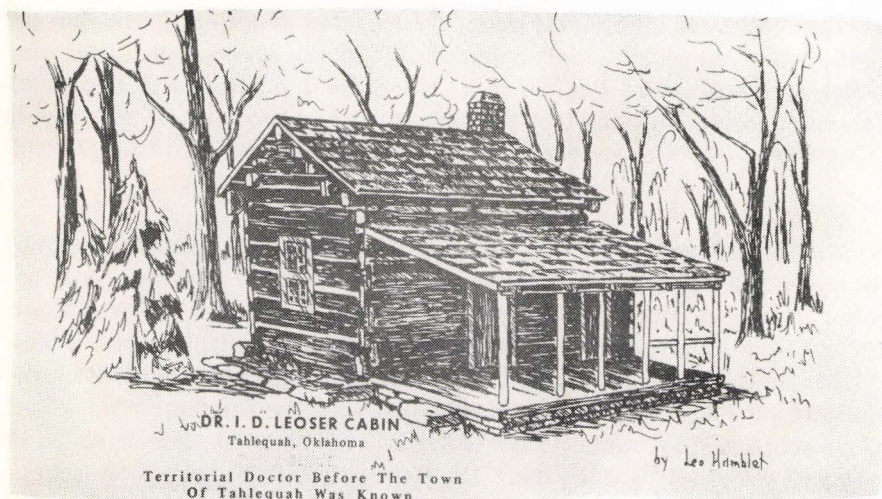
But Dr. Ballenger, as well as all other authorities I have consulted say it is more likely that Tahlequah received its name from one of the famous towns in the old country. There was a town in the land of the Eastern Cherokees that in ancient times was a city of refuge similar to that of the Hebrews. It was also the seat of government of one of the early clans - one of the seven towns. The Emperor Motoy lived in this town, generally called "Tellico," but variously spelled, Tillico, Talcoa, Tallico, Telliquo, and Talikwa. It is generally believed that their new capital was named "Tahlequah" to remind them of this famous city of old.

The Old Settlers

The Cherokees referred to as the Arkansas Cherokees or Old Settlers had been removed from Arkansas into what was to become the Cherokee Nation in 1829 as a result of the Treaty of 1828 signed by Captain John Rogers, Sequoyah, John Maw, and Black Fox.

The Trail of Tears

The last group of Cherokees were removed from their eastern holdings in the winter of 1838-39, commonly called "The Trail of Tears." Many of them settled in the vicinity of Westville, while the bulk of the remainder first settled at the fork of the Barren Fork on the Illinois, soon moving to the more healthful location of Park Hill. As time passed they distributed themselves throughout the Cherokee Nation.



DR. I. D. LEOSER CABIN
Tahlequah, Oklahoma
Territorial Doctor Before The Town
Of Tahlequah Was Known

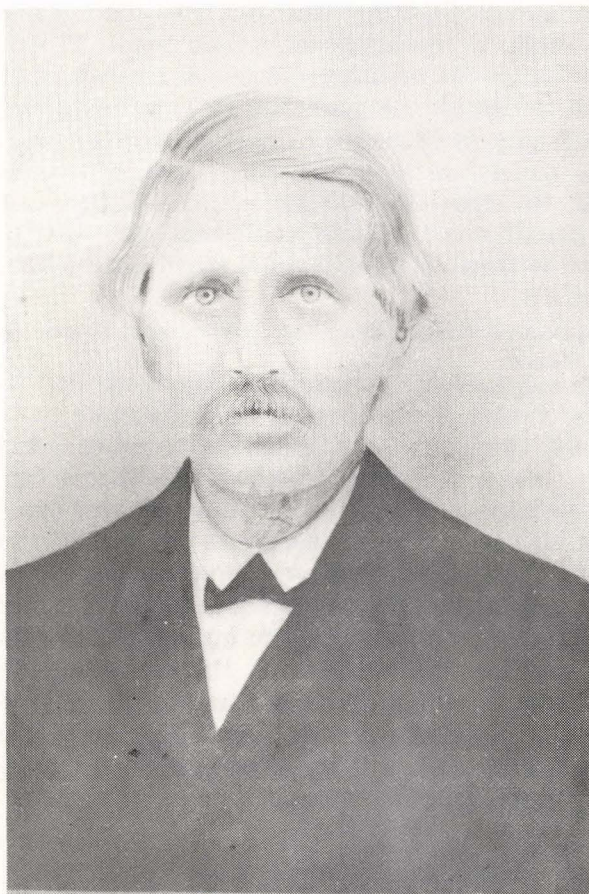
A Link with the Past

A cabin overlooking the campus of Northeastern State University is a link with the past extending back to Tahlequah's beginning. It is the cabin built by Dr. Irwin W. Loeser dating back prior to the laying out of Tahle-

quah in 1943. It is currently owned by Miss Susan L. Crafton, a granddaughter of the good doctor, who has graciously made available some of his papers dating back to 1843.

Dr. Irwin D. Loeser

I.D. Loeser was born in Philadelphia in 1812. He came West as a hospital steward in the United States Army and was discharged at Fort Gibson in 1833. He came to what was to become Tahlequah in 1833 and assisted in laying out the town. He joined Cherokee Lodge No. 10 in its organization September 5, 1877. He married Susan Agnew, a Cherokee who had come to Indian Territory on the Trail of Tears. He received a letter from his mother dated August 23, 1843 as follows:



Irwin D. Loeser



Miss Sue Crafton



Mrs. Irwin D. Loeser

a letter from his mother dated August 23, 1843 as follows:

Dear Son:

"It has been two years now since I have heard from you and am feeling very anxious to hear from you and what you are doing. I wish you would write to me immediately giving me all the particulars of what you are doing and why you did not come home according to your promise in your last letter. I have nothing worth writing about except we are all well at present."

It is needless to say that he never kept that promise, as he remained in Tahlequah practicing medicine until his death September 11, 1877. According to a letter he wrote December 16, 1865 but never mailed because he "had no postage", he was captured twice during the war while going to attend the sick but was released because he was the only doctor in this area. He said that both sides robbed and plundered his possessions, accusing him of being sympathetic with the other side, but they did not harm him. They also spared his cabin. In another letter written March 25, 1876 he says that he was the doctor for the seminaries, receiving a salary of \$50 per month but that he had to furnish the medicine. He mentions in both of these last letters the difficulty of collecting his fees because the people were so poor. Among his papers are numerous statements of accounts owed him for his services. He charged \$2.00 per call. In addition to his papers, Miss Sue has her grandfather's medical saddlebags with little bottles of medicine in them. She plans to present these effects to the Cherokee National Historical Society.

Dr. Loeser's obituary appeared in the Cherokee Advocate of September 19, 1877. W.P. Boudinot, editor:

"Dr. I.D. Lozier (notice the difference in spelling), one of the first Tahlequah's first residents died Friday, September 11, 1877. He came to Tahlequah about the year 1833. Originally from Pennsylvania and of German ancestry, he came to Fort Gibson as a medical officer. His life was one of unvarying steadiness and usefulness. The writer of this who knew him for many years never knew of his having a single enemy. As proof of this fact, it may be mentioned that he lived during the war unharmed by even the wild riders and scouts from both sides who were constantly scouring the country. Thus respected, Dr. Lozier lived his life of quiet usefulness until laid on his final bed of sickness some weeks since. His last illness was a slow wasting away of his vital powers until death came to his relief. Dr. Lozier left an intelligent and interesting family with whom all acquaintances deeply sympathize in their great affliction, occasioned by the loss of this good man - father, husband, and a friend."

Miss Sue Crafton

Miss Sue Crafton, granddaughter of Dr. I.D. Loeser, is assisting us in reaching back in the history of Tahlequah by making the papers of her grandfather available and by preserving the cabin built by the good doc-

tor. She is also preserving some of the heritage of the Old West by participating in trail rides. At 82 she rides with the best of them and has received many trophies for her activities.

Conciliation and a Constitution

There was discord between the newly removed Cherokees and the Old Settlers. Each felt that its leadership should be superior to the other. It was through the diplomacy of Sequoyah and Reverend Jesse Bushyhead that the matter was settled. The conference culminated in September of 1839 with the adoption of a constitution written by William Shorey Coodey.

The Great Council of 1843

One of the most important events in the long history of Tahlequah occurred in the summer of 1843 with the meeting of the "Great Council of 1843." Quoting from the account of this council when a similar one was held in Fort Gibson in 1888, we have the following which appeared in the Indian Arrow, dated June 19, 1888 -- "It has been customary from time immemorial for Indian tribes to meet together around council fires, smoke the pipe, join the hands of friendship, discourse upon and devise measures conducive to the ends of peace or war, as circumstances might direct. The first large gathering of the kind, with which we are familiar, was the council called together in 1843. An unsettled condition of affairs existed among portions of some of the tribes; distrust was mingled with ignorance of the temper and spirits of others. The whites on the border were also ignorant and suspicious of the sentiments of those who had been so rudely thrust from their native homes, as had the Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws. Troops were kept in Forts Smith, Gibson, Scott, and Leavenworth. There was a restless, uneasy feeling. In frontier between the whites and Indians and the Indians themselves, the council referred to was called. The Cherokees, who rank as the oldest brother among the Indian tribes, took the initiative steps, sent a runner to the different tribes located from the Missouri River into the State of Texas, with messages and sticks indicating that the pathways were unobstructed and the number of days at the end of which the great council fire would be kindled at the beloved town of Tahlequah."

"The council fires extinguished in the east by reason of the great removal were rekindled, and thousands of Indians representing twenty-one nations and tribes attended. This has been referred to as the greatest all-Indian council held in North America. Tecumseh, Pontiac, and other notable chieftains, had assembled large numbers of warriors for the purposes of warfare. The one held at Tahlequah was held in the interest of peace. Resultant was a tribal compact which insured permanent peace among the many tribes of the vast Indian country."



Cherokee Indian Council painted by John Mix Stanley, March 20, 1843. This painting (17 x 24 inches) hangs in the living room of Mr. Pierce M. Butler, Nashville, Tennessee.

“Many noted persons attended the great council as visitors. One of these was James Mix Stanley, painter of western scenes and portraits. Among the few pictures saved from destruction by fire a few years ago when the priceless Stanley Collection was all but lost, is one which depicts scenes of the great council at Tahlequah. It was at this council when it drew to a close, that the famous Major George Lowery, assistant chief of the Cherokees, exemplified “the language of wampum” exhibiting the wampum belts which had been brought from Johnson Hall in New York to the old Cherokee Nation three quarters of a century previously.”

Town Surveyed and Cabins Built

One hundred and sixty acres of land were designated by the Cherokee Nation on which to build their new capital, and the land was surveyed in 1843. The Cherokee Advocate indicated that previous to this “a number of cabins had been thrown up without much regard for order, but with the laying out of the town a number of lots were sold to citizens of the Nation, and these cabins were remodeled and others built.”

The Cherokee Advocate

The dream of the leaders of the Cherokee Nation was realized September 26, 1844 when the first issue of their national Newspaper, the Cherokee Advocate came off the press. William P. Ross, who was later to be prin-

principal chief, was the first editor and F. H. Harris was the printer. The format was similar to that of the Cherokee Phoenix in that it was the official organ of the Cherokee Nation. The latter had Elias Boudinot as editor. It had been confiscated in 1836 by the State of Georgia because of its influence in resisting the onslaughts of that state against the Cherokee Nation.

Content of the Advocate

As indicated above, the format and content of the Advocate were similar to that of the Phoenix. Matters of importance concerning the Cherokee Nation were given, including the listing of its officials; admonitions were given for better living, with emphasis on temperance; poems and prose selections were often included; and some news was given of the outside world. The first issue had the following: "The World without a Bible," a poem by F. B. Graham, "Morse's Electro-magnetic Telegraph," "The Fate of Humming Bird - or the Buffalo Hunt," "A Dead Forest in Oregon," "Massacre on a South Sea Island," the obituary of Jane Coodey, wife of Joseph Coodey, the eldest sister of Chief John Ross, also that of Charles Coodey, President of the National Council and Hunter Langley, a member of the Council from Skin Bayou.

Members of the National Council

The members of the National Council were given as follows:

John Ross, Principal Chief

George Lowery, Assistant Chief

Legislative:

Skin Bayou District: Committee - John Benge, James Brown

Council - Tobacco Will, Hunter Langley, James Payne

Illinois District: Committee - John Drew, William Drew

Council - Archibald Fields, John Brewer, Richard Drew

Canadian District: Committee - William Dutch, Joseph Talley

Council - Dar-lah-se-ne, Oo-soo-dy, Lightning Bug Bowles

Flint District: Committee - Samuel Downing, Jesse Russell

Council - David Downing, Chu-noo-luh-hus-ky, Bark Flute

Going Snake District: Committee - Thomas Foreman, Young Glass

Council - De-nah-la-whi-stah, Six Killer, William Proctor

Tahlequah District: Committee - John Spears, James Sanders

Council - John Riley, Hair Conrad, Archibald Campbell

Delaware District: Committee - Moses Daniel, Old Fields

Council - Hanging Charles, Goo-lah-chi, Choo-wo-cha-kuh

Saline District: Committee - Charles Coodey, Beaver Carrier

Council - Fish Tail, Oo-soo-ya-duh, Chuwaloogee

Charles Coodey, President of the National Council

James M. Payne, Speaker of the Council

Supreme Court - Jesse Bushyhead, Chief Justice

Associates - John Thompson, Adair, George Hicks, Moses Parris, Thomas Pegg, Robert Daniel, Clerk

Circuit Judges - John Thorn, Thomas J. Pack

District Courts:

Skin Bayou District: Michael Waters, Judge; George Lowery, Sheriff; Joseph Blackbird, Solicitor

Illinois District: James Soo-we-cul-lee, Judge; Alex Foreman, Sheriff; Daniel Spencer, Solicitor

Canadian District: R. G. Anderson, Judge; James Mackay, Sheriff, Lewis Riley, Solicitor

Flint District: Eli Smith, Judge; William Griffin, Sheriff; Brush-heap, Solicitor

Going Snake District: Moses Downing, Judge; George Scraper, Sheriff; Young Squirrel, Solicitor

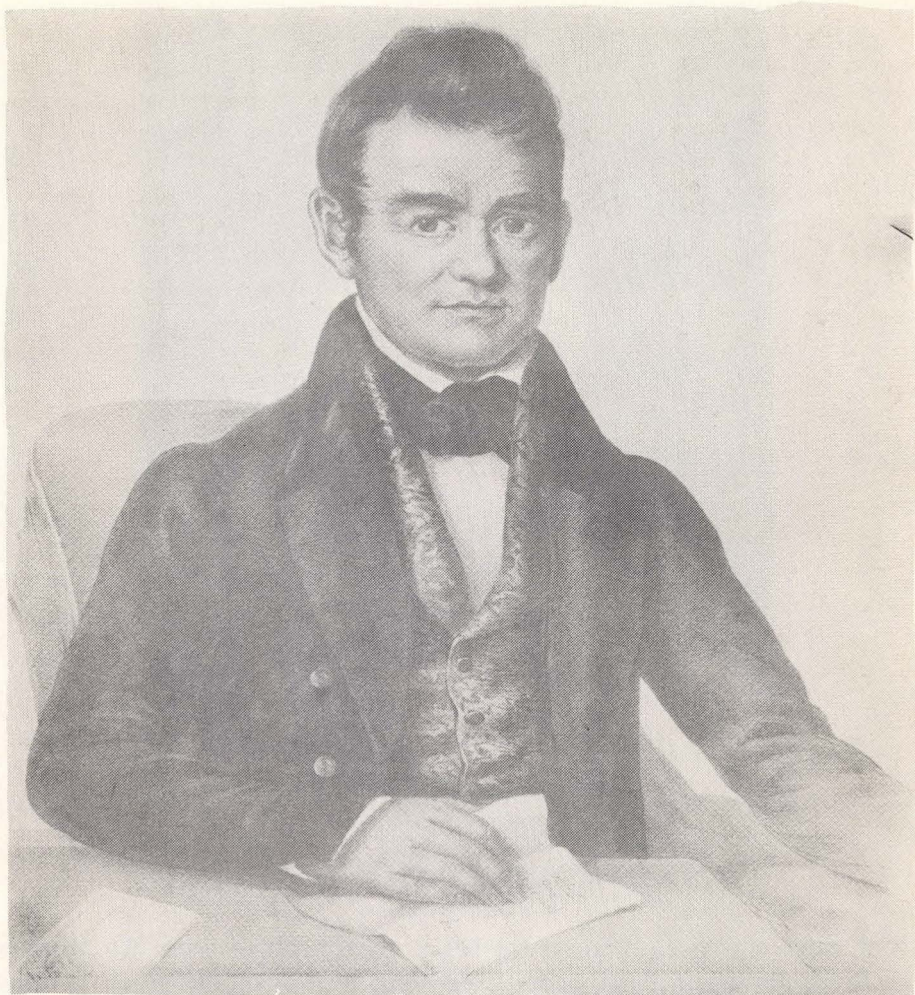
Tahlequah District - Riley Keys, Judge; Benjamin Downing, Sheriff; LeRoy Keys, Solicitor

Delaware District: James Kell, Judge; Jess Cochran, Sheriff; Anderson Springston, Solicitor

David Carter, Superintendent of Schools

Chief John Ross

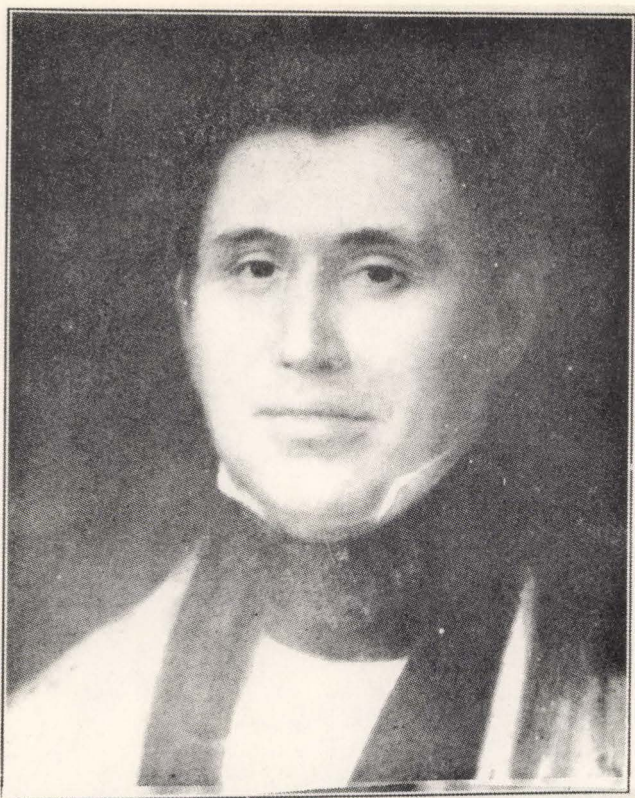
John Ross was born October 3, 1790 near Lookout Mountain. His father, Daniel Ross was Scotch, and his mother was Cherokee. He was educated in Kingston, Tennessee. He became President of the National Council in October of 1819, which position he held for eight years. He became the Assistant Chief in 1827, and became Principal Chief in 1828. His first wife, Quatie Martin Ross, a Cherokee, died near Little Rock on the Trail of Tears in March of 1839. He later married Mary Brian Stapler. He was the host of the spectacular gathering of the "Great Council" in 1843. Thoburn in "A History of Oklahoma" sums up his life as follows: "His long administration of forty years as Principal Chief is said to have been autocratic and imperial, rather than republican or representative, but his method of governing was at all times as well adapted to the circumstances as possible. He was a wonderful chief, and led his people better than any other contemporary executive did." Meserve gives this appraisal of him: "His career is a study in personal leadership of the highest character."



Chief John Ross

Reverend Jesse Bushyhead

Jesse Bushyhead was born in 1804 in an East Tennessee town named Unaduti. He attended a mission school taught by Reverend Evan Jones nearby, later assisting Reverend Jones in the translation of the Bible. He also acted as an interpreter for Reverend Jones and was considered one of the best interpreters in the Cherokee Nation. Reverend Bushyhead led one of the parties to this area in the Removal from the east in 1838-39. His daughter, Eliza, later to become famous in her own right, was born January 3,



REV. JESSE BUSHYHEAD
1804-1844

FROM A PORTRAIT PAINTED IN WASHINGTON
COURTESY OF HIS GRANDDAUGHTER, MRS. J. W. MCSPADEN
OF TAHLEQUAH, OKLA.

1839 while the group waited for better conditions to cross the Mississippi River. Reverend Bushyhead, along with Sequoyah, did much to bring about harmony when the Eastern and Western Cherokees united into a common government. It is said that he was the only person that could walk down the streets of Tahlequah and converse with the Ridge or Ross adherents without the other becoming suspicious. Ethan Allen Hitchcock said the following of him December 21, 1841: "Reverend Bushyhead is universally loved and respected. His mere opinion in the Nation has great weight, and his persuasion on any subject can win the people to his views. He is a fairminded, sensible man and is the most successful to the native preachers."

Sequoyah

Sequoyah, often called George Guess, left the Cherokee Nation in 1842. He was searching for the "Lost Cherokees" who were supposed to have mi-



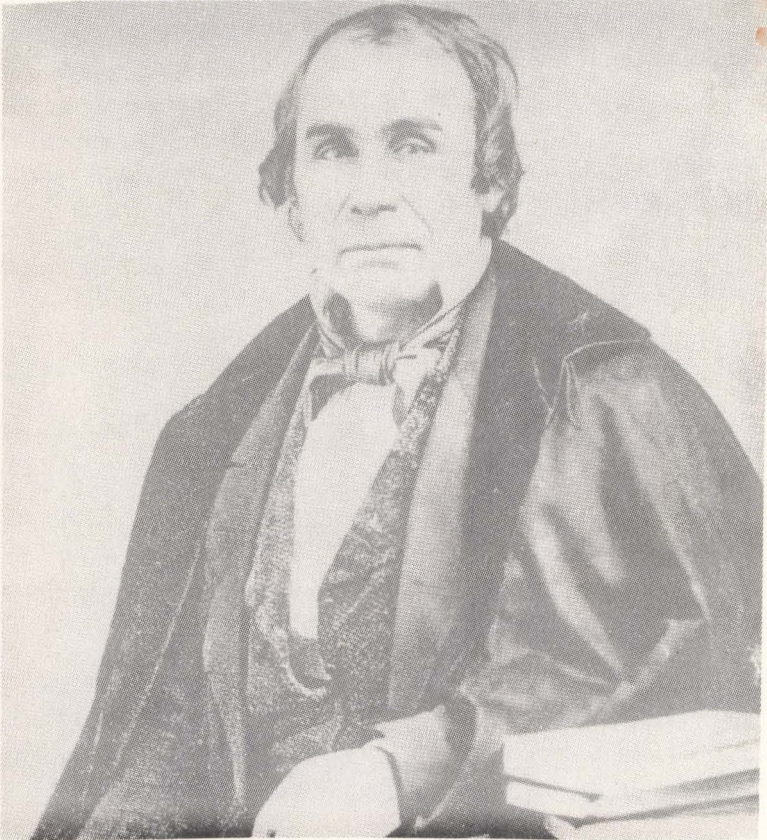
Sequoyah, The Teacher or As the Tracks Talk — by Willard Stone
Depicting Sequoyah Teaching a Cherokee Boy and Girl How to Read
by Comparing Syllabary Characters to Animal and Bird Tracks. From
the collections of the Oklahoma Historical Society Museum.

Annual Temperance Meeting

It was announced in the October 5, 1844 issue of the Cherokee Advocate that the annual Temperance Meeting would be held in Tahlequah Friday, October 18th. Other articles were "How To Peel Bark," "How To Make Money," and "Pay Your Debts."

Cherokee Bible Society

Another notice in the October 5th issue was that of the Cherokee Bible Society as follows: "The Cherokee Bible Society will hold its annual meeting in Tahlequah the 16th of October at 2 p.m. A general attendance is desired. Signed Stephen Foreman, Secretary."



Rev. Stephen Foreman
Courtesy of "Chronicles of Oklahoma"

Reverend Stephen Foreman

Reverend Stephen Foreman held regular services in Tahlequah in the early days of the struggling little hamlet. An article in the *Chronicles of Oklahoma* by Minta Ross Foreman entitled "He Labored with the Cherokees and Walked with God" gives a summary of the life of this man of God. He was born October 22, 1807 in the Cherokee Nation near present Rome, Georgia of Scotch-Cherokee parentage and died at Park Hill. He was considered a "gentleman of the old Southern type, a scholar of much culture and learning, a writer of prominence." He was educated at the College of Richmond, and Princeton University. He was licensed to preach September 23, 1835 by the Union Presbytery of Tennessee. He served as assistant editor of the *Cherokee Phoenix* and translated into Cherokee the New Testament, part of the Old Testament, and numerous tracts and hymns. He was associated with Brainard Mission until the Removal and was in charge of one of the wagon trains in the Removal. He organized the Cherokee Nation's Public School System, and was the first superintendent of education west of the Mississippi River. He built a home at Park Hill near Reverend Samuel A. Worcester, under whom he had studied in Georgia. He was secretary of the National Convention in session at the Illinois River Camp Grounds and was a signer of that treaty. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum. He "alone of the Presbyterian Missionaries returned to the Cherokee Nation after the Civil War." He had a little church which he called "The Church in the Woods."

Governor Butler Makes His Report

Governor Pierce M. Butler, Indian Agent, made his report in the October 5th issue of the *Advocate*. It ended with a complete financial statement of the expense of the Removal.

Report of the National Council

The report of the National Council was given in the October 12th issue. One of the items was the appropriation of \$2,775 to pay James A. Price to build the National Capitol.

The National Capitol

The first National Capitol of the Cherokees was built of wood by James A. Price, and Mr. Price was complimented highly by the *Advocate* for "doing his job." It indicated that the masonry was done by a "little Yankee," all the way from Boston. The newspaper boasted that the capitol "in the point of neatness and durability is perhaps surpassed by no building of the kind in Arkansas." Four additional log cabins were built on the grounds of the capitol to house various departments of the government.

The Mormons Arrive

According to D. C. Gideon, a number of Mormon elders traveling through the Nation arrived in Tahlequah in 1844 and were so impressed with the beauty of the surrounding country that they decided to remain and build up a society. They built a large brick and lime kiln and constructed the first brick buildings in Tahlequah, a store for Chief John Ross, a hotel for Mrs. George (Aunt Susan) Fields, and another that Gideon does not identify. The Mormons began preaching, holding services in their homes, and all went well until they became so bold as to ask to use the National Capitol in which to hold services. Their aggressive spirit was too much for the citizens and they were asked to leave Tahlequah.

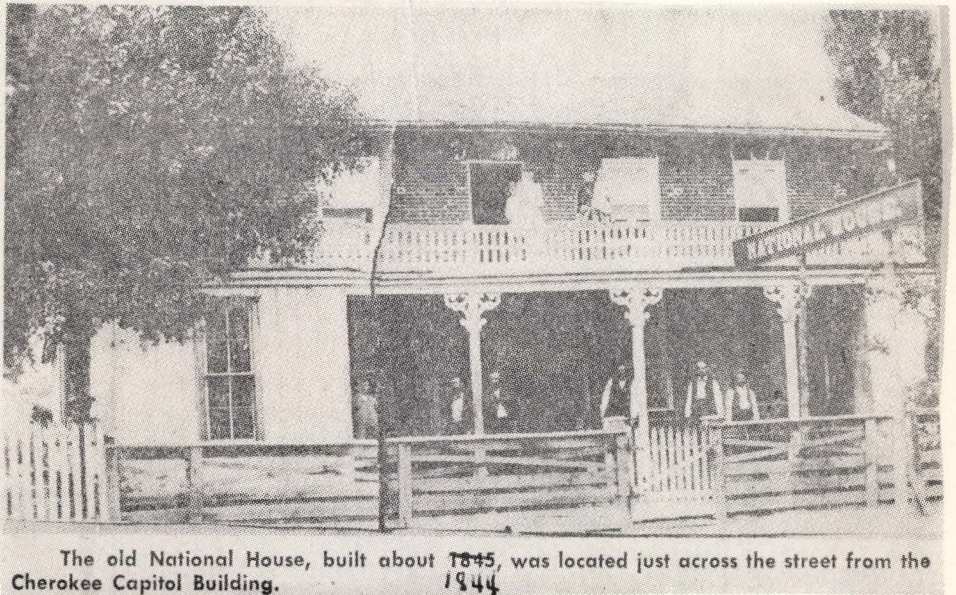


THE CHEROKEE SUPREME COURT located South of the Court House square dates from 1844 and was the legal directive of the Cherokee Nation, "the last resort of jurisprudence, and a keen dispenser of statutory justice."

The National Hotel

One of the brick buildings built by the Mormons was the National Hotel, which was immediately north of the National Capitol. It was built for Mrs. Richard Taylor, whose husband was Assistant Principal Chief of the Cherokees. Mrs. Taylor was the daughter of George Fields, who was a brother of Richard Fields, Chief of the Texas Cherokees and a half brother of Reverend Jesse Bushyhead, as well as a half brother of Judge John Martin, first Chief Justice of the Cherokee Nation. Richard Taylor was the great

grandson of Ludovac and Mary Grant. With this type of lineage and government connections, the National Hotel became the lodging house and social center for officials of the government who did not live in Tahlequah and there is no doubt but that more of the business of the Cherokee Nation was planned here than could be imagined. Upon the death of Chief Taylor, June 15, 1853, "Aunt Susan" continued to operate the hotel until she sold it to "Aunt Eliza" Bushyhead Alberty in 1889. Since Mrs. Alberty was the daughter of former Chief Justice, Reverend Jesse Bushyhead, and was the sister of Chief Dennis Wolfe Bushyhead, she was able to carry on the same tradition as that of her predecessor.



The old National House, built about 1845, was located just across the street from the Cherokee Capitol Building. 1944

Advertisements in the Advocate

The first advertisement to appear in the Cherokee Advocate was that of S. G. Turner of Van Buren, Arkansas. George Murrell began advertising very soon thereafter and was the paper's best customer for quite a while.

The Wolfe Hotel

According to Dr. J. L. Ballinger, a Jesse Wolfe operated the old Wolfe Hotel, built of logs on the north side of the square in Tahlequah prior to the building of the National Hotel. D. C. Gideon states that Reverend Young Wolfe was among the first Cherokee ministers, along with Reverend Foremen, to preach in Tahlequah. We do not know whether or not there is any connection between these.

Our Town

The October 19, 1844 issue of the Cherokee Advocate gives an excellent description of early Tahlequah as follows: "At present everything about our Town is life and animation. Tahlequah, the place whence we hail, is situated some 18 miles east of Fort Gibson. It became the seat of government in 1839 after the reunion of the Eastern and Western branches of the Cherokee Family. The location of the Town is central and beautiful and combines the advantages of good health, excellent spring water, and a plentiful supply of timber for firewood and purposes of building. The surrounding country is, in our opinion, of surpassing beauty, presenting a diversity of mountains, woodland, and prairie scenery.

After it became the seat of government, a number of "log cabins" were "thrown up" about the place without, however, much regard to order, as they were designed for the temporary accommodation of those engaged in the transaction of public business. But a regular Town having been laid off last winter, and a number of lots sold to citizens of the Nation, these cabins were remodeled and others built, which will present a better appearance. A few houses have, however, been already been erected and others are in contemplation of the "jam up kind."

A Marriage

The announcement of a marriage was given of J. H. Johnson, Esq., of Clarksville, Arkansas to Miss Ann Olivia Newton of Park Hill at Cane Hill, Arkansas. Reverend Sam Harris performed the ceremony. Miss Newton was the daughter of Reverend Sam Newton, who is credited with establishing the Mission at the Fork of the Illinois as well as the Park Hill Missions. He left the Tahlequah area in 1847, becoming postmaster at Boonesborough, Washington County, Arkansas.

Flourishing Mercantile Business

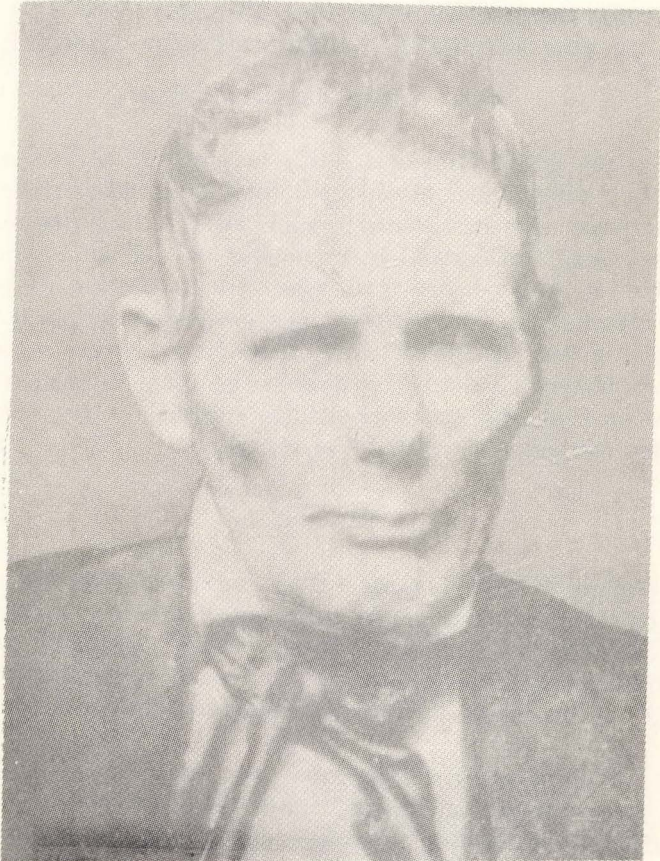
The following obituary was concerning a Tahlequah merchant or one in the vicinity: "Died at his residence, Claibourne Runyan, who was originally from Tennessee but has resided for years in this country, of which he became a citizen only a few months since. At the time of his death, he was doing a flourishing mercantile business."

Indian Missionary Conference

Announcement was made October 19, 1844 that the Indian Missionary Conference was to be held at Riley's Chapel on the 23rd. Bishop Thomas A. Morris was expected to attend the conference.

Invention of a New Alphabet

An article was reprinted in the Advocate from the "Annals of Education for 1832" October 26th, in which Elias Boudinot quotes most of the lecture that Samuel Lorenzo Knapp gave as a result of his interview with Sequoyah when he was in Washington in 1828. He also quotes much of the Jeremiah Evarts interview. Though there is no mention in official records of Sequoyah's having been in Tahlequah, it certainly is probably that he was in this village many times. We know that he participated in the conference and eventual treaty consummated at the Illinois Camp Ground nearby. He had left for Mexico in search of the "Lost Cherokees" in 1842, just before the first issue of the Cherokee Advocate. There was no doubt as to the influence that the invention of the Cherokee alphabet had **already** exerted on the culture of the Cherokees.



Reverend Samuel A. Worcester

Reverend Samuel A. Worcester, who was to mean so much to the Cherokees and exert an inestimable influence upon Tahlequah and surrounding territory, came to Park Hill and set up his printing press to print thousands of pages of the scriptures, hymns, and tracts in 1835. He had been imprisoned in Georgia the previous four years for his loyalty to the Cherokees, and had been released on the condition that he would leave the state, whereupon the Presbyterian Board of Missions and he agreed to his coming to Indian Territory. He was a missionary for 34 years, and fathered a family that continued his missionary work among both the Cherokees and Creeks.

The Cherokee Messenger

The editor expressed appreciation to Reverend Evan Jones for sending him two copies of the Cherokee Messenger. A report was given October 26th concerning the meeting of the Cherokee Bible Society. Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Newton were advertising the Elms School at Cane Hill, Arkansas.

John Adams and the Sabbath

An interesting article appeared in the October 26th issue of the Advocate indicating that former President John Adams never traveled on Sunday except when dire emergency demanded it. This reminds us of the training that Reverend Samuel A. Worcester instilled in his family concerning this matter. In her latter days, Miss Alice Robertson, his granddaughter, in recalling her sins and shortcomings, confessed that she once traveled on Sunday. It was on the occasion that she was traveling to Portland, Oregon to represent President Harding in the Rose Festival, and since she was on a steamboat, she was compelled to continue on her way, thus travel-on Sunday-for which she asked forgiveness.

The Mail

Editor William Potter Ross said that "reluctant to do so, we can but complain of the contractor carrying the mail between Evansville, Arkansas and Fort Gibson"- that said contractor had stayed all night in Park Hill and neglected to either distribute or pick up the mail and that another week would lapse before any mail would be received or sent from that area.

The November 2nd issue of the Advocate had an article on soap making, "How to Make Good Cornbread," and the prospectus for the "Home Journal and Citizen Soldier", a magazine. George Murrell continued to advertise as did S. G. Turner. An article told of the mysterious "self propelled buggy."

Indian Missionary Conference

The list of appointments of the Indian Missionary Conference were given November 2nd as follows: Superintendent, J. C. Berryman; Indian Manual Labor School, E. T. Perry, Superintendent; Cherokee District, D. B. Cumming, Presiding Elder; Tahlequah, A. Cumming and William McIntosh; Seneca and Upper Cherokee, W. D. Collins and J. Fields; Lower Cherokee, J. F. Root and Du-se-wo-li-ta; Barren Fork, John Boston; Creek Mission, Thomas Bertholt; Choctaw Mission, L. B. Stateler, Presiding Elder.

Pay for Your Bacon

The following ad appeared in the November 2nd issue of the Advocate and several issues thereafter: PAY FOR YOUR BACON - "Those persons who are indebted to me for bacon purchased in the summer of 1842 are hereby notified to come forward immediately to make payment for same. Thomas B. Wolfe."

Mormon News

An article entitled MORMON NEWS indicated that the hand of fellowship had been withdrawn from a number of the brethren because of irregularities in their conduct. It also said that 25 families had left Bear Creek and that there were divisions in the Church.

Sir Walter Raleigh and Potatoes

The November 9th issue credited Sir Walter Raleigh with being the first to introduce the potato to Europe from America.

Report of the Washington Delegation

A report was given of the delegation to Washington representing the Cherokee Nation. Another article announced that Chief John Ross had arrived at Park Hill from Washington. Agent Pierce Butler arrived the following week.

Speech of the Mingo Chief

The November 16th issue gave the contents of a speech of the Mingo Chief before Lord Dunsmore. It was a masterpiece of oratory.

Captain Nathan Boone

It was reported that Captain Nathan Boone, the son of Daniel Boone, had arrived at Fort Gibson with a company of Dragoons. He had been ordered to Texas to attend a conference.

Health of Little Rock and Galveston

It was observed that the health of the citizens of Little Rock was good with "but few deaths", but that during the previous four weeks 200 persons had died of yellow fever in Galveston.

The Distressing Calamity of the Lucy Walker

The November 16, 1844 issue of the Advocate had a headline as follows: **THE DISTRESSING CALAMITY OF THE STEAMER LUCY WALKER.** It gave the account of the explosion which sank the steamer Lucy Walker and killed approximately fifty persons including "Rich Joe." Vann a Cherokee leader of Webbers Falls and his son-in-law, Preston Mackay. The list was given of those killed, missing, and wounded. Years later, "Rich Joe's" son stated that he talked to a Negro at Fort Gibson who told him that the Lucy Walker was racing another boat on the Ohio River, and that he was firing the boiler. He said that "Rich Joe" commanded him to put some more slabs of bacon on the fire to make her go faster. He protested that the boiler would explode if he did, whereupon "Rich Joe" drew his pistol and repeated the command. He said that he did as he was told and jumped into the river just as the explosion blew the boat all to pieces.

Captain Dawson Arrested

The same issue told of the arrest of Captain J. L. Dawson, the famous "Lost Captain", who at that time was United States Agent to the Creeks and had built the Military Road from Fort Gibson to Fort Smith in 1825.

Search for Sequoyah

The February 13, 1845 issue of the Cherokee Advocate had the following article - "The many and grateful friends of George Guess, the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, will be delighted to learn that at the instance of ex-Governor Butler the head of the Indian Bureau at Washington has allowed the sum of \$200 to defray the expense of tracing up the venerable wanderer and return him to his family and country." A report of this expedition and the fate of Sequoyah was given in the June 26th issue.

A Meteor

Considerable interest was exhibited in the Meteor of 1845 as reported in the March 20, 1845 issue of the Advocate. There was considerable speculation that the end of the world was imminent.

Polly Spainard Affair

A public meeting was held in Tahlequah April 9, 1845 to protest "such

outrages and the murder of Polly Spainard" which had occurred a few nights before near Fort Gibson. The soldiers accused of the murder were acquitted at Little Rock, but this did not lessen the desire that the military be withdrawn from the Cherokee Nation.

Daniel Boone's Remains

It was reported August 23rd that the remains of Daniel Boone and his wife had been exhumed in Missouri and moved to Frankfort, Kentucky.

New Cherokee Agent

It was announced September 18th that Colonel James McKissick was the new Cherokee Agent, replacing Ex-Governor Pierce M. Butler.

Supreme Court Building

A structure was built to house the Cherokee National Supreme Court in 1845 by James S. Pierce. This building is still standing.

More Outrages

A headline in the Cherokee Advocate of October 6, 1845 was MORE OUTRAGES. An account was given of the burning of the home of Robert J. Meigs, son-in-law of Chief John Ross.

Starr-Rider Murders

The murders of Sam Starr and Ellis Rider were reported November 20, 1845. This was the continuation of the trouble between the Treaty Party and the Ross Party, as Sam Starr was one of the signers of the Treaty of 1835. It triggered one of the most extensive pursuits of revenge in history with Tom Starr's boasting that he murdered all persons who participated in the murder of his father except those who died a natural death before he got to them.

More Trouble

Trouble continued to stalk through the Cherokee Nation. Stand Watie, along with 60 of his men, fortified themselves in Fort Wayne, with a substantial stock of provisions. General Arbuckle was appealed to restore order to the Territory and three delegations, representing the Treaty Party, the Ross Party, and the Old Settlers, appeared in Washington to plead their respective cases. Acting Chief George Lowery issued a proclamation imploring all of the Cherokee Nation to observe a Day of Prayer for harmony among the people.

Cherokee Public Schools

In spite of the turmoil in the Cherokee Nation, the establishment of the

Cherokee Public Schools was advancing in a very commendable manner. James M. Payne was appointed superintendent at a salary of \$333.33 per year. He had been Speaker of the Council previously.

Dr. G. L. Thompson

According to D. C. Gideon, Dr. G. L. Thompson, one of the first Cherokees to receive a Doctor of Medicine, was the first resident physician in Tahlequah. His descendants have followed in his footsteps, contributing much to the community.

First School in Tahlequah

According to Carolyn Thomas Foreman, Anna Hoyt, granddaughter of Major George Lowery, taught Tahlequah's first school in 1845. Her salary was \$20 per month. She boarded at the home of Black Coat (Thomas Black Coat Wolf. She married Hamilton Ballentine June 14, 1949. The Ballentine home, south of Tahlequah, was one of the most historic sites in this area. Riley's Chapel, the birthplace of Methodism in the Cherokee Nation, was on the garden plot of the Ballentine home.

The Mexican War

The Cherokee Advocate gave considerable space to the Mexican War in 1846 - indicating the interest of the residents of Tahlequah. This interest was accentuated in that a number of the officers stationed at Fort Gibson were transferred to that area and many of them had been frequent visitors in Tahlequah and Park Hill.

Delegates at Washington

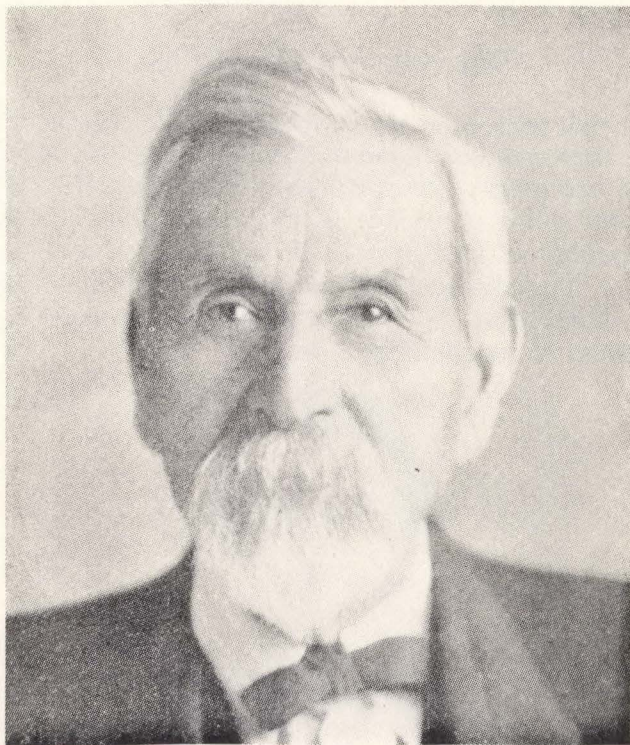
During this period a number of delegations were sent to Washington on official business. At times there were groups representing all three factions - the Ross Party, the Treaty Party, and the Old Settlers. According to James Carselowey, the following delegates died in Washington during this period: Bluford West, April 2, 1845; Ezekial Starr, May 2, 1846; and Captain John Looney, May 15, 1846; and Chief John Rogers, June 12, 1846.

Treaty Signed

The September 10, 1846 issue of the Cherokee Advocate gave the content of the treaty signed by the delegates in Washington, settling to some extent the difficulties between the three factions. It provided "that right of self government and the enjoyment of our territory unimpaired."

Tahlequah's First Public School

According to Dr. T. L. Ballenger in "Around Tahlequah Council Fires," the first public school was taught in Tahlequah in 1846 by Mr. Caleb Covell. School was held in a building south of present Safeway.



Robert Bruce Ross

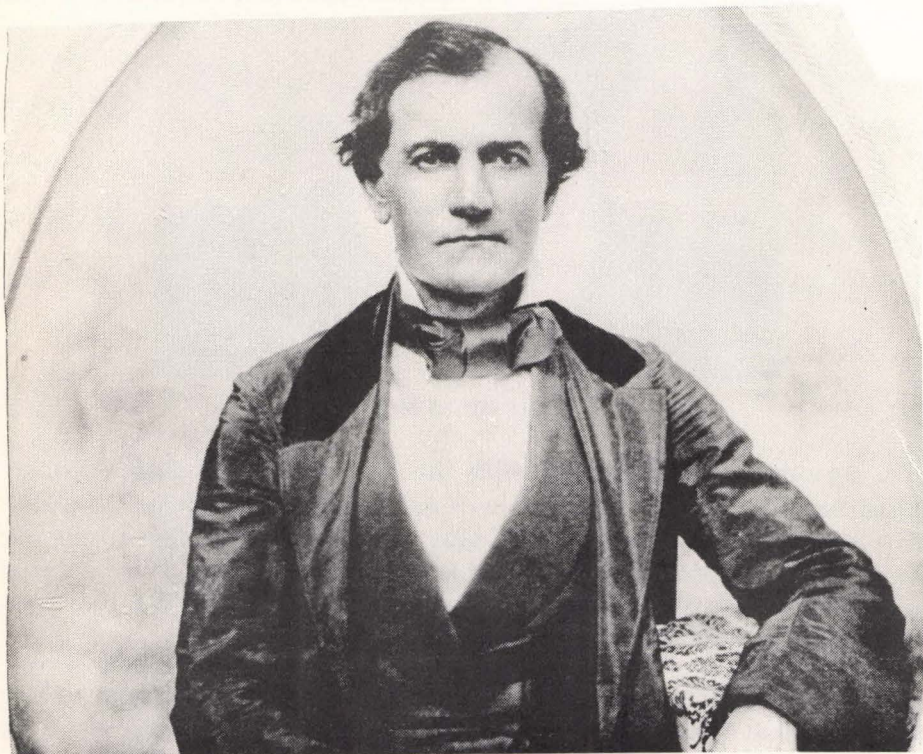
A person closely associated with the history of Tahlequah - Robert Bruce Ross, a grandson of Chief John Ross - attended Tahlequah's first public school in 1852. He was born August 13, 1845, son of Allen and Jennie Fields Ross. He attended the Cherokee Male Seminary. At 17 he enlisted in Captain Daniel McCoy Gunter's Company of the 3rd Indian Regiment of the Union Army commanded by Colonel W. A. Phillips.

Mr. Ross was very active in the politics of the Cherokee Nation, serving as sheriff in 1873, 1875 and 1876. He was a council member representing the Tahlequah District in 1875 and a member of the National Senate in 1877, 1881 and 1893. He was a delegate to Washington in 1882 and treasurer of the Cherokee Nation in 1888. He was chairman of the commission which negotiated with the U. S. Commissioners concerning the provisions of allotment. He was in business in Tahlequah over a long period

of time and was appointed postmaster by Theodore Roosevelt. He married Fannie Thornton. He was an active member of the Masonic Lodge. He had the honor of unveiling a bronze tablet marking the site of Ross Landing. His funeral was held May 15, 1930 and was buried in Ross Cemetery.

Tahlequah Gets A Post Office

Receipt of mail became more convenient to the citizens of Tahlequah when a post office was established in Tahlequah May 6, 1847 with George M. Murrell as postmaster. It was moved from Park Hill to Tahlequah. Mr. Murrell was a brother in law of Chief John Ross and the owner of what was originally called "Hunter's Home" but is now referred to as the Murrell Home. The Murrell Home at Park Hill, under the supervision of the Division of Parks of the State of Oklahoma, is one of the historical sites of this area. **It was built in 1844.**

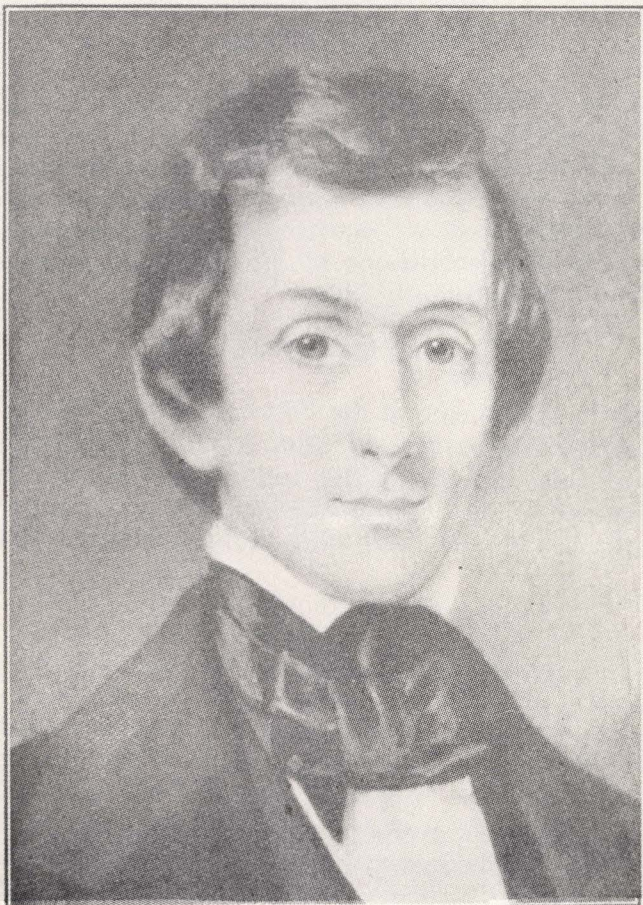


George M. Murrell, Tahlequah's First Postmaster

Courtesy of Division of Parks, State of Oklahoma

Masonic Lodge Organized

Through the courtesy of Sam F. Willis, the book, "Cherokee Lodge No. 10, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons" by George W. Moser, has been made available to me, giving the history of Masonry in Tahlequah. The lodge was granted a charter by the Grand Lodge of Arkansas November 8, 1848 under the name of Cherokee Lodge No. 20. The first officers were: Walter S. Adair, worshipful master; N. B. Dannenburg, senior warden; Joseph Coodey, junior warden, David Carter, treasurer, William Potter Ross, secretary; Thomas Emmerson, senior deacon; W. L. Holt, junior deacon; and John L. McCoy, tiler. These officers were installed July 12, 1849 in the Supreme Court Building July 12, 1849 by B. P. Pulliam representing the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.



WILLIAM SHOREY COODEY

Two Prominent Cherokees Pass Away

The Cherokee Advocate of May 2, 1849 reported the deaths of two prominent citizens of the Cherokee Nation, George Fields and William Shorey Coodey. Though these men did not live in Tahlequah, they had been closely associated with this community because of their official positions.

George Fields

George Fields, the son of Richard Fields and Susannah Emory, was the brother of Richard Fields, Chief of the Texas Cherokees, a half brother of Reverend Jesse Bushyhead, and a half brother of Chief Justice John Martin. One of his daughters, Susan, married Assistant Principal Chief Richard Taylor and built and operated the famous National Hotel in Tahlequah.

William Shorey Coodey

William Shorey Coodey died in Washington April 16, 1849 while a delegate of the Cherokee Nation. He was buried in the National Cemetery with honors. Mr. Coodey was a close friend of Daniel Webster and visited the great statesman on several occasions. He and his father, Joseph Coodey, operated Sequoyah's salt works after Sequoyah went to Mexico. He was the author of the Constitution of the Cherokee Nation adopted at Illinois Camp Ground in August, 1839.

Cure for Cholera

The January 15, 1849 issue of the Advocate gave a "cure for cholera" consisting of assafoetida, opium, and black pepper, all pulverized and mixed. Proportions were not given. This indicates the concern that persons of this locality had at that time concerning this dread disease that had slowly crept from the east coast after being introduced from Europe.

Johnson Thompson

According to James Carselowey, Johnson Thompson operated a store in Tahlequah as early as 1849. He married Eliza Christine Taylor. He built the house on the east corner of the intersection of College and Keetoowah, also the red brick house on Keetoowah south of the Carnegie Library. The location of his store in later days, built in 1883 was at the corner of Keetoowah and Muskogee, currently occupied by Lowry Hardware. His sons, Bob and Dr. Joe Thompson, were also prominent Tahlequah citizens. Dr. T. L. Ballenger, in "Around Tahlequah Council Fires", tells of Mr. Thompson being among the California Gold Seekers, relating that he re-

turned from California by way of Panama. He hired natives to carry him across the isthmus in a chair enclosed in a mosquito netting, as insects were almost unbearable.

Cherokee Gold Seekers

Many citizens of the Cherokee Nation joined the gold rush of 1849, going to California in quest of a fortune. Prominent Cherokees who went to California in 1849 and 1850 included William Longknife and his wife, Barbara Hillebrand (to whom a daughter was born on the trail), Perry Brewer, James Vann, Martin Schrimsher, Daniel M. Gunter. Return Jonathan Meigs (who died of cholera on the way), Ned Bushyhead, Dennis Wolfe Bushyhead (later to become principal chief), J. H. Wolfe, Thomas Fox Taylor, John Lynch, Sr., Joel B. Mayes (later to become principal chief), George Washington Adair, Richard M. Wolfe, Looney Rattlinggourd, Jackson Rattlinggourd, Jim Shelton, Charles R. Hicks, Senora Hicks and John R. Carter.

Tahlequah Retail Prices

Retail prices for various commodities on the Tahlequah market were given in the Cherokee Advocate from time to time as follows: domestic, 14 cents - 16 a yard; bed ticking, 20 cents-25 cents; blue drill, 16 cents - 20 cents; brown sugar, 10 cents - 12 cents a pound; loaf sugar, 16 cents - 18 cents; coffee, 12 cents; bacon 4 cents - 5 cents; pork, 2 cents - 2½ cents; beef, 1½ cents - 2 cents; tallow, 6 cents - 7 cents; sperm candles, 62 cents; star candles, 50 cents; tea, \$1.00 - \$1.50; beeswax, 12 cents - 16 cents; chickens, 10 cents - 12 cents; and flour, \$2.00 - \$2.50 per hundred. They were paying 25 cents - 35 cents per bushel for corn; 50 cents for Irish potatoes; 37 cents for sweet potatoes; \$1.00 for onions; \$1.50 - \$1.75 for dried apples; and \$1.50 - \$2.00 for dried peaches. In the hardware line, nails were 10 cents - 12 cents a pound; cast steel, 35 cents - 37 cents; German steel, 24 cents; and spring steel, 20 cents - 25 cents. They were paying the following for hides and furs: beef, 5 cents per pound; deer, 10 cents - 12 cents; beaver, \$1.00 - \$1.50; otter, \$1.00 - \$1.50; Raccoon, 10 cents - 12 cents; and Fox, 10 cents - 12 cents.

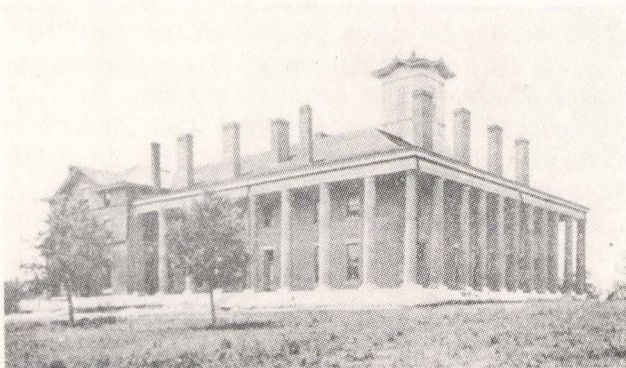
Cold Water Army

The Cold Water Army was featured in the July 19, 1849 issue of the Cherokee Advocate. Realizing the importance of training the youth in the evils of liquor, the Cherokee leaders and missionaries organized children under the age of 16 in Tahlequah as members of this group October 2, 1845. The group paraded in Tahlequah carrying placards and banners pro-

claiming the evils of drink. Years afterward Miss Alice Robertson in her Memoirs recounted participating in these parades. Her grandfather, Reverend Samuel A. Worcester, was a leader in the temperance movement. She recalled that they carried what was known as Osage plumes in the parade. These were tall flowers with large purple blooms that Cherokee hunting parties had used as a signal to return to Cherokee land to participate in the green corn dances and feasts. They brought these flowers back with them from the west, and many of them can be seen growing between Muskogee and Tahlequah during July and August.

Cherokee Male and Female Seminaries

The Cherokee Male and Female Seminaries, which were to have a great influence on Tahlequah as well as the Cherokee Nation, were opened May 6th (Male Seminary) and May 7th (Female Seminary), 1851. The cornerstones had been laid with elaborate ceremonies by Chief John Ross June 21, 1847 and the buildings completed in 1849 in time for one of the contractors, Sheppard Blackmer, to leave for the California gold fields. The buildings were the pride of the west with an outstanding architecture and were the largest and most impressive in Indian Territory. Dr. Emmet Starr gives the dimensions as 180 by 105 feet and the cost as \$60,000. Miss Ellen Whitmore was the first principal of the Female Seminary, assisted by Sarah Worcester, daughter of Reverend Samuel A. Worcester. Both young ladies were graduates of Mount Holyoke School in Massachusetts. Both schools were a credit to the Cherokee Nation, producing outstanding students and leaders in the Cherokee Nation as well as the United States as a whole. As a result of a fire in 1887, destroying the Female Seminary, the school was moved to Tahlequah in 1889, and the Male Seminary joined its sister institution in 1910 to become Northeastern Normal School.



Cherokee National Male Seminary, 1851, near Tahlequah.

The Cherokee National Female Seminary, 1851, near Park Hill was a replica of this building; destroyed by fire and moved to new building at Tahlequah, 1888.



George Lowery,

Major George Lowery Dies

Major George Lowery died and was buried in the Tahlequah Cemetery in 1852. Major Lowery, a cousin of Sequoyah's, was born in Tuskegee on the Tennessee River in 1770. He was prominent in the affairs of the Cherokee Nation, having visited President George Washington in 1891 or 1892. He was a Captain of the Lighthorse in 1810 and attained the rank of major in the War of 1812. (However, Sequoyah and one other person refers to him as a colonel). He was President of the Eastern Cherokees at the meeting held at the Illinois River Campground in July, 1839. He was elected Second Chief in 1828 and was re-elected many times. He was very active in the promotion of temperance among his people and is credited with having translated the Book of Isaiah into Cherokee.

Richard Taylor Dies

Richard Taylor, Second Chief of the Cherokee Nation died June 15, 1852 and was buried in the Tahlequah Cemetery. He was born February 10, 1788. He married Susan Fields, daughter of George Fields. Mrs. Taylor had built the National Hotel and continued to operate it after her husband's death.

Cherokee Advocate Suspended

The publication of the Cherokee Advocate was suspended September 28, 1853 because of lack of funds. The Civil War continued to postpone its publication until April, 1870.

Tahlequah Incorporated

According to Harlow's Weekly, October, 1927, Tahlequah was incorporated in 1852 under Cherokee law.

Report of Agent George M. Butler

Agent George M. Butler made a report to the Commission of Indian Affairs September 30, 1852 as follows: "The past year has been one filled with interest to the Cherokees, they having received a large amount of money from the United States Government, which has given quite an impetus to trade. The crops of this season present quite a contrast to those of last year. During the winter that dreadful scourge of the Indian - the smallpox - has committed its ravages in various parts of the Nation. Within the past two months a division of the Sons of Temperance has been established in their capital, amongst whose members are found some of the most influential men of the nation. This, together with several temperance societies, composed of many valuable citizens, has produced many happy changes in the morals of the Cherokee. The subject of education is rapidly gaining the attention of the Cherokees; the number of uneducated children having greatly diminished during the past year. A late census of the Cherokee shows that the number of inhabitants to be 17,530.

Masons and Sons of Temperance Build Hall

Cherokee Lodge No. 20 and the Sons of Temperance erected a two story building in 1853 with the Masons occupying the upper floor and the Sons of Temperance occupying the lower floor. The building was used for various purposes through the years by churches, schools, and different community groups. The building continued to serve for such meetings until 1890, and was torn down in 1932.

Stapler Buys Ross Store

According to D. C. Gideon, J. W. Stapler bought the store owned by Chief John Ross in 1855. It was located on the site presently occupied by the First National Bank. Chief Ross also operated a store at Park Hill, according to Dr. Grant Foreman.

The Mormons Return

Elder Henry W. Miller came to Tahlequah July 25, 1855. He had spent several days in the northern part of the Cherokee Nation reviving the work and baptizing new converts. He called upon Chief John Ross and received a polite response, but was told that the chief was a Methodist. Elder Miller referred to "Brother William Ritchie of Tahlequah, a fellow missionary."

Bishop George Pierce Visits Tahlequah

Bishop George F. Pierce on his tour of Indian Territory arrived in Tah-

lequah October 8, 1855. He noted that the Cherokee National Council was in session and that Chief Ross had joined the Methodist Church the previous year (though there is earlier mention of his being a member).

Other Tahlequah Postmasters

Joshua Boynton became Tahlequah's postmaster August 29, 1855. Oliver W. Sipe assumed this position May 16, 1856, followed by Anderson S. Wilson April 25, 1861.

Elijah Hicks Dies

An important Cherokee leader, Elijah Hicks, died August 6, 1856. He was born in Cherokee Nation East, the son of Chief Charles Hicks June 29, 1796. He married Margaret Ross, a sister of Chief John Ross about 1882. He was President of the National Council in 1826-27 and editor of the Cherokee Phoenix from 1832 until it was confiscated by Georgia officials in 1834. He led a caravan of 858 to the west, reaching their new country January 4, 1839, the first group to reach their destination. He was a signer of the constitution of 1839 and was a member of several delegations to Washington. He settled on the Old California Trail near present Claremore, calling his home Echota, where he conducted a trading post. He was buried on the homestead grounds which are included in the Claremore City Cemetery. A son, Daniel Hicks and a grandson, E. D. Hicks, were important citizens of Tahlequah and the Cherokee Nation.

Spencer S. Stephens

Spencer S. Stephens is listed by Dr. Emmet Starr as having been Superintendent of Education of the Cherokee Nation from 1859 until the Civil War and after the Civil War until 1871.

Dark Clouds Gather

Forebodings of the troublous times of civil war are illustrated by trouble that arose in 1856 concerning a runaway slave. The person in question used a horse belonging to one of the missionaries, Reverend Charles Cutter Torrey, who had been known to be a northern sympathizer. Unfortunately, the slave escaped, taking the horse with him. Reverend Torrey and Reverend Worcester were accused of instigating his escape. In 1859 Reverend Torrey was refused use of a church in Tahlequah because he made "inflammatory remarks when a Negro was cruelly whipped."

The Death of Reverend Worcester

Reverend Samuel A. Worcester was relieved of the suffering caused by a fall into a well, the result of a faulty ladder, April 20, 1859. He had as an invalid continued his translation to the very end. He was buried in the Missionary Cemetery (now called the Worcester Cemetery) near his home.

Cherokee Officials from the Tahlequah District

Many persons of note represented the Tahlequah District in governing the Cherokee Nation. The following persons were Senators between 1841 and 1861: Daniel McCoy, David Carter, John Spears, James Sanders, Thomas Fox Taylor, William Potter Ross, Thomas Pegg, Nicholas Byers, John Thorne, and Johnson Foreman, according to Dr. Emmet Starr.

Tahlequah District had the following members of the Council (similar to the House of Representatives): John Riley, Archibald Campbell, Hair Conrad, Joseph Spears, John Young, Reverend John Fletcher Boot, Samuel Downing, James Sanders, Joseph Spears, Daniel Calston, Johnson Keith, Looney Riley, Jesse Sanders and John Thorne.

Dr. Starr gives the following persons as Judges in the Tahlequah District between 1841 and 1861: David Carter, Riley Keys, Thomas B. Wolf, Mose Hildebrand and Thomas Davis.

His list of sheriffs consist of the following: Benjamin Downing, Daniel Grasshopper, Nicholas Byars Sanders, Wah-la-nee and Brushwood.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court

Dr. Starr gives the following persons as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Cherokee Nation between 1839 and 1861: John Martin, Reverend Jesse Bushyhead, George Hicks, David McNair Foreman, David Carter, Richard Fields and Riley Keys.

National Treasurers

According to Dr. Starr, there were but two Treasurers of the Cherokee Nation between 1841 and 1861 - David Vann and Lewis Ross.

National Solicitors

The Solicitors for the Cherokee Nation (similar to Attorney General) were Leroy Keys, Thomas B. Wolf, Henry Dobson Reese, Huckleberry and Brushwood.

Clerks of the Legislative Bodies

Dr. Starr lists Thomas Fox Taylor, W. P. Ross, Elijah Hicks, D. W. Bushyhead, Robert Buffington Daniel, Wm. P. Boudinot, Daniel McCoy Gunter, Hercules T. Martin and Joshua Ross as Clerks of the Senate between 1841 and 1861. He lists the following as Clerks of the Council: Reverend Jesse Bushyhead, Jonathan Mulkey, Reverend David McNair Foreman, Hercules T. Martin and Thomas B. Wolf.

Desire to Remain Neutral in Civil War

Every effort imaginable was exerted by the Cherokee people in general and the leadership in particular to remain neutral in the "white man's war," the Civil War, but forces from both sides moved in to alternately woo and threaten the leaders to align themselves with their causes.

Indian Territory Abandoned by the Federals

The Union Forces abandoned Fort Gibson and Indian Territory in general early in the war, leaving conditions convenient for a takeover by the Confederate forces.

Schools Abandoned

The last reference to the operation of the seminaries was February 7, 1861. In 1863, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs reported that there were no schools in the Cherokee Nation and that the "school houses were fast suffering a general wreck."

John Ross Re-affirms Loyalty to the Union

In a letter to the Federal Government May 17, 1861, John Ross replying to an inquiry as to his position concerning the conflict, replied that "treaties with the United States Government establishing relations of amity, reciprocal rights, and obligations between his people and the United States were still in effect."

4,000 Confederate Sympathizers

Four thousand males gathered in Tahlequah September 19, 1861, pledging themselves in favor of joining the Confederacy. This apparently was a mandate of the Cherokee people to join the Confederacy.

General Albert Pike in Command

Brigadier General Albert Pike was assigned to command the Confederate forces in Indian Territory November 22, 1861. Chief John Ross, bowing to the will of the apparent majority signed a treaty with General Pike.

The Confederate Flag over Tahlequah

Miss Alice Robertson, many years later recalled seeing "with despair" the Confederate Flag flying over Tahlequah. Her family was on their way to northern states, since their sympathy was in that direction. The families of many northern sympathizers went north to be protected from the onslaughts of the Confederates. Others went to Fort Gibson after it was retaken by the Union forces. It was then time for the southern sympathizers to go south into Choctaw country or further on into Texas.

Reverend Foreman's Life Saved

Carolyn Thomas Foreman tells of an incident involving Reverend Stephen Foreman. Hannah Worcester Hickes, whose husband was killed early in the war, and who was a Union sympathizer, showed her heroism and compassion when she hid Reverend Foreman as he was being hunted to be murdered by the enemy. She hid him in the attic of the mission house and provided him with food and water until all danger was past.

John Spaniard Shot from His Horse

Dr. T.L. Ballenger tells of John Spaniard's being shot from his horse by the Confederates near the Cherokee National Council House. He was buried near the site of the present bandstand on the square by some women.

Dr. Jeter Lynch Thompson Captured

Dr. Ballenger also tells of Dr. Jeter Lynch Thompson's being captured by the Union soldiers after he had joined the Confederate Army. He was taken to Fort Gibson and required to serve as physician at the fort for the remainder of the war.

John Lafayette Adair Killed

John Lafayette Adair was killed in the Battle of Menard Bayou July 27, 1862 in the area of his home and was buried in his yard. His widow, Elizabeth Alabama Schrimsher (aunt of Will Rogers and William Martin "Clu" Gulager), married Chief Dennis Wolf Bushyhead.

Thomas Fox Taylor Also Killed at Menard Bayou

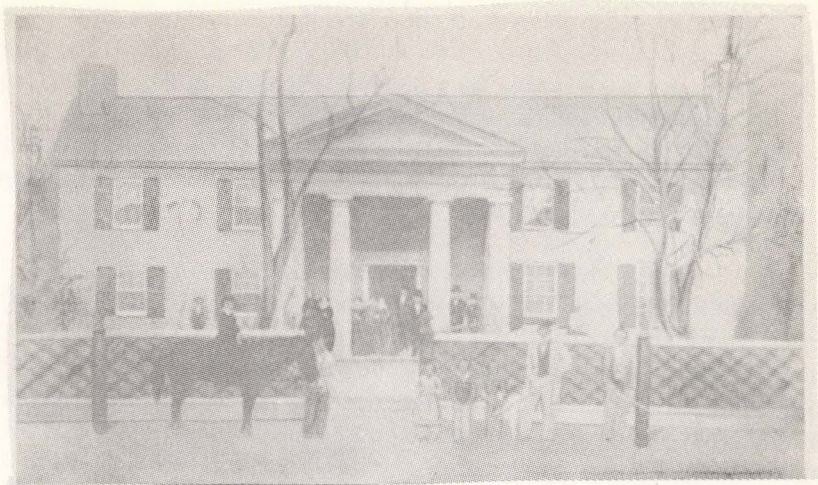
Thomas Fox Taylor, another prominent Cherokee, was also killed in the Battle of Menard Bayou. He had been among the California gold seekers. He was one of the outstanding Cherokee orators, speaking in either Cherokee or English. He served as clerk and interpreter of the National Council and was elected to the Council from the Goingsnake District. He was Lieutenant Colonel in Stand Watie's Regiment.

Brother Against Brother

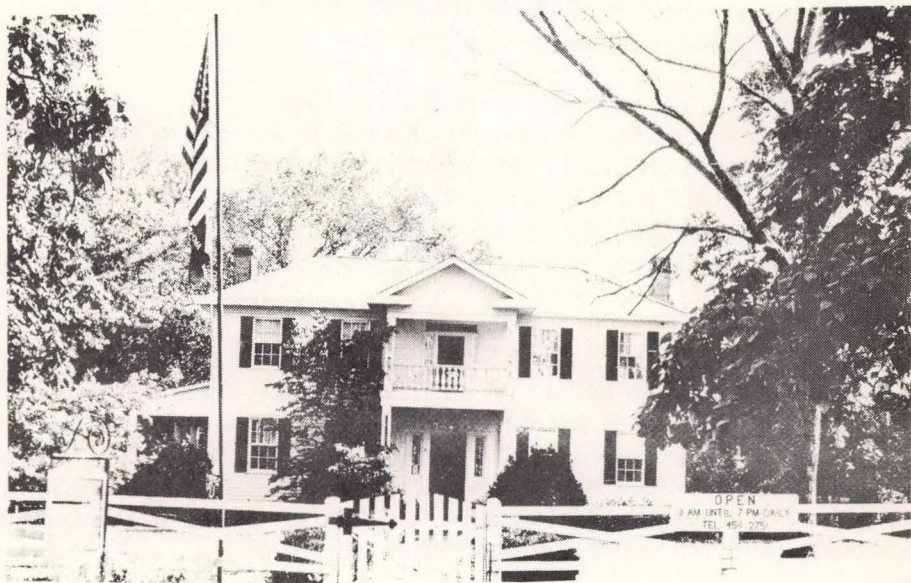
Thus the Cherokee Nation was thrust into a war it wanted to avoid. Neighbor was pitted against neighbor and brother against brother. **Tahlequah almost became** a ghost town during this period.

Destruction On All Sides

There was destruction on all sides. The Union forces burned the homes and confiscated or destroyed the stock and personal belongings of the Confederate sympathizers. Likewise, the Confederates dealt destruction to the Union sympathizers. No section of the country suffered more than the Cherokee Nation as a result of the conflict between the North and the South.



**Ross Cottage
Destroyed During Civil War**



The Murrell Home Saved

The Murrell Home was one of the few antebellum homes that survived the conflict. The story has been handed down that since Mr. Murrell was a staunch southern sympathizer, that the Confederates did not destroy the home, and since Mrs. Murrell was a northerner, the Union forces would not destroy the mansion. Whatever the reason, it is a blessing that this fine old home was saved.

Reconstruction

Reconstruction after the war in the Cherokee Nation was slow and painful. It took up to two or three years for the refugees to return to their devastated land. In many cases they would stop, put in a crop, and harvest it as they trudged homeward. After arriving at the sites of their old homes, there was so much to do with so little with which to do it, progress was slow. They were in a state of shock, lacking the will and enthusiasm to take up where they had left off.

Negotiations after the Civil War

Negotiations between the United States Government and the Cherokee Nation (as well as the other tribes of Indian Territory) began in Fort Smith in September of 1865. The meetings adjourned to be continued in Washington. The Government considered the Indians as traitors regardless as to the fact that they tried to remain neutral, and when they did eventually become involved, a far larger number joined the Union forces than joined the Confederate forces. To complicate matters, Ross followers and those of Stand Watie each had representatives in Washington, which resulted in a divided front on the part of the Cherokees. The results were that the Government took this opportunity to nullify all past treaties.

The Death of Chief John Ross

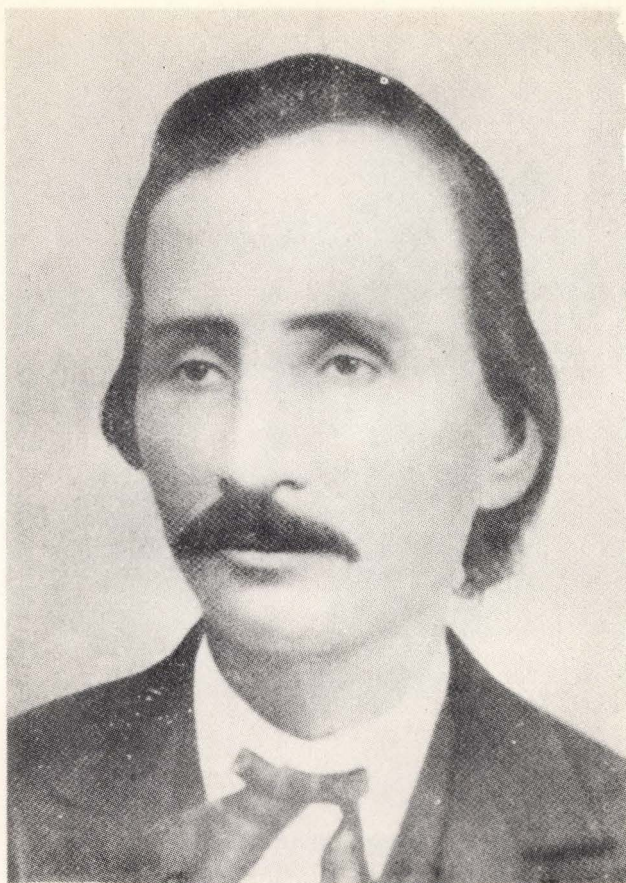
The harassment of the government negotiators and the cares of his office took their toll on Chief John Ross, and he died August 1, 1866. He was buried in the tomb of his brother-in-law in Delaware, later (May 6, 1867) to be returned to his beloved Cherokee Hills. His body lay in state several days in the Cherokee Male Seminary before being re-interred in the Ross Cemetery.

A New Chief

Thus, the Cherokees had a new chief after almost forty years of being guided by Chief John Ross. Assistant Chief Lewis Downing became the Principal Chief. He served until October 19, 1866, when the National Council elected William Potter Ross to this position. Chief Downing was again elected Principal Chief August 7, 1869. He served until his death November 9, 1872, when William Potter Ross was again elected to the post.

Chief Lewis Downing

Chief Lewis Downing was born in eastern Tennessee in 1823. As a boy he attended Valleytown Mission and came west with Reverend Jesse Bushyhead and Reverend Evan Jones, settling near Baptist Mission. He was an early convert to the Baptist faith and was ordained a Baptist minister. He was elected to be pastor of Flint Baptist Church upon the death of Reverend Jesse Bushyhead. He was Senator from the Goingsnake Dis-

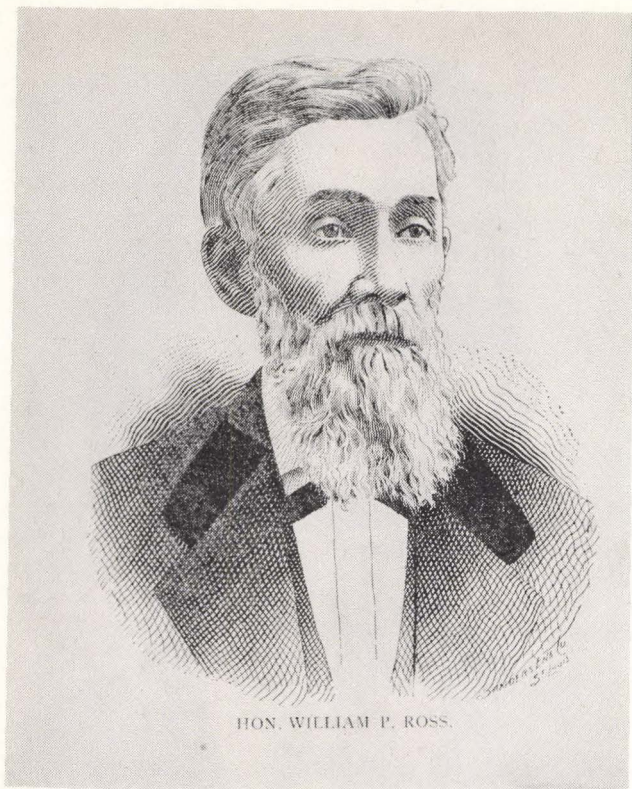


CHIEF LEWIS DOWNING

trict in 1845 and 1859, and a delegate to Washington in 1851. He was a chaplain in the Confederate Army, but changed to the Union cause after the Battle of Pea Ridge. He was President of the Union Tribal Commission which went to Washington in 1863 and opened the Fort Smith meeting September 8, 1865 with prayer.

Chief William Potter Ross

William Potter Ross, the nephew of Chief John Ross, who was elected Principal Chief by the National Council, was among the most learned men of the Cherokee Nation. He was a graduate of Princeton and led the Cherokees intellectually. He, along with David Vann, procured the teachers for the establishment of the Cherokee Female Seminary. He was the first editor of the Cherokee Advocate and was in much demand as a speaker at school graduations, patriotic meetings, and picnics. After his death, his widow published a book of his speeches which are masterpieces of oratory.



Judge David Carter

David Carter died February 1, 1867. He had been active in early Cherokee national affairs, serving as Senator from the Tahlequah District in 1841, and was one of the first judges of the Tahlequah District. He was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1851 to 1855.

Henry D. Reese Appointed Postmaster

Henry Dobson Reese was appointed postmaster of Tahlequah April 23, 1867. He had been Superintendent of Education of the Cherokee Nation in 1855 and 1857. He was Solicitor of the Tahlequah District in 1845, 1846, and 1875, and Judge of this district in 1875. He was spokesman for the group at the Fort Smith meeting in September, 1865, protesting the treatment of the United States Government toward the Cherokees, indicating that many joined the Confederate cause because of coercion. He was a delegate to Washington in 1866, 1867 and 1868, signing the treaty of August 6, 1866. He was Master of the Masonic Lodge before the war and led in the organization of Cherokee Lodge No. 10 after the war.

Reverend Thomas Bertholf Dies

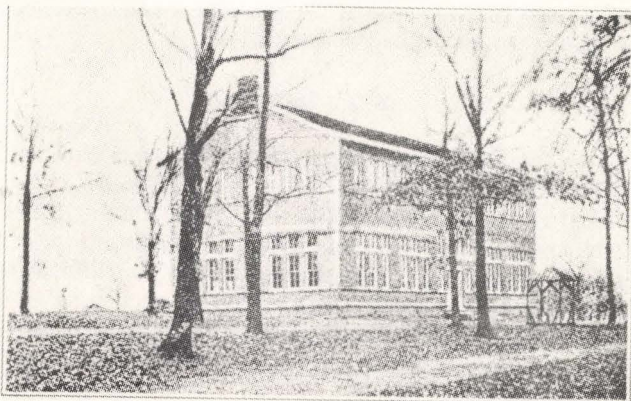
Reverend Thomas Bertholf died June 28, 1867. He had been assigned mission work among the Indians in 1833 and came to what was to become Tahlequah, establishing Riley's Mission. According to Carolyn Thomas Foreman, Riley's Mission was named in honor of his mother's grandfather, Richard Riley, who was "the first Cherokee Class Leader of the Cherokee Nation through whose solicitation Methodism entered the Nation." Riley's Chapel was the foundation of Methodism in the Cherokee Nation West, and Reverend Bertholf had labored among his charges forty-four years.

John Lynch Adair

According to O'Bierne, John Lynch Adair came to Tahlequah in 1867 with 75 cents in his pocket. He had been a California gold seeker, returning in 1853. He fought with the Confederates during the Civil War. He was Auditor, Clerk of the Senate, Executive Councilor under Chief Downing, a delegate to Washington in 1876, 1880 and 1886. He was twice a member of the Board of Education, Assistant Executive Secretary under Chief Bushyhead, and Secretary under Chief Joel B. Mayes. He was editor of the Cherokee Advocate, the Indian Chieftian of Vinita, and the World of Vinita.

Baptist Mission

Baptist Mission was moved to Tahlequah from "Bread Town" in 1867. The mission had been established in 1820 at Valleytown in Cherokee Nation East and moved on the "Trail of Tears" in 1839 (the congregation, not the building). Reverend Jones and his son, Reverend John Buttrick Jones, along with Reverend Jesse Bushyhead, were the guiding lights of



THE BAPTIST MISSION

the mission. The Tahlequah version of the mission was located at the site of Tahlequah Junior High School. It became Indian University in 1880 when Professor A.C. Bacone became associated with it.

Moravian Mission Resumed

According to Carolyn Thomas Foreman, the Moravian missionaries resumed their activities in the Tahlequah area in 1867. Reverend E.J. Mock was in charge through 1869. He was called "The Crow" by the Cherokees because of the black coat he wore.

John W. Stapler Becomes Postmaster

John W. Stapler was appointed postmaster of Tahlequah October 1, 1868. Mr. Stapler was a pioneer merchant of Tahlequah and one of its most ardent boosters. He was very active in the promotion of the Methodist Church and was a Mason.

Seminary Buildings Repaired

Contrary to their typical devotion to education, it was not until 1869 that something tangible was done for the resumption of the operation of the educational institutions of the Cherokee Nation. Chief Downing recommended to the National Council December 6, 1869 that \$3,200.40 be spent on the repair of the seminaries.

John Porum Davis

John Porum Davis, for whom the Town of Porum was named, became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1869, continuing until 1872. He was a brother-in-law to Tessee Guess, son of Sequoyah, as they married daughters of Chief Bowles of the Texas Cherokees. Tessee served in the Confederate Army under John Porum Davis.

Much Depressed

According to the Cherokee Agent, Captain John N. Craig in 1870, the Cherokees were "much depressed". Quoting from his report: "They distrusted their future, and when asked why their high schools had not been re-established, reforms introduced into the administration of justice, or improvements in their laws undertaken, the inevitable answer was - 'We expect to have our lands taken away; what's the use of all that when our doom as a nation is sealed?' This illustrates the tremendous influence that the Civil War and the treaty at its culmination had upon the Cherokee Nation.

Reverend and Mrs. T.M. Rights

Reverend and Mrs. Theodore M. Rights joined the Moravian Mission to work in the neighborhood of Tahlequah in October of 1870. Reverend Rights was Superintendent of the Cherokee Male Seminary later.

Cherokee Capitol Completed

Harlow's Weekly dated October, 1927 gives the date of the completion of the Cherokee National Capitol as 1870. It was an impressive building for its day and has continued to serve the Cherokee people these many years. With the coming of Statehood it became the Cherokee County Court House. It has continued to remain the focal point in Cherokeeeland. It is here that men gather during the week to solve the problems of the day. On Saturday the grounds are often crowded with scenes rivaling Hyde Park in London with various orators voicing their philosophies to groups ranging from five to 50.

Publication of the Cherokee Advocate Resumed

The publication of the Cherokee Advocate was resumed in 1870 after its long discontinuance with William Penn Boudinot as editor. He was the son of Elias Boudinot, the first editor of the Cherokee Phoenix, predecessor of the Advocate.

William Penn Boudinot

William Penn Boudinot, the editor of the Cherokee Advocate, was also a practicing attorney in Tahlequah. He was prominent in Cherokee Affairs, chairman of the committee to codify and revise the Laws of the Cherokee Nation.

Cherokee Advocate Advertisers

Among the advertisers in the June 18, 1870 issue of the Cherokee Advocate were Thomas B. Wolfe and W.P. Boudinot as attorneys, I.D. Loeser and T.R. Ferguson were listed as physicians. Robert D. Ross advertised his general merchandise, and Mrs. M.J. Thompson was given as the proprietor of the Tahlequah House. The Marble Salt Works, formerly Mackey's Salt Works, was offering salt at \$1 per bushel.

Reverend T.K.B. McSpadden

The Methodist established their work in Tahlequah in 1870 by assigning Reverend T.K.B. McSpadden as pastor. Reverend McSpadden married Miss Annie Thompson, daughter of Dr. Joe Thompson. They and their descendants were to have a great deal to do with the history of Tahlequah.

The Baptists Organize

The Baptists organized a church in Tahlequah in 1870 under the leadership of Reverend Rodgers, who was associated with the Baptist Mission.

Bounty Payments

The January 14, 1871 issue of the Cherokee Advocate gave a list of the Union dischargees who were to receive bounty payments. The Confederate members had no such luck.

Laws Passed in 1870

The Laws of the Cherokee Nation passed in 1870 were given in the February 4, 1871 issue of the Advocate. It also announced the ratification of the Constitution. A report of the Supreme Court had been given in the issue dated November 5, 1870.

Protest Against Territorial Government

A protest was voiced March 18, 1871 that the Cherokee Nation was against territorial government. It was felt that Indian sovereignty should exist.

Seminaries Re-open

The Cherokee Male and Female Seminaries re-opened in 1871. Mrs. Ellen E. Eblin was the supervisor with Miss E. Mismar as her assistant of the Female Seminary, and Mrs. Josephine Andre Reid was listed by Mrs. Foreman as the first student.

Chief Robert Buffington Daniel

Robert Buffington Daniel had the distinction of being both Assistant Chief and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was elected to the post of Chief Justice July 18, 1871 and died in office January 16, 1872. He was the son of James Daniel. He married Ann Taylor, second daughter of Assistant Chief Richard Taylor.

The Presbyterians

The work of the Presbyterian Church was progressing nicely under the leadership of Reverend L. Dobson in Tahlequah. Faithful Stephen Foreman was continuing the work at Park Hill.

O.P. Brewer

Oliver Perry Brewer is listed by Starr as having been Superintendent of Education of the Cherokee Nation in 1871. He was an outstanding leader among the Cherokees, as was his son, Oliver Hazard Perry Brewer. The elder Brewer was among the founders of the International Indian Fair as well as the Indian International Agricultural Association.

Measuring Department
May 26th 1879

Know all men by these presents that
I D. W. Bushyhead Measurer of the
Cherokee Nation by virtue of
authority in me vested by law
do grant and by these presents
confirms unto O. P. Brewer a
License to practice law in all
the Courts of this Nation—Said
O. P. Brewer having complied with
the act of the National Council
relating to Attorneys.

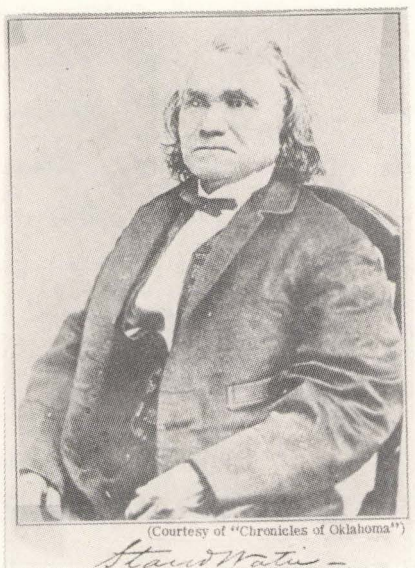
D. W. Bushyhead
Measurer Cherokee Nation

O P Brewer has this day been qualified
as an Attorney—
May 29, 1879

Allan Ross
Clerk Tahlequah

General Stand Watie

The October 14, 1871 issue of the Cherokee Advocate reported the death of General Stand Watie, who had died the previous month. Thus passed a controversial Cherokee leader. He had lived a charmed life. Though he was supposed to have been killed on the occasion of the Ridge-Boudinot assassination, he was warned and escaped. He lived the remainder of his life dodging what seemed to be the inevitable. During the trouble of the 1840's, he and a group of his followers barricaded themselves for a period in Fort Wayne. He never made peace with the Ross faction and led many raids during the Civil War against them. He had the distinction of being the only General of Indian blood who fought in the Civil War, and was the last General to surrender his men. After the Civil War he settled for a period near Webbers Falls and participated in an abortive attempt to introduce the tobacco industry into Oklahoma, but government regulations caused this to be a failure. His death was probably hastened by the untimely death of his sons.



Fort Gibson Abandoned

The October 14, 1871 issue of the Cherokee Advocate announced the abandonment of Fort Gibson. The Cherokee leaders had temporarily won their case to remove the interference of the military in Cherokee affairs. The Constitution of the Cherokee Nation was given in the next issue.

Muscogee Is Born

An event occurred January 1, 1872 that was to affect Tahlequah and surrounding territory - Muscogee was born. It was on this date that the Katy work train crossed the bridge and resumed its course toward Texas. The result was that the settlement around the Creek Agency moved to the railroad, thus establishing this new community. Persons from Fort Gibson and Tahlequah became some of the first merchants in Muskogee. The Cherokees had resisted the coming of the railroad into the Cherokee Nation, fearing this would bring the white men who would eventually erase the Cherokee Nation. Their fears were well founded. On the other hand, if they had not resisted to coming of the railroad, it is possible that Tahlequah would have been on the Katy rather than Muskogee.

The Soldiers Return

The usual crime and violence which followed boom towns brought about the re-occupation of Fort Gibson in March of 1872. Though there was still resistance on the part of Cherokee leaders to military interference, their presence was accepted as a temporary expedient.

The Teachers' Institute

The proceedings of the teachers' institute were given in the July 20, 1872 issue of the Advocate. The following officers were listed: J.F. Thompson, president; J.R. Vann, vice president; R.E. Blackstone, secretary; and Mrs. J.W. Stapler, treasurer, with B.F. Trotter, J.W. Winchell, and a Mr. Doak as members of the executive committee.

A Letter from Dr. Livingston

A letter from Dr. Livingston, missionary in Africa, was forwarded to the Cherokee Advocate August 24, 1872. This might substantiate the fact that H.M. Stanley had previously been in this vicinity before he went in search of the famous missionary.

The Sale of Town Lots

The sale of town lots were reported in the issue of August 24.

Cherokee Orphan Asylum

Up to this time the Cherokees had taken care of their orphans by relatives and friends assuming this responsibility. They established the Cherokee Orphan Assylum in 1872 on property owned by Lewis Ross in the northern part of the Cherokee Nation with Reverend Walter A. Duncan as its principal. The Principal Chief and the entire Senate visited the institution in 1874. Despite the establishment of this facility, it continued to be the general practice of relatives and friends to take care of orphan children.

Sunday School Convention Held in Tahlequah

Dr. R. D. Seals and Reverend J. S. Murrow arrived in Tahlequah July 20, 1872 to hold a Sunday School Convention. The meeting was well attended by persons from all over Indian Territory.

Susan Taylor Dies

Aunt Susan Fields Taylor, the operator of the famed National Hotel, died August 7, 1872. She had operated the famous hotel since its being built by the Mormons. It was built of brick, and was one of the first brick buildings in Tahlequah, having been built at the same time as the Supreme Court Building. Her husband, Richard Taylor, Assistant Chief of the Cherokee Nation, had died in 1855.



MRS. SUSAN TAYLOR.



J. B. Jones



Rev. Evan Jones

Reverend Evan Jones Dies

According to E. C. Routh in "Early Missionaries to the Cherokees" in *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, Vol., page 464, Reverend Evan Jones died August 18, 1872 and was buried in the Tahlequah Cemetery. He was born in Wales May 14, 1788. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1821, and within a month became a Baptist missionary, though he had formerly belonged to the Church of England and the Methodist Church. He settled in Valleytown and became associated with the Baptist Mission at that place. He migrated west in 1838-39, assisting Reverend Bushyhead with a caravan. Reverend Bushyhead, Chief Lewis Downing, and Chief Charles Thompson were his pupils. He was associated with the Baptist Magazine had the following to say of Reverend Jones: "He was a man of scholarly attainment and acquired the Cherokee language, speaking and writing it freely. The confidence in which he was held among the Cherokees, who venerated him as a father, was never impaired. Even in the hours of his last illness, they came from far and near to hear a few words of comfort from their revered

leader." Not only was Reverend Jones a spiritual leader of the Cherokees, but he also had a great deal of political influence. He was affiliated with John Ross until after the Civil War when he led the movement to elect Reverend Lewis Downing Principal Chief, forming the Downing Party.

Chief Lewis Downing Dies

Chief Lewis Downing died November 9, 1872. The National Council elected William Potter Ross to fill his unexpired term.

James Vann Elected Assistant Chief

James Vann was Elected Assistant Chief November 23, 1872.

Joseph Vann

It was announced in the Cherokee Advocate that Joseph Vann returned from Washington March 22, 1873. He had served in this capacity on several occasions and was Assistant Chief from September 9, 1839 until June 26, 1840 and from 1867 until 1871. Both of these terms were at important times, the first upon the consolidation of the Old Settlers and the Removal group, and the second immediately after the Civil War.

Postmaster Jane Stapler

Jane Stapler was appointed postmaster of the Tahlequah post office July 1, 1873. That was before "postmistress" or post person came into use.

Methodist Conference Held

The Methodist Conference of Indian Territory was held in Tahlequah October 23, 1873. The work of the Methodists was progressing nicely in the Cherokee Nation as well as the rest of Indian Territory.

The Address of Reverend Dobson

A synopsis of the address of Reverend Leonidas Dobson was given on the 6th anniversary of the Sabbath School in Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation in the September 13, 1873 issue of the Cherokee Advocate. Reverend Dobson was an outstanding leader in the spiritual as well as the educational life of Tahlequah. He was Superintendent of Education of the Cherokee Nation in 1873.

Mrs. Stapler's Sewing Class

Mrs. Stapler's Sewing Class was mentioned a number of times in 1873. Its membership included many of Tahlequah's young ladies.

Moses Alberty

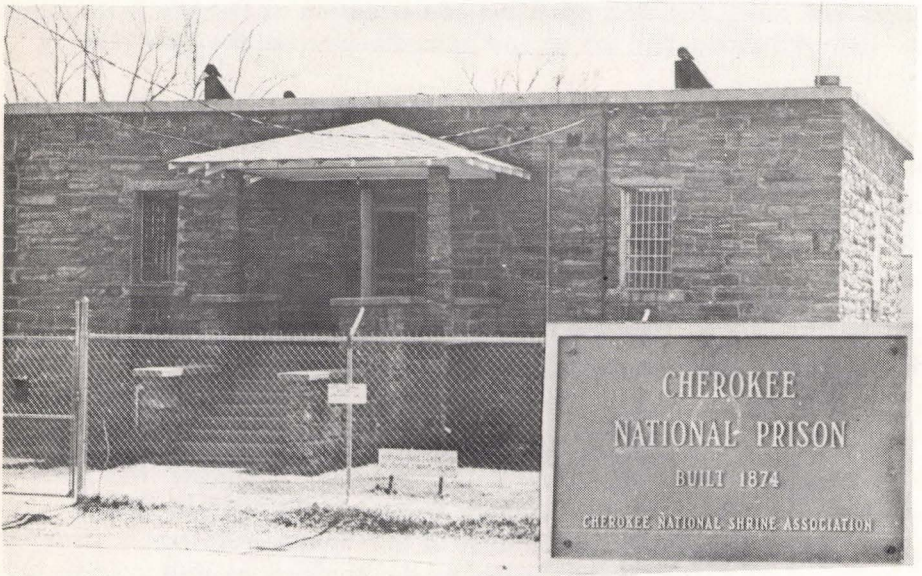
The October 11, 1873 issue of the Cherokee Advocate reported that the estate of Moses Alberty was being settled by his widow. He was prominent in Cherokee affairs and was the father of Bluford West Alberty, the husband of Aunt Eliza.

John L. Adair Editor of the Advocate

John L. Adair became the editor of the Cherokee Advocate November 29, 1873. H.J. Landrum was translator.

National Prison Built

The Cherokee National Prison was built in 1874. It had three stories in its original state. The third story has been removed, and the building now serves as the Cherokee County Jail. There must not have been too many prisoners, as the building was used on at least two occasions to substitute for the Cherokee National Orphan Asylum - once when the building housing the orphanage was damaged in 1879, the other when it was destroyed by fire in 1903.



THE CHEROKEE NATIONAL PRISON

Protest of Indian Delegates

Delegates to Washington from the Cherokee Nation protested the consideration of territorial government for Indian Territory. They insisted that Indian Territory had been established in order that the Indian could govern himself without interference.

Stapler's Merchandise

It was announced that J.W. Stapler had been to market at St. Louis and had "one of the most complete stocks of merchandise in the Territory."

Civil War in Arkansas

The March 2, 1873 issue of the Advocate reported civil war in Arkansas. Two judges of the Arkansas Supreme Court had been arrested.

Nothing from Washington

There was apprehension on the part of the Advocate editor in announcing that no word had come from the delegation to Washington for several days. He was hoping that this was no indication of bad news.

Bret Harte in Tahlequah

Bret Harte, who had already attained some fame but was to become even more famous signed the register of the National Hotel March 23rd.

A Notice

A notice in the April 4, 1874 issue of the Advocate indicated that R.B. Ross would give lumber in exchange for work steers, work horses, and young cattle. He indicated that his mill was five miles northeast of Tahlequah.

Big Show Coming

The Advocate announced that a "big show" was coming to Tahlequah July 25. It was the Stevens and Begum's Roman Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie.

Presbyterian Tour

A group of Presbyterian leaders made a tour of Indian Territory in 1874. They arrived in Tahlequah July 25.

Teacher's Institute

The teachers' institute for the Cherokee Nation was held in Tahlequah July 25. Chief William Potter Ross was the principal speaker.

Grange Organized

Cherokee Grange No. 1 was organized in Tahlequah January 30, 1875. This organization of farmers and ranchers was to exert a great deal of influence.

John L. Springston

John L. Springston was translator for the Cherokee Advocate in 1875. He was born in the Delaware District in 1845. He served in the Indian Home Guards under Colonel W.A. Phillips. He was clerk of the Supreme Court in 1859, sheriff of the Saline District from 1872-1874, was executive secretary under William Potter Ross, and served as his interpreter. He was interpreter for the special Commission on Citizenship.

Chief Charles Thompson

Charles Thompson was elected Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation August 1, 1875. His Cherokee name was Oochalata. He had no English name until he was elected Senator from the Delaware District to the Cherokee National Council - when he assumed the name of Charles Thompson, taking the proper name from Dr. Jeter Lynch Thompson, whom he succeeded in the Senate. Chala was the shortened version of his Indian name, so he took Charles as his given name. As was Chief Downing, he was greatly influenced by Reverend Evan Jones and John B. Jones. He participated in the Civil War, first as a Confederate soldier under Colonel John Drew, reversing himself along with many others after the Battle of Pea Ridge, joining the Union forces under Lewis Downing. He was ordained a Baptist minister, after having been first refused because he was a lawyer. His tenure as Principal Chief has been described as "uneventful". John Bartlett Meserve describes him as being "shrewd, frugal, and honest with a conservative judgment."

Mountain Meadow Massacre

An account of the Mountain Meadow Massacre was given in the October 21, 1875 issue of the Advocate. According to the account in the Arkansas Historical Quarterly, some of the basis of this horrible affair was the result of some mistreatment of a group of Mormons in the vicinity of Van Buren.

W.P. Boudinot Again Editor

William Penn Boudinot was listed as editor of the Cherokee Advocate in 1876. William Eubanks was translator.

The Ballentines

Reverend Hamilton Balentine died of pneumonia at Park Hill February 22, 1876. He had married Anna Hoyt, granddaughter of Second Chief George Lowery. He had been educated at Princeton before coming to Indian Territory in 1844. He taught at Tullahassee Mission, Coweta Mission, Spencer Academy, and Wapanucka Academy before becoming Superintendent of the Cherokee Female Seminary in 1875. His son, William H. Balentine had just completed a course of study at Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri. He taught in a number of schools in the vicinity of Tahlequah, including Woodall, Menard, Eureka, Garfield, White Oak, and Pleasant Hill. In 1881 he became a teacher in the Male Seminary. He

served the Cherokee Nation in many capacities and was postmaster of Tahlequah from April 4, 1841 until January 3, 1855. He married Fannie Keys, daughter of Chief Justice Riley Keys.

Old Settlers' Convention

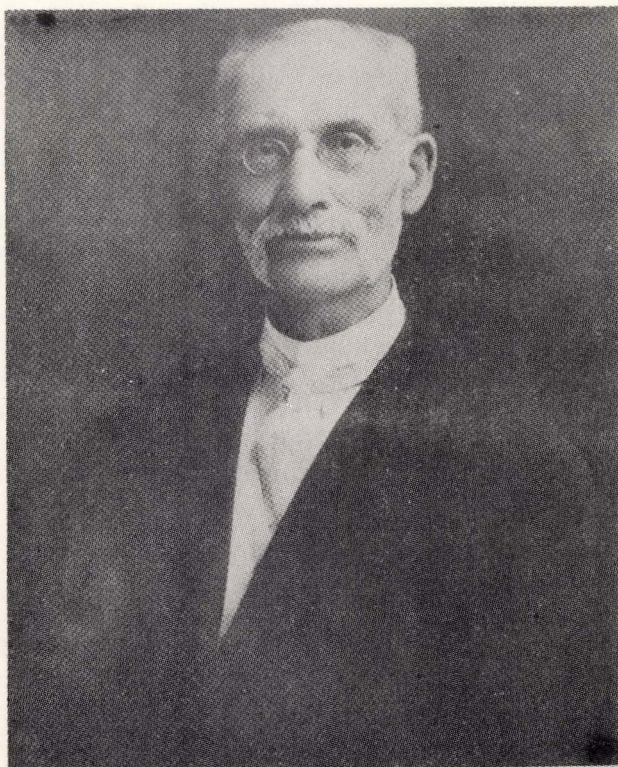
An old settlers' convention was held in Tahlequah March 15, 1876. William Wilson was elected president with R.B. Ross as secretary.

John B. Jones Dies

John B. Jones died June 13, 1876. He was the son of Reverend Evan Jones and was one of the most influential persons in the Cherokee Nation. He is credited for organizing the Keetoowah Society as well as the Downing Party. He was Cherokee Agent in 1874.

Our Country's 100th Anniversary

The 100th anniversary of the United States and its celebration in "The City of Brotherly Love" was featured in the June 12, 1876 issue of the Cherokee Advocate. A stickball team from the Cherokee Nation gave persons in the East a glimpse of Cherokee customs during the celebration.



DANIEL ROGERS, FOUNDER OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
OF TAHLEQUAH

The Church Directory

The Church Directory of June 17, 1876 listed J.C. Daily as the Circuit Rider for the Tahlequah District, J.D. Hillman for the Moravians, Sidney Allen for the Presbyterians, and Daniel Rodgers for the Baptists. J.F. Thompson was given as the pastor of the Presbyterian Church January 27, 1877. In July of 1877 Reverend W.C. Brodie was given as the Circuit Rider. An article in July indicated that the building for the Union Church would soon be completed and that the Moravian Church building "north of town was nearing completion." The next issue reported "Reverend Dr. Allen preached in our church last Sabbath an interesting sermon, occasionally digressing."

The Indian Journal

It was announced June 17, 1876 that William **Potter** Ross was beginning the publication of The Indian Journal. It was being published in Muscogee. It was later moved to Eufaula and had continued as a weekly to the present time.

Mrs. T.B. Wolfe

Mention was made in the October issue that the Wolfe Hotel was "one of the best" and was in the south part of town. It evidently is the same one mentioned in the early days of Tahlequah. Mrs. T.B. Wolfe was given as the oldest resident in Tahlequah in 1876.

Cherokee Lodge No. 10 Organized

Cherokee Lodge No. 10 was granted a dispensation upon application of H.D. Reese April 24, 1877. George W. Moser lists the following officers in his history of the lodge: H.D. Reese, Worshipful Master; John R. Vann, Senior Warden; John L. Adair, Junior Warden; Johnson Thompson, Treasurer; W.F. Rasmus, Secretary; John W. Stapler, Senior Deacon; James W. McSpadden, Senior Steward; David Wheeler, Junior Steward; and Samuel Sixkiller, Tiler. Other charter members were P.T. Johnson, Jackson R. Gourd, Thomas J. Trainer, William Eubanks, W.P. McCoy, James Shelton, E.P. Harris, W.T. Adair, John A. Foreman, John Cookson, T.K.B. McSpadden and I.D. Loeser.

Cherokee Advocate Advertisers

Advertisers in the Cherokee Advocate of July 4, 1877 included a number of new ones as well as those who had been well established. John R. Vann was given an attorney, as were Boudinot and Springston. Dr. W.T. Adair gave notice that he was practicing medicine in Tahlequah, and Campbell and Moore were physicians in Webbers Falls. Captain Jackson was practicing law in Fort Gibson. M.H. Cunningham was advertising that he would build bridges, beehives, and cabinets. The Red Front Store of that new town - Muscogee - was announcing its wares, operated by Baker, Hotlace, and Ross (Joshua).

Stray Property

The July 16, 1877 issue of the Advocate gives the account of one of Indian Territory's most notorious outlaws. It was titled DEAD OR ALIVE and gives the story of the life and violent death at Eufaula of Bill Posey, who was listed as "one of the most notorious and reckless dare-devils of a gang of outlaws." He had pillaged, robbed, and killed in Kansas, Indian Territory, and Texas, and was an escaped convict from the latter. For a period of fifteen months he had lived with a band of criminals in a blockhouse he had built at Cane Creek, between Muskogee and Okmulgee.

Teacher Appointments

Teacher appointments for Tahlequah school were given, with Anna McSpadden as principal and Lila J. Rose as her assistant. L.M. Hicks was the teacher at the school for colored children. Incidentally, the death of the infant son of James and Anna McSpadden was given August 8. An article a few weeks later quoted the editor of the Advocate as wondering why white children were attending Tahlequah's school. The foundation for the new school building was laid August 22. Mr. DeForrest, formerly of Tahlequah was the new principal of the Fort Gibson school.

Death of Dr. I.D. Leosier

The death of Dr. I.D. Leosier was given September 11, 1877. He was credited as being one of Tahlequah's earliest settlers. It was reported that he was so highly respected that neither side harmed him during the Civil war.

The Indian Fairs

The Cherokee Fair at Fort Gibson with William Jackson as superintendent was held September 18-21. This was the first year of the Cherokee's own fair. The International Indian Fair at Muskogee was in its fourth season with James A. Foreman as president and Joshau Ross as secretary. There were many entries from the Tahlequah area in both fairs.

Judge Parker's Court

Judge Parker's Court was favorably discussed in the September 19 issue of the Advocate. Several citizens had returned from Fort Smith, where they were witnesses in the court in a trial. They pronounced Judge Parker as a "competent judge" and that the jurymen were above the average.

Red Bird Harris

The Advocate gave an account of the visit of Red Bird Harris to Tahlequah. He was the prominent Creek who permitted the Confederates to build Fort Davis on his land and operated a ferry just north of his home. He was reported to be "a charming conversationalist who entertained a few of his friends with anecdotes, history and the future - rhetorically and logically - on one of the moonlit porches of the Capital."

Croquet Players

It was reported that Croquet games were the game of downtown Tahlequah and that there were "Men who played croquet all day long during the summer with the temperature 100 degrees in the shade and repeat for three or four days with no sign of fatigue."

Seminary Teachers

Professor Williams was given in August, 1877 as the Principal of the Cherokee Male Seminary, assisted by Professors Davenport, Vann, Carey, and Hicks. Miss Florence Wilson was given as the Principal of the Cherokee Female Seminary, assisted by Mrs. Manuel, Misses Tennie Steele, Mary Stapler, and Eloise Butler.

Miss Florence Wilson

Miss Florence Wilson exerted a great deal of influence upon many young people of the Tahlequah area. She had taught previously in Cane Hill College in Arkansas and taught in the Tahlequah Public Schools, and various rural schools. She was Principal of the Cherokee Female Seminary from 1877 until 1879 and was also associated with this institution from 1889 until 1902. Wilson Hall on the campus of Northeastern State University was named in her honor.



COURTESY NORTHEASTERN STATE COLLEGE

MISS A. FLORENCE WILSON, PRINCIPAL CHEROKEE FEMALE
SEMINARY

Mary Brewer Wins Saddle

It was announced that Mary Brewer, daughter of Superintendent of Schools O.J. Brewer, was awarded "the beautiful side saddle offered to the most graceful and excellent equestrienne."

Samuel Thompson Off to School

Samuel Thompson, son of Dr. J.L. Thompson, deceased, left soon after the first of the year to resume his studies in medicine.

Tahlequah - The Most Orderly Place

It was noted that Tahlequah was "the most orderly place" the editor had ever seen. He attributed this "in the main to the efficiency of the sheriff and guards."

Another Advocate Editor

H.D. Reese, who had been active in masonic affairs, had served as superintendent of schools, and had been district judge, became the editor of the Cherokee Advocate for a period. L.R. Gourd was business manager.

William C. Ghormley

William C. Ghormley was appointed Circuit Judge in two civil cases February 3 in place of Judge T.M. Walker, who was ill.

Death of Reverend T.K.B. McSpadden

The December 22, 1877 issue of the Advocate announced the death of Reverend T. K. B. McSpadden. He had come to Tahlequah in 1870 and had spread the word of God throughout this area, not only serving as organizer and pastor of the Tahlequah Methodist Church, but also acting as a circuit rider. His sons did much to bring about the development of the Cherokee Nation. James W. McSpadden and his wife have already been mentioned. He pioneered the milling of flour in Tahlequah, and Mrs. McSpadden was a pioneer in education and operated the National Hotel, taking over from Mrs. M. J. Thompson. James McSpadden, Jr. continued the milling business of his father was County Treasurer for many years. His youngest son, Vance, has just been appointed business manager of the Cherokee Nation. Another grandson, Clem, has been prominent in state politics, having served in the State Legislature and represented Oklahoma in Congress. He is one of the outstanding rodeo promoters and announcers in the nation.

Kill the Panthers

Reverend W. A. Duncan, Superintendent of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum, asked Judge H. D. Reese to bring his dogs and kill a panther that had been killing the livestock in that vicinity. Panthers and bears were a nuisance in all of this area.

A New Editor and Business Manager

Captain Jackson was given as the editor of the Cherokee Advocate June 12, 1878. Gus Ivey was listed as the business manager.

Seminary Honor Roll

The Roll of Honor of the Cherokee Male and Female Seminaries was given February 9, 1878. Among the group was Elinor Boudinot in the fifth grade with a grade of 94. She received 96 in 1879.

New Teachers

C. B. Carden, a graduate of the University of Arkansas became the principal of the Tahlequah school in 1878. He was assisted by Mrs. L. I. Ross. The school was in need of seats and desks. It was announced that the building of the colored school was almost completed. Tryphenia Spears was the teacher.

Miscellaneous Notes

B. H. Stone, the photographer was back at his old stand. A new mail rider was carrying the mail between Tahlequah and Fort Gibson. He was welcome in that he got the mail to Tahlequah "more often and more regularly." Citizens were urged to obtain nitric acid to test for counterfeit 25 and 50 cent pieces. A literary society had been organized by Reverend J. D. Hillman. Mr. Harrison was the local furniture man. It was noted that Johnson Thompson owned one of the finest saddle horses in the Tahlequah District. Sam Sixkiller took in another boarder. The Tahlequah Amateur Dramatic Association was organized. The anniversary of the seminaries was observed by many of the local towns-people. Reverend T. R. Ferguson, "an old reliable physician" had come to Tahlequah as a result of the pressing invitation of friends and acquaintances. A new smokehouse could be seen "towering above the prison walls." Blue Foreman was the local barber. L. M. Cravens was advertising as a physician, surgeon, and obstetrician.

Springtime and Fruits

Springtime and early summer was evident by the large amount of fruit that was on the market. Wild strawberries were in the stores. (What has become of this fruit so common of the early days?) Whortleberries could be had for 25 cents a gallon, and blackberries were everywhere.

Safe Cure for Opium Habit

Drs. E. and D. Shivel of Tahlequah announced a "safe cure for the opium habit." They named a prominent Tahlequah judge and a relative of a prominent Cherokee official among those they had cured.

Revival Meeting

A number of revival meetings were held in Tahlequah churches as well as throughout the Cherokee Nation in the summer of 1878.

More Local News

Apples, peaches, and watermelons were plentiful. Professor G.H. Williamson resigned from the Male Seminary to teach in Vinita. J.J. Cunningham & Co. was advertising a good stock of general merchandise

as was R.H. Fields. Dr. John R. Trott was listed in the professional directory. It was observed that Hoolie Bell was "getting mighty fat." Tahlequah was to have daily mail service to and from Eliasville by way of Flint.

Sam Bass in this Vicinity

Sam Bass, the notorious outlaw and his band were captured near Round Rock, Texas, according to an article in the Advocate of July 27, 1878. According to the article, the outlaw had previously "practiced his profession" in the vicinity of Tahlequah. He died a few days later.

Rumors of an Indian War

The Advocate reported that rumors of an Indian war were false. This was a period of unrest as a result of the excessive enthusiasm of a number of aggressive officers of the military.

Railroad To Be Removed

It was reported August 10, 1878 that the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad would be removed from the Cherokee Nation. Officials of the Cherokee Nation has resisted the advent of railroads fearing additional intrusion of the whites, a fear that was well founded.

Mrs. McSpadden in Charge of National Hotel

It was announced August 10 that Mrs. J.W. McSpadden had taken charge of the National Hotel. She had leased it from Mrs. M.J. Thompson. The hotel had been established by Aunt Susan Taylor, followed by Mrs. Thompson. Much of the business of the Cherokee Nation was transacted in this historic building.

How To Civilize Indians

A satirical article appeared in the Advocate August 24 entitled "How To Civilize Indians." It referred to the recent trouble with the Seneca Indians. Another one referred to the Nez Perce incident and another to Little Big Horn. This article summed up the opinion of many with the following: "Out of such freaks of 'Christian civility' springs Indian wars."

A.C. Bacone

Professor A.C. Bacone became principal of the Cherokee Male Seminary in the fall of 1878. He was assisted by J.B.H. O'Reilly. Professor Bacone remained with the Male Seminary until 1880 when he became associated with the Baptist Mission. He applied to the Cherokee Nation for land on which to establish a college. On being refused, he applied to the Creek Nation which gave him a patent for land near Muskogee where he moved the Baptist Mission in 1885 to establish Indian University, later to be named Bacone College. It would be impossible to estimate the full extent of the influence of Professor Bacone upon the lives of men and women of Indian Territory

A New Women's Club

The editor - currently E.C. Boudinot - of the Advocate indicated that he understood the women were forming a club - about three or four feet long - to induce their husbands to spend their evenings at home.

Items of Interest

John T. Drew was listed as Solicitor General of the Cherokee Nation. David Rowe was Assistant Chief, J.E. Thompson was the Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church. Professor A.C. Bacone established a library at the Seminary. Major George W. Ingals formerly the Indian Agent of the Union Agency, was holding religious meetings in Tahlequah. The temperature in Tahlequah January 11, 1879 was 8 degrees below zero.

Graduates of the Seminaries

According to Starr, the first graduates of the Male and Female Seminaries after the Civil War were Isabell Cobb, Tennessee Vann Steele and Robert Colburn Fuller January 27, 1879. Those graduating June 27, 1879 were Anna Cora Archer, Fannie Blythe, Elizabeth Dougherty, William Ross Shackelford, Lemuel Walker Marks, and Ellis Buffington Wright. R.B. Ross was Superintendent of the Male Seminary.

Isabell Cobb

Isabell Cobb, one of the graduates of the Female Seminary in 1879, continued her education, receiving a Doctor of Medicine degree. She returned to the Cherokee Nation, practicing medicine in the vicinity of present Okay. Her father was Joseph Benson Cobb, who came to the Cherokee Nation in 1870 and served several terms in the National Council. He was one of the leading ranchers of this area.

Cure for Cancer

It was announced March 7, 1879 that Dr. Edwards, "the man who developed a cure for cancer" had moved to McAlester. The cure must have been lost.

Another Advocate Editor

H.E. Reese, who had been active in masonic affairs, had served as superintendent of schools, and had been district judge, became the editor of the Cherokee Advocate for a period. L.R. Gourd was business manager.

New Advertisers

Sam Stratton was advertising his blacksmith shop, specializing in shoeing horses. Jerry Springstadt wished to do carpentry work. McCowan and Coleman monuments were new in town. Knights of Templars announced their weekly meetings.

International Indian Fair

A picture was given of the new Floral Pavilion July 16, 1879. It was to be used the following September by the International Indian Fair in Muskogee.

Sewing Machines

That new marvel, the sewing machine was repeatedly featured. The New American Sewing Machine was called "women's best friend" July 16, 1879. In November J.M. Smith was advertising his sewing machine with no name given. Early in 1880 the White Sewing Machine was heralded.

Chief Bushyhead

Dennis Wolf Bushyhead was elected Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation August 4, 1879. He was the son of Reverend Jesse Bushyhead. He had joined the California gold seekers in March, 1849, remaining in California until February, 1868, thus avoiding much of the factionalism resulting from the Civil War. He had served as Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation and was a delegate to Washington in 1889, 1890, being one of the three delegates who negotiated with the U.S. Government for the sale of the Western Reservation. He attended the intertribal meeting at McAlester November 12, 1896. He married Elizabeth Alabama Schrmisher Adair, the aunt of Will Rogers, and upon her death married Eloise Perry Butler, of Tahlequah, a niece of Senator Butler of North Carolina. It is said that he and William Penn Adair prevented a serious race incident. William Penn Adair said of him: "He was a Christian in every respect. He died rich in everything but money."



CHIEF DENNIS W. BUSHYHEAD



SEN. ROBT. L. OWEN

A Horse Race

One of the featured recreational activities of Tahlequah, as well as other communities of the Cherokee Nation, was horse racing. A race was held September 10, 1879 between Cunningham's Firetail and Hubbard's Whirlwind. No announcement was given as to the winner. Both horses had raced against the best in the east.

Temperance Conference

The Temperance Conference of Indian Territory was held in Tahlequah November 12, 1880. J.S. Stapl was president and Mrs. A.E. Lurzelere was secretary.

Census of 1880

Daniel R. Hicks was appointed Director of Census for the Cherokee Nation January 7, 1880. An issue in March gave a list of the persons admitted to and rejected for citizenship.

Penal and Permit Law

The Penal Law was given January 7, indicating it as being unlawful for any citizen or non-citizen to sell timber to anyone not a citizen or to move it outside the Cherokee Nation with a penalty of one to three years in prison for violation. The Permit Law provided that a permit could be given for a Cherokee citizen to hire a non-citizen. The non-citizen in question was "to remove himself from the Cherokee Nation within ten days of the expiration of the permit."

Robert L. Owen

Robert L. Owen, who was to become very prominent in Cherokee and early Statehood affairs, was Superintendent of Education for the Cherokee Nation in 1880. He also served as Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum in 1880. He was to become Indian Agent of the Union Agency and United States Attorney, as well as one of Oklahoma's Senators upon being admitted as a state. His mother, Narcissa Chisholm Owen, was a prominent Cherokee in her own right, and her father was one of the chiefs of the Western Cherokees.

New Teachers at the Seminary

Miss Putnam was given as the principal of the Female Seminary January 14, 1880. E. Jane Ross, Eloise Butler, and Lelia Breedlove were given as her assistants.

Advertisers in 1880

Dr. L. M. Cravens was given as a physician and surgeon in 1880. G.W. Johnson as well as Bell (J.M.), Adair (Y.B.), and Taylor (C.H.), were given as new attorneys. S.D. Luther had a quarter page ad as a dentist. He gave Dr. T.R. Ferguson, Joshua Ross, and Judge H.D. Reese as refer-

ences. His office was in Robert Wofford's Hotel. William Johnson was advertising groceries, dry goods, and Buford Rockland Plows. J.W. Stapler's ad was blank, as they were too busy to write copy. Hostetters Bitters were guaranteed to cure all ailments. William Percival was boasting of his brick store in Fort Gibson, and J.S. Scott announced that in addition to his general merchandise, he had a first class gin. M. Deina had opened a boot and shoe shop.

Peace Finally Restored in Muscogee

The January 28 issue of the Cherokee Advocate reported that "the Indian Police had finally restored order in Muscogee. Captain Sixkiller was in charge, and the citizens of Tahlequah were to have him back to "ride herd locally."

Indian University

Professor A. C. Bacone made the following announcement in the Cherokee Advocate: "Indian University will commence February 9, 1880. Tuition will be \$10 for twenty weeks. A few ladies who can furnish own rooms at the Mission may have them for \$2 per week. Others can board in town. Signed A.C. Bacone."

Tahlequah School

It was announced February 25, 1880 that the Tahlequah School was under the direction of T.J. Adair and Miss M.E. Jones. It was observed that under their leadership the school "bids to be the banner school of the nation as was the case under S.S. Stephens."

D.W.C. Duncan

It was reported that D.W.C. Duncan, who attended the Male Seminary as a boy, was the superintendent of that institution. He was the brother of Reverend W.A. Duncan.

Union Church

Reverend Leonidas Dobson preached in the Union Church in Tahlequah in the morning service June 5. Reverend J.D. Hillman filled the pulpit that evening.

Physicians' Examining Board

Any physicians desiring to practice medicine in the Cherokee Nation were instructed to appear before the Physicians' Examining Board consisting of Drs. W.T. Adair, president, L.M. Cravens, and F.H. McNair.

Cultural Attainments

The cultural life of Tahlequah was emphasized July 21, 1880 with the announcement that two art galleries were exhibiting their wares. Professor W.W. King was holding a class in penmanship.

Captain C.H. Taylor

It was reported that Captain C.H. Taylor was operating the Tahlequah House and that he "really knew how." He featured turkey, chicken, fish,

duck, venison, mutton, beef, pigeons, oysters, squirrel, pork, "etc." You were assured of a "good sleep in a spring bed."

Colonel William Penn Adair

Colonel William Penn Adair died October 21, 1880 while acting as a delegate in Washington. His body was shipped back to Tahlequah by Robert Graham, a Mason of Washington. He was buried in the Tahlequah Cemetery with full masonic honors November 1st with P.J. Byrne, Worshipful Master of Indian Territory, presiding. He had been one of the outstanding leaders of the Cherokee Nation, having attended the Fort Smith Peace Conference in 1865, the Washington Conference in 1866, was Senator from the Flint District in 1855, 1857, and 1859 and from the Saline District in 1871. He was considered "a shrewd lawyer and generally a leader among his people." Presidents Grant, Hayes, and Garfield all expressed fondness for him. He, along with Clement Vann Rogers and Elias Boudinot, was considered "a match for Commissioner Clement" in the Washington Conference. He had been born in 1830 and married "Aunt Sue" Drew, a niece of John Drew, December 8, 1868.

A Business Changes Hands

It was announced that Mr. Johnston had purchased the "R.H. Fields stand on Main Street." Mr. Fields had been a merchant in Tahlequah and in the vicinity of Bayou Menard for many years.

An Unusual Phenomenon

The December 30, 1880 issue of the Advocate reported an unusual phenomenon. Two large "mock suns were plainly visible on each side of the sun, as bright as the sun itself." It appeared at dawn, and it was very cold - six degrees below zero, the coldest in 40 years. Incidentally, the temperature went to sixteen degrees below zero at Fort Gibson. This unusual sight was the same phenomenon as the one in 1843 and was referred to by sailors as sundogs.

Pavement Melted

It was reported February 2, 1881 that the "pavement had melted." The ice and snow had melted, leaving Tahlequah's streets a pool of slush and mud. The Illinois River was "past fording."

Repair of Capitol

E. Wren of Fort Gibson was awarded a contract to repair the National Capitol February 9, 1881.

District Conference

The District Conference of the Methodist Church was held in Tahlequah February 9th. It was presided over by Reverend Young Ewing and James S. Chapman.

Opening of Schools

The Seminaries as well as Tahlequah School opened for the second sem-

ester February 9, 1881. Miss Gray was principal of the Female Seminary, assisted by Lelia Breedlove, E. Jane Ross, and Miss Florence Williams. G. Trowbridge was principal of the Male Seminary, assisted by Mr. Root with Frank Sanders serving as primary teacher. Miss Nannie Daniels, sister of Mr. W.W. Ross, a graduate of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum, left to teach in the Going Snake District. Mrs. L.J. Ross was in charge of the Tahlequah School, assisted by Miss Mattie Bell. They were complimented by the visit of J.S. Stapler, a member of the school board.

Not Caught Napping

The editor of the Advocate was of the opinion that unscrupulous individuals thought they would catch leaders of the Cherokee Nation napping after the death of Colonel William Penn Adair by introducing legislation to steal Cherokee Land. He observed that the current leadership would strenuously resist such.

New Baptist Church

It was reported February 16th that "the new Baptist Church on South Hill was almost completed." It was described as a "very comodious building."

Pension Payments

The economy of Tahlequah as well as that of the Cherokee and Creek Nations in general was given a substantial boost in May of 1881 when the U. S. Government made a pension payment to all persons who had been soldiers in the Union Army.

David L. Payne

David L. Payne and his Sooner activities were much in the news. His trial before Judge Isaac Parker was reported June 1, 1881.

Ice Cream Saloon

It was noted that the "ice cream saloon was a common resort" that "a first class article of nice, rich, well frozen cream could be had anytime." This was quite an accomplishment in this frontier area.

George W. Hughes

George W. Hughes was advertising his blacksmith shop. He had been a blacksmith in Fort Gibson during the Civil War. He had fought in the Mexican War and was one of the lucky ones in the Mexican Bean Incident. He was the first mayor of Tahlequah. He was the grandfather of Buena Vista White, one of Eastern Oklahoma's outstanding educators.

Tahlequah District Election

The election of the Tahlequah District officials was announced August 3, 1881. Eli Spears and R. B. Ross were elected to the Senate and Os Hair, Osce Daniels, and Bug Taylor were elected to the Council. Other officials receiving a majority were Allen Ross as Clerk, Wed Shirley as Judge, Matt Sanders as Sheriff, and Bill Triplett as Solicitor.

A Severe Drought

Tahlequah Creek was low and muddy in August of 1881. The Illinois River had stopped running in several places. Crops were suffering from the lack of moisture and heat. The drought was severe - the worst in 40 years.

New Transportation

It was announced that hack service was available between Tahlequah and Cincinnati, Arkansas by way of Siloam Springs. The fare was \$4.00 for the round trip. Monroe Wilkinson was the proprietor.

Presbyterian Church Re-Organized

Churches continued to come and go. Reverend Willis Weaver was in Tahlequah August 17th to re-organize the Presbyterian Church.

Water Scarce in Muscogee

It was reported September 14th that water was scarce in Muscogee. Uncle Charlie Willey delivered water to various households in a barrel, filled from a spring at 8th and Emporia.

The Male Seminary

The new principal of the Cherokee Male Seminary in September, 1881 was Herbert Taft Root. He was assisted by Leonidas Dobson and William Balentine.

Chief Justice S. M. Taylor

It was reported October 1, 1881 that Chief Justice S. M. Taylor was in Tahlequah. It was also noted that mud was knee deep in the streets where the streets were as deep in dust a few days before, the result a five inches of rain in two days.

Prominent Visitors

A number of prominent visitors were in Tahlequah in December, 1881. Pleasant Porter - later to be elected Principal Chief of the Creeks - was in Tahlequah seeing how the Cherokees do business and visiting his father-in-law, Judge Riley Keys. Colonel John Q. Tufts, Indian Agent and Israel G. Vore were also visitors.

Advertisers in 1881

Advertisers in 1881 included C. H. Taylor, operating a hotel, who was also an attorney. Other attorneys were Robert L. Owen, Boudinot and Butler, as well as J. L. Springston.

The Albertys at the Seminary

Captain Bluford West Alberty was the Steward at the Male Seminary. He and his wife, Aunt Eliza, literally became a legend with countless students singing their praise and testifying as to their wholesome influence. Aunt Eliza was the daughter of Reverend Jesse Bushyhead. She was born New Year's Day, 1839 on the banks of the Mississippi River while the group headed by her father waited for the proper conditions to cross the river on their way to the New Cherokee Nation. She later became the "hostess with the Mostest" of the Cherokee Nation while operating the National Hotel.

Stephen Foreman Dies

Stephen Foreman died December 8, 1881. He was the lone early missionary who survived and returned to resume his duties after the Civil War. He continued faithfully until his death.

Mrs. Stand Watie Dies

Mrs. Stand Watie died in Vinita February 1, 1882. A glowing tribute appeared in the Advocate, from which I quote: "She possessed a noble nature, always looking on the bright side. No one ever went to her in need but that she ministered to their wants. Thus has passed from the Cherokee Nation the last of that patriotic, historic, and heroic name - Watie."

Choir Organized

The Cherokee Advocate reported February 17, 1882 that "the good people of Tahlequah met at the residence of J. W. Stapler and organized a choir. This was done for the purpose of having good music for the churches."

Debating Society

It was observed that the Debating Society at the Baptist Mission was flourishing. Meetings were held weekly with a membership of thirty-four.

Church Directory

The Church Directory in early 1882 indicated that Reverend J. C. Chapman, a Methodist circuit rider, preached in Tahlequah the first Sunday of each month. The Baptists had services each Sunday with Reverend Daniel Rodgers in the pulpit.

Seminary News

It was reported February 24th that "a crowd of the city's young bloods" serenaded the students of the Female Seminary. Miss Florence Wilson was again the principal. Dr. Adair vaccinated the pupils of both schools.

Wanted - A Piano

Mrs. B. W. Alberty was in Tahlequah March 28th taking up collection for a piano to be used at the Male Seminary - an indication of her constant desire to be of service.

Tahlequah School

Mrs. Wallace Ross was the principal of the Tahlequah School, assisted by Eloise Butler the first semester of 1881-82 session. It was announced that Mark Bean would be principal March 31st. He was from Flint, and the editor observed that Professor William Gott "would take charge of Mark's squirrel rifle during his absence from his home in the wilderness."

The Killing of Jesse James

The "full account of the killing of Jesse James" at Saint Joseph, Missouri was given April 2, 1882. It recounted that Robert and Charles Frost, Jesse's partners in crime had recently pulled the Blue Cut Robbery and had been living in an apartment in Saint Jo about five weeks. According

to the account, Jesse took his gun belt off and laid his pistols on the bed preparatory to washing up for supper, whereupon Robert "sprang up from behind and sent a bullet through his brain." He killed him with a pearl handle Colt .45 that Jesse had previously presented him. Jesse had been in the area of Fort Gibson and Tahlequah as a member of Quantrill's Band during the Civil War.

Reverend Buckner Comes to Tahlequah

It was reported April 21, 1882 that Baptists had completed a very successful revival. Reverend H. F. Buckner - one of the outstanding missionaries of Indian Territory - had baptized three converts.

Jay Gould in this Area

Jay Gould made a trip through Indian Territory during May. Captain Sam Sixkiller accompanied him.

Judge E. M. Adair Dies

Chief Justice E. M. Adair died of heart disease May 12, 1882. He was on his way to the Flint District on official business. He was highly respected and the Cherokee Nation sustained a severe loss.

Finest Meat Market

The editor of the Advocate boasted of "the finest, neatest, best arranged meat market in the Cherokee Nation." It was operated by George Marquett.

A Bad Decision

Cherokee leaders considered an opinion of Judge Isaac Parker concerning the cutting of timber to be a bad one. He took away their authority in relation to the cutting of timber in Indian Territory.

Amusements

A headline June 2, 1882 was AMUSEMENTS. The article referred to Professor Buster's Combined Troupe - "mixing education with presentations of American, Irish, Dutch and Old Virginia origin.

Second Annual Commencement

The second annual commencement of Indian University was held June 2, 1882. The following persons consisted the graduation class: Joseph M. Thompson, Isaac Sixkiller, Ella M. Spradling, Bascom P. Rasmus, Edward D. Hicks, Jane B. Ballew, Gonia Bell, William Duel, Tommie H. Payne, George W. Hicks, Ida Pratt, Frances Potts, Robert J. Thompson, Minnie Greenway, William W. Nichols, and Julia Sixkiller. In all probability the university had been moved across the street from the Baptist Mission to the house commonly called the Wyly House by this time, continuing to use the Baptist Mission as a dormitory.

Advertisers in 1882

Pyeatt and Evans Drug was advertizing toilet articles of all kinds and "lots of nice lemonade." They also constructed the latest grist and saw

mill. W. W. Wheeler and H. B. Quenenbury were hailing forth at Childers Station (Sallisaw). They had a steam saw and grist mill and "the best cotton gin in the Cherokee Nation". A. B. Cass of Muskogee was boasting of his wares.

The Cherokee Nation Teachers' Institute

The Teachers' Institute of the Cherokee Nation was held in Tahlequah July 5, 1882. J. L. Bates and A. E. Grant were in charge of the arithmetic session with Belle Cobb chairing physical education. Geography was under the direction of A. A. McPhee, Charles Pierce, and H. M. Adair. Essays were given by William Godd, Miss Sallie Rogers, and Miss S. E. Spears. Object lessons were given by S. S. Stephens, and Leonidas Dobson gave a lecture. A demonstration of teaching Cherokee speaking students English was given by William E. Carey. Readings were delivered by Misses E. M. Vore and Cora Archer. Primary work was discussed by Miss C. J. James, Mrs. Shelton, and T. J. Adair. Elements of music were taught by Isaac Hitchcock. T. S. Tomsen and J. V. Crutchfield discussed the value of textbooks on morals. Orthoepy was taught by James Ivey. Mrs. Whittenberry was in charge of the English grammar session. A debate team from the Male Seminary had A. E. Ridge and William P. Thorne on the affirmative and Jeff Parks and John Chandler on the negative.

A Wagon Shop

John Springston, who had a blacksmith shop in the south part of town, announced that he was also equipped to manufacture first class wagons.

New Teachers

Reverend Leonidas Dodson was the new principal of Tahlequah School in July, 1882. He had been principal of the Fort Gibson School the previous year. Miss E. P. Butler was his assistant. Misses Florence Wilson, Mary Brewer, and Belle Cobb were teachers in the Female Seminary. Reverend M. Williamson, who had been a student at the Male Seminary a few years before, was its principal, Professor T. J. Adair was in charge of the primary department.

Joseph F. Thompson Is Superintendent of Orphan Asylum

Joseph Franklin Thompson became superintendent of the Orphan Asylum July 14, 1882. He came over the Trail of Tears with his family, who settled at Beattie's Prairie near old Fort Wayne. He attended the Male Seminary in the 1850's. He joined Stand Watie's forces in the Civil War, advancing to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He married Mary Ellen Adair, daughter of James Thompson Adair and granddaughter of Chief Justice John Adair. He joined the Indian Missionary Conference of the Methodist Episcopal South in 1870 and continued actively as a local pastor, presiding elder, and circuit rider until his death March 18, 1922. He was pastor of the Tahlequah Methodist Church in 1896 and 1897. He was co-editor of the Methodist publication "Our Brother in Red." He

taught in the Male Seminary, was National Auditor, a delegate to Washington, and Chairman of the Cherokee Board of Education besides being Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum.

Miscellaneous Notes

It was observed that Tahlequah had "more music than any other place - mostly fiddles." The Creek war was over and order settled on the Creek Nation. W. R. Rasmus was building a new law office. Chief Bushyhead was very ill from the sting of a centipede - he lost 30 pounds. The murrain or tick fever had invaded the Nation from Texas. Nannie Daniels spent the summer with her sister, Mrs. Journeycake of Tahlequah. R. M. Wolfe, a Tahlequah attorney was a delegate to Washington. A baseball team was organized in Tahlequah. Tom Gagen was operating a tin shop. The City Drug Store joined the group of Tahlequah businesses. A "great comet was seen in the eastern sky October 13, 1882. It was most beautiful." W. F. Rasmus bought Henry G. Wood's general merchandise store. W. A. Duncan was elected president of the Old Settlers at the International Indian Fair in Muscogee. A. H. McGregor was awarded the contract to repair the Presbyterian Church to be finished by December. Dr. W. G. Blake was a new physician. Dr. W. J. Adair's hotel was a popular place.

Dr. James Allen Thompson

Dr. James Allen Thompson, a brother of Dr. Jeter Thompson, son of Matthew Thompson, and his family moved from Georgia to Tahlequah to practice medicine.

Union Sunday School Anniversary

The Tahlequah Union Sunday School had its 15th anniversary September 8, 1882. Mrs. L. J. Stapler "assembled a group of children around her in the Old Masonic Hall 15 years ago and has not grown weary." The school continued to prosper.

National Officers

Dennis Wolfe Bushyhead was Principal Chief with Rabbit Bunch as Assistant Chief. William Penn Boudinot was Executive Secretary, and the Executive Councilors were: John Downing, Tick Eater, and Nelson Terrapin. D. W. Lipe was Treasurer, and George W. Bengé was Auditor.

General Whittlesey

General Whittlesey, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners was in Indian Territory inspecting the schools. He was well pleased with the work of the Baptist University, the Seminaries, and Muscogee Schools.

Christmas in Tahlequah

A community Christmas tree was held at the Baptist Mission December 24, 1882. The Negroes had an especially good Christmas.

Johnson Thompson Building

It was reported April 13, 1883 that the "Old Murrell Building" was being torn down to make room for the two story stone building of Johnson Thompson. This building currently houses the business of Lowry Hardware.

Tahlequah Historical and Literary Society

The editor of the Advocate observed April 20th that he had not heard from the Tahlequah Historical and Literary Society in two weeks. The fact that this was news would indicate a great deal of previous activity.

Chief Justice Joseph A. Scales

Joseph Absalom Scales became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Cherokee Nation in April of 1883. He had been an outstanding leader of the Cherokees. He had served as Sheriff of the Canadian District and Prosecuting Attorney before the Civil War. He served in the 2nd Cherokee Regiment of the Confederate Army. After the war he was a delegate to the International Council in Okmulgee in 1870 and to a similar group in Checotah in 1894. He, along with William Penn Boudinot and D. H. Ross, was a member of a committee to revise, codify, and amend the laws of the Cherokee Nation. He was granted permission to operate what is known as Drew's Saline for five years. He was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1881, becoming Chief Justice in 1882, and again in 1885 and 1886. He died October 18, 1901.

Tennis Champions

W. J. Melton and W. W. Hastings became the champion "lawn tennis" champions of the Male Seminary April 27th. Messrs. Stokes and Duncan were the previous champions.

Baptist Convention

The Indian Territory Baptist Convention of Indian Territory was held in Tahlequah June 18, 1883. Reverend J. S. Murrow was moderator with Daniel Rodgers serving as secretary. Other persons participating were Professor A. C. Bacone, Reverend M. Lambright, W. P. Blake, A. S. Lacie, and F. Vann.

Dr. Richard L. Fite

Dr. Richard L. Fite came to Tahlequah in 1883. He married Nannie Daniels in 1884. He was born in Bartow County, Georgia, October 17, 1856. He graduated from Southern Medical College in 1878. In addition to the regular practice, he was elected Medical Superintendent of all institutions of the Cherokee Nation.

Miscellaneous Items

Tahlequah experienced a hydrophobia scare late in June, 1883. The United States Census was reported as being 50,000,000. J. L. Springston was Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation. "Young" W. W. Hastings, attending the Male Seminary, received a grade of 100 in all his subjects. Mrs. B. M. Wade's Millinery boasted a new supply of ready to wear clothing. Miss

Maggie Stapler, sister of James Stapler of the mercantile firm of Stapler and Son, died of consumption at the Female Seminary of Kirkwood, Missouri. The Illinois and Grand Rivers were at full bank. S. S. Stephens was assistant at the Male Seminary. The Knights of Templar were re-organizing. J. L. Adair was given as Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge. William Johnston was Secretary.

Baptist University

Baptist University, "the school on the hill" began its third term September 1, 1883. Professor A. C. Bacone was in charge with Dr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Whiteside, and Miss Elliott assisting him.



Wyly Home

Professor Dolgarouski

One of the most interesting persons ever to come to the Cherokee Nation arrived in 1883. It was Professor Dolgarouski (sometimes called Prince Dolgarouski), a person of royal blood, a refugee from Russia. He was an outstanding musician, teaching, music and directing the Presbyterian Choir. Miss Elinor Meigs of Fort Gibson says that her aunt, Mary Boudinot, was one of his pupils. Dr. T. L. Ballenger in "Around Tahlequah Council Fires" devotes a chapter on this interesting individual. He says that his ancestors held many military and governmental positions from the reign of Peter the Great and that one of them is supposed to have founded the City of Moscow. The professor gave several concerts, the first mentioned in the Advocate being November 3, 1886.

Gunpowder and Wildlife

An article appeared in the Advocate August 31, 1883 entitled WHAT GUNPOWDER HAS DONE TO THE WILDLIFE. It recalled the abundance of game in days gone by when "pigeons darkened the sky with an endless swarm." The grizzly had been driven back to the Pacific, and squirrels had migrated. A case in point was an article February 22, 1884 which referred to a "celebrated hunter" who killed 3 deer the day before, bringing his total for the season to 33.

Methodist Church a Cozy Place

It was observed that "the Methodist Church on the corner opposite the Thompson block would be one of the coziest places of worship in Tahlequah." It was the Masonic Hall with the lodge using the upstairs and the Methodists using the downstairs.

Per Capita Payment

The Per Capita Payment was being paid at Fort Gibson October 5th with a "good crowd who were sober and orderly." It was hoped that those at Tahlequah, Vinita, and Webbers Falls would be as "sober and orderly."

Sam Houston Bengé

The editor of the Cherokee Advocate (D. H. Ross) observed that Sam Houston Bengé, President of the Senate, was planning to enter the ministry of the Methodist Church. He was glad that "the eloquent gentleman" was entering this "vast field of usefulness."

Orphanage Burns

It was reported March 7, 1884 that the Cherokee National Orphanage at Salina had burned. Since there were few prisoners in the National Penitentiary, the pupils were housed in this structure for a period.

Here and There

It was reported Dr. W. G. Blake had moved into the new house of James Stapler, "one of the nicest in town. A herd of 1,500 cattle from Arkansas was "in the vicinity of Park Hill, eating every green bud and sprig of grass." Cattle stealing was becoming a problem. Robert Fuller was operating a saddlery and harness establishment. Wallace Ross was Superintendent of the Male Seminary. John Stapler and Son put in a nice selection of furniture.

Lots of Rain

Spring floods dominated the news in the Cherokee Nation in April, 1884. The Grand River was higher than it had been since 1876. The Arkansas River was also on a rampage. The Illinois River had not been forded in two weeks.

Tahlequah W. C. T. U.

The Tahlequah Women's Temperance Union met May 8, 1884 at the Presbyterian Church. A large crowd was present.

Mrs. Molloy

Mrs. Molloy preached in the Presbyterian Church during the morning service May 16, 1884 to a full house. Several hundred heard her preach on the Capitol Square in the afternoon. She then held services at the Baptist Church that night.

Tahlequah Schools

Professor Sinclair returned to Tahlequah from a visit in Texas late in August to open the Tahlequah Schools September 1st. A mission school was announced at the Presbyterian Church with a tuition of \$10 for 10 months and board at \$10 per month. Particulars could be obtained from Reverend W. L. Miller or James Stapler. Dr. R. O. Trent presented an organ recital at the public school. He was assisted by Mrs. William Johnston.

Indian University Moves

Professor A. C. Bacone moved Indian University in the summer of 1885. This was because the Cherokee Nation had refused him plot of ground, whereas the Creek Nation had given him a patent on an acreage near Muscogee. Another consideration probably was the fact that Muscogee had the Union Indian Agency and the institution could be identified with all five of the civilized tribes.

Albertys Running the National Hotel

It was announced July 12, 1885 that Dr. Blake was retiring from the hotel business and that Mr. and Mrs. (Aunt Eliza) Bluford West Alberty were the proprietors of the "old brick hotel" (the National Hotel). It was later observed that it was "the most desirable stopping place for the travelers public as well as a convenient homelike place for regular travelers."

Cash Only

John S. Stapler and Son advertized August 14, 1885 that all sales were "strictly on a cash business." They stated that this would permit them to sell their goods more cheaply.

Mary T. Adair - Postmaster

Mary T. Adair was appointed postmaster of the Tahlequah office September 15, 1885.

Report of the Blind and Insane

The annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Blind and Insane was published October 30, 1885. J. W. McSpadden was secretary of the board.

Miscellaneous Items in 1886

A large number of wolves were reported to be in the vicinity of Tahlequah February 12, 1886. There had been no mail for several days because of the condition of the roads - the result of snow and rain. Reverend M. L. Butler - a veteran Methodist minister - was visiting in the Cherokee Nation. A new ferry was operating across the Illinois River between Tahlequah and Cincinnati, Arkansas. The Tahlequah Reading Club met February 26th.

A "genuine concert" was presented March 1st. Work was progressing on John Wilson's hotel. Evans Brothers were building an addition to their drug store. The "enterprising liveryman and mail contractor" John Wilson, had ordered two hacks.

Census Takers

The census takers were announced May 12, 1886. It was necessary to take the census often because of the various payments. Another payment of "grass money" amounting to \$15.95 per capita was made in 1886.

The First Telephone

The first telephone in Indian Territory was promoted and built in 1886 under the supervision of E. D. Hicks. He had seen a demonstration of a telephone at the St. Louis Fair and was so impressed that he as a young man of 20 returned to Tahlequah to promote the idea. He enlisted the financial backing of C.W. Turner, J. B. Stapler, J. S. Stapler, John S. Scott, and L. B. Bell. He started with three telephones costing \$75 apiece. The line went from Tahlequah to Fort Gibson, on to Muscogee, and a bit later to Vinita. By the time the line was finished, there were 18 customers. The Tahlequah switchboard was in the Stapler Store, and was moved above the Crew Drug in 1907. Mr. Hicks sold out to the Pioneer Telephone (which later became the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.) in 1907, but he was retained to manage the operation. Miss Lillian Buster was the "Hello girl."



J.F. Standiford, a photographer of Muskogee Indian Territory, captures the Cherokee Female Seminary dedication on May 7, 1889. The photo is called "Preparing for the Feast" and shows pigs being roasted in the foreground of the not-too-well-kept lawn.

Annual Message of Chief Bushyhead

The annual message of Chief Dennis Wolf Bushyhead was given November 3rd. Chief Justice J. M. Keys was detained at home because of illness in his family. The Capitol was being repaired.

Death of John W. Stapler

Cherokee Lodge No. 10 held a memorial service for John W. Stapler March 4, 1887. The committee consisted of E. C. Boudinot, Robert B. Ross, and John L. Adair.

Temperance Meeting

A temperance meeting was held in Tahlequah May 4th. Reverend R. L. Miller "prayed for divine guidance" and Reverend Shanks preached, taking his text from the 10th chapter of Romans. Approximately 500 were in attendance.

Teachers' Institute

The Cherokee Nation Teachers' Institute was held in Tahlequah in June. The following persons were on the program: E. C. Alberty, George P. Flesher, E. J. Morrison, S. O. James, J. L. Smith, W. F. Rasmus, J. H. McKirrahan, W. H. Jackson, O. S. Fox, E. B. Woodin, Reverend J. H. Kelley, Misses Mattie Fields, Maria Sequitchey, Emma Dunbar, Mamie Adair, May Duncan, Mary Washburne, Cora Archer, Mrs. A. B. Shelton, and Indian Agent Robert L. Owen.

Eagle Brown Dies

Eagle Brown, one of Tahlequah's oldest citizens, died July 6, 1887.

Female Seminary Burns

The Cherokee Nation sustained a severe loss Easter Sunday, April 10, 1887 with the burning of the Female Seminary. The pride of the entire Territory lay a mass of rubble. The bell "was burned to a crisp." Helen Duncan Hughes, the daughter of the first Mayor of Tahlequah, discovered the fire and wrote about the experience on several occasions. She was the mother of Buena Vista White, a veteran teacher of the Muscogee Schools. Plans were begun immediately for the building of another. An enterprising group of Tahlequah citizens headed Johnson Thompson and James S. Stapler began a campaign to have the school moved to this city. A committee consisting of James S. Stapler, Gideon Morgan, and Johnson Thompson, advertized for bids July 30, 1887.

Tahlequah Medical Spring

It was observed that though older citizens knew of the medical qualities of Tahlequah's Spring, many thought that Oil Spring was the only "healing spring" in this area. The editor continued that the Tahlequah Spring was one of the best in the entire country.

1887 Advertizers

Advertizers in 1887 included Turner and Byrne of Muscogee, "the immense store," E. C. Johnson, successor of J. Thompson, William A. Thompson, Sloam Nursery, Arkansas Traveler Wagons of Cincinnati, Arkansas,

and Tahlequah Mill, M. L. Pyeatt, Proprietor, John W. Stapler and Son announced that they had a millinery department under the supervision of Mrs. Grubbs. R. L. Fite and Brother, physicians and surgeons, were officiating in the Stapler Building. The National Delivery, Feed, and Sale Stable with John F. Wilson as proprietor, was on Main Street. Attorneys listed were B. H. Stone, A. E. Ivey, R. M. Wolfe, and E. C. Boudinot, Jr.

Barbecues

A number of the usual political barbecues were held in the summer of 1887. Some of the locations were on the Barren Fork, at Moran Chapel School, Webbers Falls, John Hendrick's Spring, and John Gladney's Spring.

Advocate Editor

The editor of the Cherokee Advocate was given July 6, 1887 as E. C. Boudinot. John S. Springston was the translator, and Watie Foreman was general manager and foreman.

Chief Joel B. Mayes

The election of Joel B. Mayes as Principal Chief was reported August 3, 1887. His opponent was Rabbit Bunch, former Assistant Chief. The new Assistant Chief was Samuel Smith. It was observed that the race was "quieter than expected," but that it was a close race.

Female Whiskey Dealers

It was observed August 24th that "since the arrest of the female whiskey dealers who were taken to Fort Smith for trial, there had been exceedingly good order in the little town of Tahlequah." The editor wished no harm to come to Fort Smith, but hoped they would be detained "in that fair city."

Interesting Items

Professor Hinds preached an "interesting sermon" in the Methodist Church August 31, 1887. H.G. Wood opened a "first class meat market across from J. Thompson - good beef at reasonable prices, bacon 12½ cents to 15 cents a pound." Professor Dologoruski, organist at the Presbyterian Church and musical instructor at the Mission School, had returned "to his post of duty." He had been traveling in the States, and his health was much improved. Ex-Chief William P. Ross visited in Tahlequah several days. William P. Ross, Jr. and Richard Glenn were operating a lime kiln at Bayou Menard. The report of September 21st that the man shot by Ezekiel Proctor was dead, was erroneous, as he was "healing nicely."

New Cherokee Officials

The installation of Chief Joel Mayes and Assistant Chief Samuel Smith was reported January 4, 1888. E. C. Boudinot of the National Party and S. S. Stephens of the Downing Party were secretaries of the Senate.

Bad Roads

Owing to the bad roads, the mail hack did not arrive in Tahlequah until Friday night, and then only after using four horses.

Meeting Concerning the Cherokee Strip

A meeting was held in Tahlequah February 1, 1888 concerning the leasing for grass of the Cherokee Strip. Robert L. Owen, E. C. Boudinot, Ridge Pascal, and Jesse Cochran were all speakers.

Work on Female Seminary

It was reported February 1, 1888 that work was progressing nicely on the building to house the Cherokee Female Seminary. Henry Vogel, later to become a builder in Muscogee, was one of the workmen on this building. He kept a diary and indicated in it that because of the distance to a railroad (in Muscogee) and the bad roads that they burned their lime from limestone and their bricks from local clay and had their logs sawed at a sawmill for lumber. He said little was shipped in besides doors, windows, and any hardware they could not fabricate.

Tahlequah in 1888

Mr. Vogel described Tahlequah in 1888 as a "one street town of 750 persons. He said that the first time he entered Tahlequah that everyone eyed him with suspicion, and that practically everyone was wearing a gun.

Society for the Improvement of the Cemetery

The Society for the Improvement of the Cemetery met at the home of Mrs. D. W. Bushyhead February 8, 1888. They were to meet at the home of Mrs. George Bengé the next week. It was decided January 23, 1889 to move the cemetery from the site of present Sequoyah School to its present location southwest of Tahlequah.

The Evans and McSpadden Mill

It was reported April 4, 1888 that Evans and McSpadden had built an office at their mill and that they were "making general repairs in and about the mill" and that there "were determined to make a success of the venture."

Baptist Cherokee Academy Closes

The Baptist Cherokee Academy closed for the season May 20, 1888. The children "acquitted themselves admirably, demonstrating the Professor Uzell was a good teacher."

Mrs. Griffin Holds Temperance Meetings

Mrs. Griffin of Salina, Kansas, held a "good temperance meeting Sunday morning the 23rd in spite of the rain." She spoke at the Methodist Church in the afternoon and at the Baptist Church the next Friday. N. K. Fite and T. M. Fuller were sponsors of the meetings.

Emmet Starr Graduates from Seminary

Emmet Starr graduated from the Cherokee Male Seminary in 1888. He continued his education, receiving a medical degree, but his most distin-

guished service was his "History of the Cherokee People," which not only is a history of his people but is also a very comprehensive genealogy of the prominent Cherokees.

Random Notes in the Summer of 1888

Several prisoners escaped from the National Penitentiary. A fish fry was held on the Illinois River. Mrs. J.A. French recieved a fresh supply of millinery stock. The Methodist Church had a very successful revival. Colonel Pascal was the acting editor of the Advocate in the absence of the regular one. The new residence of H.C. Barnes was completed. Miss Mary Boudinot went to Fort Gibson to visit Carrie and Annie Meigs. Miss Elinor Boudinot spent some time at her farm at Cowskin Prairie in Delaware District. The Tahlequah baseball club beat the seminary boys. Chief Justice J.M. Keys was a witness in the Tahlequah District Court. Frank Boudinot, Daisy Wolfe, Bess Rasmus, Willie Wolfe, and Charlie Ross attended the "big circus" at Fort Smith. The WCTU gave the inmates of the National Penitentiary Bibles and other literature. The colored Baptists held a revival with Misses Dora Rodgers and Martha Evans being baptized. A tornado struck Park Hill doing considerable damage.

Indians Weakening

It was observed September 26, 1888 that the chiefs of the various Indian tribes were weakening, as all but Sitting Bull had gone to Washington for a conference.

Robert Ross - National Treasurer

It was reported that Robert Ross had returned from the Cherokee Strip, where he had collected \$40,000 in grazing fees.

W. P. Boudinot Again Advocate Editor

William Penn Boudinot was listed as the editor of the Cherokee Advocate December 5, 1888. J. S. Springston was translator and Frank Boudinot was business manager.

Dr. Joe Thompson

Dr. Joe L. Thompson was appointed medical superintendent of the Cherokee Nation in 1888. His salary was \$1,500 a year.

Items of Interest in 1889

Hog cholera "played havoc" in and around Tahlequah in 1889. Joseph Augustus Lawrence was pictured in O'Bierne as a Tahlequah merchant in 1889. The cornerstone of the second Masonic Building was laid October 25, 1889. Reverend A. E. Thompson became pastor of the Presbyterian Church December 31, 1889.

James S. Stapler - Postmaster

James S. Stapler was appointed postmaster at Tahlequah January 1890.

Prince Dolgorouki Leaves

According to Dr. T.L. Ballenger, Prince Dolgorouki left Tahlequah rather unceremoniously. One night in 1890, while he was attending a social function at the Covels north of the present armory building, a stranger in uniform entered the room. Since the prince was an exile and was wanted in his country for his attempt to liberate prisoners in the old country, he was afraid the stranger came either to get him or to spy on him. He rushed out the back door and was never seen in Tahlequah again. No one knows for sure what happened to him. Thus, a bit of the romantic and unusual passed from Tahlequah.

Tahlequah City Officials

The first officials of the City of Tahlequah were announced August 6, 1890. They were given as follows: George Washington Hughes, Mayor; H. C. Barnes, Clerk; Dr. R. L. Fite, Assessor; T. J. Adair, Treasurer; James Nakedhead, Marshal; and George Roach, Assistant Marshal. The City Council consisted of: J. S. Stapler, T. J. Adair, J. W. McSpadden, B. W. Foreman, and E. C. Boudinot.

R. F. Wyly Editor of Advocate

R. F. Wyly became editor of the Cherokee Advocate August 6, 1890. Charles Tehee was the translator, and T. W. Foreman was business manager and foreman.

Allen Ross Dies

The Cherokee Nation suffered a loss April 21, 1891 when Allen Ross, son of Chief John Ross and father of Robert B. Ross, died at the age of 73. He was born at Rossville near Chattanooga in 1818. He had served as Auditor of the Cherokee Nation and in the Senate from the Tahlequah District in 1867, 1869 and 1871.

William Potter Ross Dies

Ex-Chief William Potter Ross died July 20, 1891. He had twice been Principal Chief of the Cherokees during a very turbulent period after the Civil War. He has often been referred to as the best educated of all Cherokees, and he was an orator without peer.

Judge Wm. Pressley Thompson

Judge William Pressley Thompson came to Tahlequah in 1891 as executive secretary of Chief C. J. Harris. He was a partner of E. D. Hicks in the telephone business. He was a delegate to Washington in 1898. He served a term as Mayor of Tahlequah. His maternal grandfather, John Lynch was the founder of Lynchburg, Virginia. He died October 28, 1840.

Deaths of Prominent Persons in 1891

I. B. Hitchcock listed in the January 8, 1892 issue of the Advocate

prominent persons who had died in 1891 as follows: David Rowe, Assistant Chief, Delegate, Councillor, and other offices; Charles Thompson, Ex-Principal Chief, Councillor, and other offices; Rabbit Bunch, Ex-Assistant Chief, candidate for Chief, Councillor, and Senator; Allen Ross, District Clerk for many years; D. H. Ross, editor of the Advocate, Delegate, Member of the Council; John Tusia, District Judge, Senator, Councillor; George Keith, Councillor; Wm. P. Ross, Ex-Principal Chief, Senator, Editor of Advocate, Delegate, Judge of Commission on Citizenship, other offices; Joseph L. Martin, an honored good citizen; O. P. Brewer, Supreme Court Judge, Superintendent of Education, etc.; Henry Chambers, Assistant Chief, Treasurer, Member of Council; Joel B. Mayes, Principal Chief, Circuit Judge, Supreme Court Judge, Chief Justice, District Clerk, etc.; Dr. James A. Thompson; J. T. Adair, District Judge, Chief Justice, Commissioner of Citizenship Court, Superintendent of Female Seminary, other offices.

Professor Mooney Finds a Skeleton

Professor James Mooney, celebrated ethnologist of the Smithsonian Institution, was in Tahlequah in September of 1891 when he and some young men of the town exhumed the skeleton of a Yuchi Indian on the premises of E.C. Boudinot. It was supposed that the body had been buried about 80 years. An earthen bowl, a spoon, and \$10.50 in Mexican, Spanish and United States coins were found in the grave.

The Tea House of Tahlequah

The Tea House of Tahlequah with J. J. Parks indicated that he could suit you in teas and that no tea had been opened from leaving China or Japan until arrival in Tahlequah.

Joseph Hendrichs

The Joseph Hendrichs Family Grocery was advertizing March 23, 1892. They bought country produce, game, hides, wool, and furs.

Social Life

It was reported November 11, 1891 that Mr. and Mrs. E.C. Boudinot "gladdened the hearts" of the young people the previous Friday night with a dance. The editor was loud in his praise of Mrs. Boudinot as a hostess.

H. M. Adair - Editor

H.M. Adair was given as the editor of the Advocate November 11, 1891. William Eubanks was the translator, T. W. Foreman was manager and foreman, and J. C. Starr was bookkeeper.

Items Given in 1891

Just three issues of the Cherokee Advocate for 1891 are available. The November 18th issue gave a list of the unclaimed mail.



SEMINARY HALL

Colonel William A. Phillips

The November 11, 1891 issue of the Advocate reported that Colonel William A. Phillips was attending the Council. He had been commander of the Cherokees fighting for the Union in the Civil War. He continued his interest in the Cherokees, representing them in Washington on several occasions.

The First National Bank

It was the custom in early days for merchants to carry on a limited amount of banking. Money was advanced by merchants from I. O. U.'s to be paid off when crops were harvested or a payment was made. Large sums of money were often put in the merchants' safes, and deposits were even made. In 1891 John W. Stapler and Son formalized this procedure by establishing the Bank of Tahlequah with a capital of \$20,000. It was converted to the First National Bank with a capital of \$50,000 June 5, 1900.

Chief Colonel Johnson Harris

Colonel Johnson Harris was elected Principal Chief of the Cherokees December 23, 1891. He had been raised near present Warner, Oklahoma. He was elected Senator from the Canadian District in 1881, serving until 1885 and was its President from 1883 to 1885. He was a delegate to Washington in 1889 and 1895 and was elected National Treasurer in 1891 to soon be elected Principal Chief on the death of Chief Joel B. Mayes.

Seminary Teachers

The teachers of the Seminaries were given February 10, 1892 as follows: Florence Wilson, Principal of the Female Seminary with Mrs. Duncan as first assistant, Sallie Alberty as second assistant; and Sue Thompson as third assistant. Professor J.L. Smith was the Superintendent of the Male Seminary with Walter A. Thompson as first assistant, H.W.C. Shelton as second assistant, and William P. Thorne as third assistant. O.S. Fox was principal of the colored school, and W.H. Jackson was Superintendent of Education.

Ferries in the Cherokee Nation

The following licensed ferries were ordered by National Treasurer E.E. Starr to pay their fees for 1892:

On the Arkansas River - Mrs. Julia Nivens (2), Mrs. E.C. Boudinot, Jr., Lynch and Campbell, G.B. Foreman, Mike Fields, John R. Mayfield, Payne Bros., and Levi Parris.

On the Grand River - G.H. Lewis and J.M. Sixkiller, Mrs. J.B. Mayes, Hayden and Boyan, P.G. Hardin, Mary Brown, Thomas P. Hickey, Ed Carey and Co., George Armstrong and E.C. Ghormley, W.S. Adrain and John Washington.

On the Neosho River - A.W. Harlan, C.P. Williams, and Conner and Berry.

On the Verdigris River - Mrs. Jane Wofford, N.L. Hannon, Solomon Horsman, and Henry Chamber.

On the Illinois River - A.H. Tanksley.

The following persons did not have licenses and were instructed to take out licenses and pay the proper fees:

On the Arkansas River - Henry Cisson, S. Hildebrand, June Smith, Mrs. O.P. Brewer, Alex Clapp, J.K. Pemberton, and Charles Foreman.

On the Illinois River - William Ballard, E.C. Boudinot, Jr., and Rev. W. A. Duncan.

On the Grand River - J.B. Edwards, Simon Lyncy, and John Lynch.

On the Canadian River - Squirrel Fields, Robert Vann, and John Keith.
W.C.T.U. Ladies Jubilant

It was reported May 26, 1892 that the W.C.T.U. ladies were "jubilant over the success of the recent convention - that several drinkers had signed the pledge."

Students on Honor Roll

The following pupils of the Female Seminary were on the honor roll May 1, 1892: Florence McSpadden, Bessie Schrimpsheer, Jananna Thompson, and Fannie Nash. Honor students of the Male Seminary were D.E. Dannenburg, G.W. Hughes, Jr., C.W. Willey, and Joe Mayes.

Teachers' Institute of 1892

The teachers' institute of 1892 used the following persons on the program: Professors J.L. Smith, J.J. Parks, Lee Miller, J.F. Davis, S.S. Stephens, H.C. Covell, R.E. West, W.A. Thompson, and W.P. Phillips, Misses Mae Duncan, Birdie Trent, Sallie Alberty, E.L. Keys and Ettie J. Scraper.

Items of Interest in 1892

Henry Eiffert bought the residence of Gideon Morgan known as the Old Jones Place in the north part of town. Watie Foreman resigned as business manager of the Advocate after a long and faithful period of service. The mayor was putting the streets in shape. Several new buildings (not identified) were built in downtown Tahlequah. Editor Holden of the Indian Sentinel sued editor Adair for defamation of character. Mayor Roberson stated that the report of the board of health was due.

Bear Paw Hanged

It was reported December 22nd that Bear Paw would be hanged the next day. He had made a confession of religion and had been baptized by Reverend George Swimmer.

Henry Starr In Trouble Again

One of the many episodes of Henry Starr occurred December 22, 1892 when he killed Floyd Wilson. He was convicted October 20, 1893.

World's Fair Appropriation

There was almost a page in the January 5, 1893 issue of the Advocate concerning the controversy between Chief C.J. Harris and Mrs. E.C. Sickles, who was trying to obtain an appropriation for an exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago.

Attempt To Burn The Capitol

The Tahlequah Telephone reported that an attempt was made to burn the capitol by pouring coal oil on the floor of the building. Lighted matches and candles had been placed nearby, but for some reason, the oil failed to ignite.

The James Williams Case

The Fort Smith Elevator reported May 2, 1893 that there was a great deal of excitement in Tahlequah concerning the James Williams Case. Williams was to be hanged unless Chief Harris intervened. He was the first white man upon whom the Cherokee courts had ever passed a death sentence.

Portrait Artist in Tahlequah

Francis Allen, a portrait artist from Kansas City, was in Tahlequah in July of 1893. He guaranteed crayon, India ink, pastel, and water color

portraits and advertized that he had delivered pictures to Dr. Loeser, Dr. R.L. Fite, Mrs. R.L. Fite, Dr. Treadwell, R.M. Dannenberg, Mrs. Sixkiller, Mrs. L.B. Covell, E.P. Parris, and others.

Interesting Visitors

Some interesting visitors in Tahlequah in August of 1893 were W.S. Pettit and a party of Osages in their native dress who wished to consult with Chief Harris concerning the allotment of their lands. They were confused and wished to obtain advice.

New Officials

R.M. Adair printed his valedictory as editor of the Advocate November 18, 1893. He was succeeded by George Oliver Butler. At the same time R. W. Walker was elected Supreme Court Judge and Simon Walkingstick auditor. David Tadpole, Naked Head, and David Black assumed the duties of Councilors.

Reverend T.A. Martin

Reverend T.A. Martin and family moved to Tahlequah in November of 1893 for him to assume the pastorate of the Methodist Church. The fourth quarterly conference convened the next day, and the cornerstone was laid of the new building. Reverend L.M. Welburn invited the Masons of Tahlequah and members of the G.A.R. to attend in a body.

Other Pastors

In November, 1893 the Presbyterian Church was presided over by Rev. W.R. King as pastor, and the Baptist Church had Rev. W.P. King as pastor. Rev. T.M. Rights preached at the Moravian Church on the first and third Sundays, and Rev. H.O. Beck held services on the second Sunday of each month.

Hell on the Border

"Hell on the Border" was being advertized. It was the story of Judge Isaac Parker's court, published in five volumes at 25 cents each or all five for \$1. It was being distributed by J.C. Batton, Eureka Springs, Arkansas. It was later published in a book by S.W. Harmon and J. Warren Reed.

Teachers in 1893

Miss Florence Wilson was the principal teacher of the Female Seminary. Her assistants were Misses Mae Shelton, L.V. Keys, Ada Ross, and Mrs. N.E. Thompson, with Miss Fannie Cummings teaching music and Miss Fannie Thompson teaching art.

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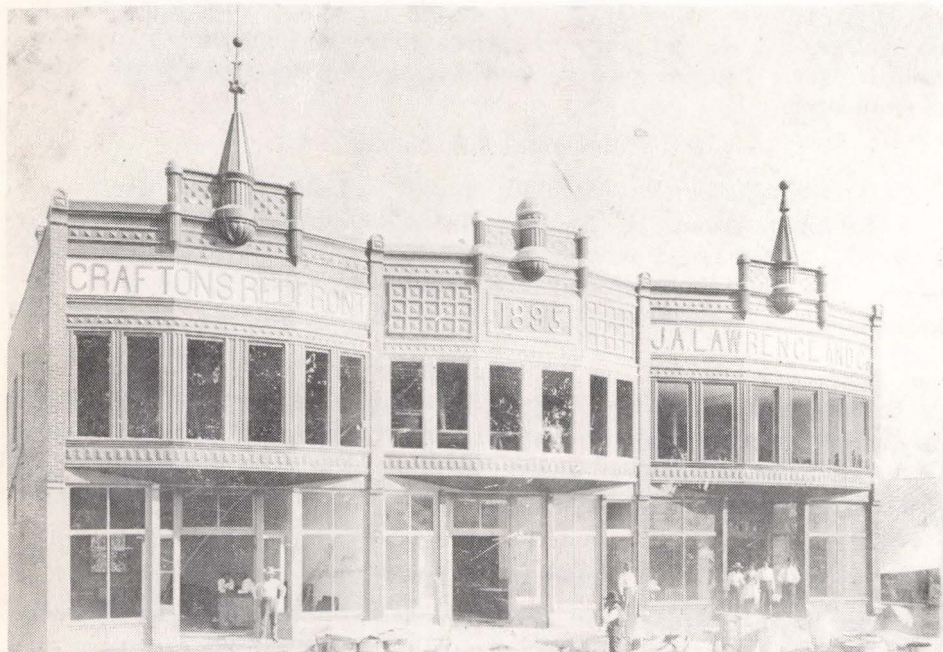
Professor E.M. Pointer was the principal teacher of the Male Seminary, assisted by Captain J.L. Smith, W.A. Thompson, W.P. Thorne and N.P. Wallis.

Reverend J.F. Thompson was Superintendent of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum with J.A. Parks as principal teacher, assisted by Lee Mills, Mrs.

C. Taylor, and Misses Dannie Ross and Bluie Adair. Dr. G.A. Adair was medical superintendent.

Random Notes of 1893

Buff Wyly accepted a position in Crafton's Store. Fort Smith marshals "made quite a raid on our town." The graduating class of the Male Seminary was "small in numbers but large in intellect" - J.T. Edmondson, S.F. Parks, R.D. Ross, and D.E. Dannenberg. J.L. Adair was the new postmaster. J.R. Meigs was steward of the Insane Asylum. The Great American Circus - "the largest and best traveling show" - admission 25 cents - was in Tahlequah. Attorney General W.W. Hastings was in Washington on business for the Nation.



Unfinished Crafton's Red Front Store and J. A. Lawrence and Co. R. N. Crafton is standing in front of his store. Courtesy of Sue Crafton.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Newton Crafton

Miss Sue's parents were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Newton Crafton. Mr. Crafton lived next door to Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois. He remembered as a boy seeing the Great Emancipator before he left to be inaugurated President of the United States. He came to Indian Territory on business and stayed to marry Mary Catherine Loeser October 13, 1887. Mrs. Loeser had attended the Cherokee National Female Seminary and taught school before marrying. Mrs. Loeser built the building currently occupied by Roy's Grocery in 1885, establishing Crafton's Red Front Store. Mr. Crafton died November 7, 1907, followed by Mrs. Crafton in June of 1935.



Robert Newton Crafton



Mrs. Robert Newton Crafton

Tahlequah Census in 1893

The census of Tahlequah as reported June 8, 1893 showed 3,485 Cherokees by blood, 310 adopted whites, and 554 adopted negroes, making a total of 4,439.

The Katy Flyer Makes Initial Trip

The Katy Flyer made its initial trip from St. Louis to Texas June 18 1893. This was a vestibule train, and it traveled through Indian Territory from Houston to St. Louis and Chicago. This train originally catered to World's Fair visitors and continued to operate for some time. Its superior service and speed was the talk of this area.

Butler Not Killed

The Fort Smith Elevator retracted an item July 7, 1893 that had been published the previous week reporting that George Butler had died from an accidental pistol shot in the hands of Frank Boudinot. Butler was improving, with a fair prospect of recovery.

Random Notes of 1893

It was reported that there was a probability that Reverend Daniel Rodgers would return to Tahlequah. Assistant Chief Teehee was in town. J.C. Morris had put in a drug store, and T.J. Foreman opened a grocery store. Walter Young was given the contract to put a new roof on the capitol. Col. Crafton's residence in the north part of town was completed. Joe Henrich was "making an excellent mayor." J.S. Stapler and wife attended the World's

Fair in Chicago. Reverend W.H. King "the eloquent Presbyterian pastor delivered a series of Bible talks." Dr. Charles Harris was in the physician's directory. Mrs. N.K. Fite was operating the Central Hotel. T.P. Collins, the grocerman, T.J. Adair, General Merchandise, O.S. Osborn, Photographer, and Hall's new Hack Line to Wagoner were advertising.

More Intruders

An article appeared in the Advocate July 1, 1893 from "Dick Clod Hopper". of Webbers Falls in which he gave a description of men called "poor white trash," that is more disgusting than the class of white who come into this country and spurt around with a great show of importance talking about what he would do if he only had a right here. After a while he persuades some poor Cherokee girl to marry him (poor girl). Two or three years pass, and you meet him again driving a sore back mare and a lame mule to a second hand wagon and talking about 'we Indians' and 'our country' - cursing white men. He is trying to be a full-blood, but he is a poor imitation. It is a shame his kind can't be kept out of the Nation."

The Demorest Medal Contest

The Demorest Medal Contest was held August 26th under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. Daisy Harris won the silver medal, giving "The English Sparrow Must Go." A gold pen was awarded John Comingdeer for his second place oration - "What Should the Cherokee Voter Do to the Saloon?" Other orations were "A Barrel of Whiskey" by Minnie Ward, "The World on Fire" by D. Dannenberg, "The People's Choice" by Lulu Smith, and "Dead But Living" by C. Beamer.

The Big Horse Race

It was reported September 9 that 75,000 persons were at the border of the Strip ready for the biggest horse race in history. A headline September 30th was AFTER THE RACE - BULLETS - PRAIRIE FIRE - TEN BODIES, NO IDENTIFICATION'

The Sword of Chief Bowles

The sword of Chief Bowles, one time Chief of the Texas Cherokees, was presented to the Council November 18, 1893 by Judge William Barker of the Canadian District with an imposing ceremony. It had in turn presented to the Masonic Lodge of Tahlequah and is on display in the lodge room.

The Board of Education

The Board of Education of the Cherokee Nation appointed December 9, 1893 consisted of Charles O. Frye, president; William McKee, treasurer; and W.V. Caren, member.

W.C.T.U. Meeting

The Women's Christian Temperance Union met at the Presbyterian Church December 20, 1893 with Mrs. L.J. Stapler presiding. Rev. Leonidas

Dobson preached, and pieces were read by Mesdames Lela Ross, Julia Ivey, and T.M. Fuller. Rev. W.P. King "made a fervent prayer."

Local News of 1894

James Crafton was visiting his brother, Col. R.N. Crafton. Jim West had put in a restaurant. Honorable G.W. Hughes was 'making a good mayor.' Jeff Robertson was city marshall. A.E. Ivey was editor of the Tahlequah Telephone. Clem Rogers, a member of the commission to appraise intruders' property, was in town. It was 13 degrees below 0 in Tahlequah January 24, 1894. William J. McKee opened a "mammoth store." James Johnson completed his new residence in the north part of town. Stapler Brothers built a "neat brick building next to the Rasmus office."

Chief Harris Appoints a Committee

Chief C.J. Harris appointed a committee January 30th consisting of L. B. Bell, John T. Drew, Johnson Spade, and Walter Cochran to meet with the Dawes Commission.

Report of the Dawes Commission

The Dawes Commission made its opening appeal to the Cherokee Nation February 14, 1894 by calling attention to the fact when previous treaties were made it was thought conditions would be the same forever, "but everything has changed." "We can no more stop this change than we can stop the flow of the river." This was not very convincing argument to the Cherokees. A headline April 11th was COMMISSIONER KIDD (of the Dawes Commission) ORATES INEFFECTUALLY' It took some time to convince the Cherokees, as well as the other members of the Five Civilized Tribes to accept the terms of the Dawes Commission, but it was apparent that resistance was useless.

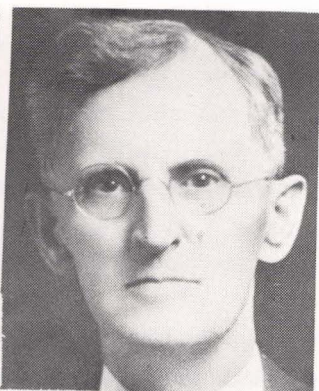
Admonition Concerning the Cherokee Payment

Chief Harris addressed the following letter to citizens of the Cherokee Nation: "To the Cherokee People: I deem it advisable, under existing circumstances, to call your attention to the attendant dangers and the melancholy aspect of the present per capita distribution now going on in your midst, and to the necessary caution on your part in your intercourse and dealings with hundreds of adventurers, sharps, and tricksters now in the country for dishonorable purposes. Never before in the history of our Nation have there been such inducements for the assembling of bad characters, regardless of the flood that is pouring in from the adjacent states. Not only for their presence are we blamed, but for the crimes they commit, and by reason of their crimes we are threatened with political extinction and subject us to the tender mercies of those who are encompassing our ruin. I would likewise warn you against the indulgence of any kind of intoxicating drinks. The too free use of these has been the prime cause of all bloodshed in our country, and of our moral and political unfitness for self

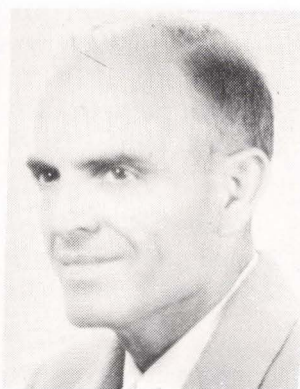
government, as alleged against us. The sum of money to be distributed among you is the largest at any time in the history of our nation, and may be the last. Therefore, in all earnestness and desire for your future welfare permit me to advise you to make the best of it by putting your means into comfortable homes and good farms. Your own interest and that of your families demand this of you."



J.B. Crew



J.M. Crew



R.R. "Bob" Crew

The Crew Family

J.M. and J.B. Crew made the run of 1893 from Winfield, Kansas, staking their claims in Ponca City. They came to Tahlequah in 1900, buying what was to be the Crew Drug from Polk Carter and C.D. Pendleton. The business was formerly owned by Evans and Pyeatt.

There had been a drug store on this same location at Muskogee and Delaware since 1897. According to Lorena Travis, Miss Callie Loeser, John Hicks, and J.W. McSpadden confirmed the fact that drugs were sold from a log cabin at this location as early as 1867.

Polk Carter bought the most elaborate fixtures and equipment obtainable in 1894 at Atlanta, Georgia. They were shipped by steamer to Memphis, where they were transferred to another steamer which came as far as Little Rock. They made the trip from Little Rock to Tahlequah by ox cart. Bob Crew says the soda fountain - the first in the state - was of marble with large spigots which were so high he as a boy had to stand on a box to operate them.

In 1912 the Crews installed the first liquid carbonic soda fountain in the state, and the store was remodeled - a procedure that was repeated several times. In time the Crew brothers opened stores in Muskogee, Broken Arrow and Locust Grove.

In 1919 the Porter Crew Wholesale Drug Company was organized with Jack Porter as president. with a number of Tahlequah persons as stock-

holders, including the Crew brothers, J.W. Reid, T.O. Graham, J.A. Lawrence and J.B. Pearson. J.M. Crew moved to Muskogee at that time, selling his interest in the retail business to his brother, J.B. He was first secretary-treasurer of the new firm, later becoming president. He continued to be associated with the wholesale drug firm until his death May 9, 1946. He was survived by his wife and three daughters - Mrs. Marie Crew Porter, Mrs. Kathryn Crew Arnold, and Mrs. Margaret Crew Reeder.

R.R. "Bob" Crew and his brother, J.B. Jr., bought out their father J.B. in 1938. The brothers continued this partnership until J.B. Jr. was killed in an automobile accident.

Bob grew up in the drug business. He was a "soda jerker" as a young boy. He attended the old Baptist Mission and Sequoyah Grade School. He graduated from Shattuck Military Academy and the University of Oklahoma, where he was granted a degree in pharmacy. After graduation Bob worked in the family drug store in Broken Arrow 1923-26, in Muskogee 1926-29, and in Locust Grove 1929-32, when he returned to Tahlequah. He completed a career of 36 years (besides his boyhood experience) in 1959 when he sold the firm because of his health.

Bob met his wife, the former Mayme McNabb at the University of Oklahoma. They have two daughters - Carolyn, Mrs. Mike Crawley, and Susanne, Mrs. John Sartin. Mrs. Crew has been active in her church, the P.E.O., school clubs, and the Evergreen unit of the Flower Club. The Crews are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Bob has been one of Tahlequah's outstanding civic leaders for many years. He has the longest tenure of any of the members of the Board of directors of the First National Bank, is a director of the Tahlequah Savings and Loan, is past president of the Kiwanis Club and is a longtime member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the city council for several years and finished the term as mayor for Roy Wiggins when the latter moved from Tahlequah. He served on the Utility Board for 10 years. He was elevated to the presidency of Porter Crew Wholesale Drug Co. upon the death of J.B. Pearson August 15, 1960. He is a Mason, a member of the McAlester Consistory and Bedouin Shrine in Muskogee.

The Strip Payment

The Fort Smith Elevator of June 1, 1894 had the following article: The disbursement of \$6,640,000 among the Cherokees (\$365.70 per capita) will begin at Tahlequah next Monday. Treasurer E.E. Starr passed through here this week with \$1,000,000 and was met at Fort Gibson by a strong guard who escorted him to Tahlequah with the funds. Captain Cochran, with a guard of fifty picked men, will be the treasurer during the entire payment, and strict order will be kept. A great many strangers are at Tahlequah, all intent on getting something of the payment by some means or other, but any unfair means will not be tolerated by the authorities." There was a chute from the doors where the Indians left after the payment

to the collectors so that all had to pass that way and run the gauntlet of the collectors. Objection was made by the Indians, and the chute was removed. Good times were expected for months to come if the money was not taken by the sharks collected at Tahlequah. Sure enough, much of the money was extracted from the recipients in one manner or the other.

A Brigade of Robbers

An article in the Muskogee Phoenix dated June 14, 1894 has the following under the headline of A BRIGADE OF ROBBERS: "The bottoms and hills between Fort Gibson and Tahlequah are said to be bristling with robbers and lawless characters and robbery and murder will be rife there for awhile. The men of influence and understanding should urge upon the less intelligent the value of checks, the safety of banks, and approved houses of deposit, and the danger of murder and robbery if money is carried about or kept in one's premises. The payment at Tahlequah, Fort Gibson, Webbers Falls, and Sequoyah will all come under the surveillance of the lawless element hiding in these hills, and the roads in this part of the Cherokee Nation will be unsafe to travel for some weeks unless the Fort Smith and Cherokee courts make a special effort to clear out the gang."

The Seige of Outlaws

This large amount of money spawned the greatest number of outlaws that ever frequented this part of the country. Henry Starr continued his depredations. The Dalton and Cook Gangs began in earnest, and Cherokee Bill and Jim French harrassed law abiding people without mercy.

A Gruesome Tragedy

The most gruesome tragedy of this period was associated with the robbery of a hack driven by Deputy U.S. Marshal William Newsom between Fort Gibson and Tahlequah. A man was shot because he had no money and Mrs. Nancy Duncan, sister in law of J.B. Hitchcock and Rev. W.A. Duncan, was killed before the bandit was killed by young Felix Duncan.

Chief C.J. Harris

Chief Colonel Johnson Harris was described by correspondent McCain of the Philadelphia Press as follows: "Colonel Harris, the Principal Chief of the Cherokees, is a soft-spoken man of imposing presence, of two Cherokee blood, well educated and speaking the Cherokee language but slightly. This is the kind of a man to whom the burlesque rose of "great father" is subjected. His home is a two story villa, containing 8 rooms. It is as handsome in exterior as any country home in Pensylvania of similar cost. The parlor in which we met was 14 x 16 with gold paper on the wall, a ceiling with freize; velvet carpet and plush upholstered furniture; crayon and oil painting adorn the walls. It is in every way a comfortable, luxurious home. There were magazines and an upright piano near the window."

Advertisers in the Tahlequah Telephone

Advertisers in the Tahlequah Telephone in 1894 were: The Boston Store, Bert Smith, painting, paperhanging, and decorating; C.A. Pennington, M.D.; R.C. Fuller, Saddlery; Morgan and Thompson, successor of E. C. Thompson; Grand Opening of J.A. Ivey and Co.; Joe Hendrichs' Grocery; Smith and Hosey, artistic painters; and R.W. Foster, rough and dressed lumber.

Greatest Blackmail Scheme of the Century

Charles Emory McCain, correspondent for the Philadelphia Press wrote from Tahlequah December 17, 1894: "Indian Territory is the victim of the greatest blackmail scheme of the century." He indicated that news of all sorts of crimes including 53 murders had been circulated - all exaggerated - to discredit the Cherokees. He blamed what crime that did exist on outside forces. He reported, "The criminals are outsiders, the worst possible element from the slums of Fort Smith and other Arkansas towns; from Oklahoma, and the lowly portions of northern Texas. They swarmed in droves into Tahlequah. They brought with them whiskey, vile women, and all the temptations which are the curse of civilization as well as of the savage. The Indian police did everything in their power to stay the tide. Special officers were sworn in with full authority of the Nation brought to bear. It is to this precaution alone that the calendar crime in the Cherokee Nation did not record 53 murders in 54 days as Henry L. Dawes would have the world believe."

Judge Parker's Reply

Rev. W.A. Duncan telegraphed Judge Isaac Parker at Fort Smith December 20, 1894, asking if there had been 54 murders committed in Tahlequah during September and October and received the following reply: "To Hon. W.A. Duncan, Cherokee Delegate, National Hotel, Washington, D.C. Four caess of murder were reported to the U.S. Commissioner here as having occurred in the Cherokee Nation during September and October. I. C. Parker."

Miss Florence McSpadden Marries

Miss Florence McSpadden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.W. McSpadden, and P.W. Samuels of Pryor Creek were married at the home of the bride January 23, 1895.

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Taxable Property Up

Tax Collector Joseph Heinrichs announced that the taxable property of Tahlequah would "be raised to five hundred thousand dollars this year."

Teachers in 1895

Miss Florence Wilson continued as principal teacher of the Female Seminary in 1895. She was assisted by Misses Gean Findley, Lizzie McNair,

Irene Alexander, and Caroltta Archer.

Professor J.L. Smith was principal teacher of the Male Seminary. He was assisted by D.W.C. Duncan, W.H. Davis, J.T. Parks, Mrs. Eugenia Thompson, Miss Patsy Mayes, and Miss A.B. Shelton.

Mrs. L.V.S. Thompson was the principal teacher of the Tahlequah School, assisted by L.M. Wolkes.

Sam Stratton

Sam Stratton was advertising his blacksmithing services on the corner opposite the Opera House. He was struck by lightning and killed while in the upper story of this blacksmith shop in 1897, according to George Stratton, his nephew.

Tahlequah Ice Factory

The Tahlequah Ice Factory made its first ton of ice March 20, 1895. It was recommended to be of excellent quality by the editor.

Jim French Killed

It was reported February 13th that Jim French had been killed. A note in his handwriting written on a letter from his mother read as follows: "It is hard to live in hell and die in hell, but it looks like such is the fate in store for me. J.K. French."

Miscellaneous Notes

Jim West, D.W. Bushyhead, and Lee Wyly were new deputy marshals. Dr. F.W. Weaver was Tahlequah's resident dentist. John L. Adair assumed the management of the Tahlequah Telephone March 1st. Dr. C.A. Eastman was a new physician. Mrs. Sarah Sixkiller's millinery shop was on the lower floor of the Central Hotel.

Tahlequah Business District Burns

A large portion of the business district of Tahlequah burned as reported by the Tahlequah Telephone April 19, 1895. The fire swept both sides of Muskogee Avenue from Shawnee to Delaware. Twenty-nine persons lost a substantial amount of property. The following buildings were destroyed entirely or in part: Captain Smith's residence, the William's residence and store, Crafton's Red Front, T.P. Carter's Drug Store, Wilson's Stable (where it started), Hudson residence, Boudinot Building, Sanders Bakery, Sweptson Barber Shop, West's Restaurant, Miss Gore's Restaurant, T.J. Adair, Hosey Marble Works, H.H. Green Harris Butcher Shop, Johnson Grocery, Johnson Barber Shop, Arrow Print Shop, and D.E. Ward.

No More Wooden Buildings

It was announced April 26th that the city council had passed an ordinance that no more wooden buildings would be built in the business district.

Pastors in 1895

Reverend Jesse S. Lamar was the pastor of the Methodist Church, with Reverend W.M. Hamilton pastoring the Presbyterian Church and Reverend

A.B. Deter as the Baptist pastor. Reverend T.M. Rights continued to pastor the Moravian Church.

Letter of Acceptance

The Letter of Acceptance of Principal Chief Sam Houston Mayes was published June 14, 1895.

The Bicycle Is Here To Stay

The editor of the Advocate observed June 18th that "the bicycle was here to stay" and that it was the most economical means of transportation.

New City Officials

The new city council headed by Ridge Pascal as Mayor elected H.C. Barnes town clerk; Eli Wofford, city marshal; Bill Drew and Will Wolfe, deputy marshals; Robert Colburn Fuller, treasurer; and R.W. Foster, tax collector.

Butler Appointed to the Indian Police

George O. Butler was appointed to the Indian police July 15th by Indian Agent Dew M. Wisdom.

Tahlequah Institute

The Tahlequah Institute was advertizing August 16, 1895. W.M. Hamilton was superintendent. It was a day school for boys and a boarding school for girls. Board was \$6.00 per month; tuition, \$1.50 and music, \$3.00.

Finest Show of the Season

It was reported August 17th that "the finest show of the season" had just been given at the Opera House.

Building Back After the Fire

Various business houses were built as soon as possible after the fire. J.P. Carter occupied a new brick of J.S. Stapler in May. Lawrence and Crafter's two story brick was completed in December, and it was reported September 15th that J.A. Ivey's three story brick was completed.

Brick Residences

It was announced September 25th that Johnson Thompson's new brick residence was nearly completed and that this one, that of his son in law, R.M. French, and that of John Price were the only brick residences in Tahlequah.

Judge Parker's 150th Death Sentence

It was reported September 15th that Judge Isaac Parker had passed the death sentence on 150 persons. Appeals reduced this number to 88 hangings.

Random Items

The Tahlequah baseball club had been re-organized with J.C. Dannenberg as president; W.M. Gulager, manager; and Waddie Hudson, secretary, treasurer. Frank McSpadden notified the public that the bath house at the

head of Main Street was in fine condition and baths could be had at any reasonable hour for 25 cents in good spring water, hot or cold. Dr. R.L. Fite and family had moved upstairs into rooms in the Fite Building, a new brick, "where they were comfortably located." Osborne advertized the finest photographs in the nation at \$3.00 a dozen. He was prepared to enlarge pictures from small photographs.

News of Outlaws

News of Outlaws occupied a great deal of space in the Advocate during 1895. Crawford Goldsby, better known as Cherokee Bill because he had lived for a period at Cherokee, I.T., was captured by Isaax Rogers and Clinton Scales in February. He killed a guard, Lawrence Keating in July for which he was hanged March 17, 1896. George Sanders and Sam McWilliams were killed in April while attempting to rob the Medden Store in Bragg. Ed Reed, the son of Belle Starr was released from the Fort Smith jail in July with a statement that he wanted to "go straight" and live a peaceful life. Dick Yeager was killed at Hennessey July 23rd. Rufus Buck and three of his nals killed deputy U.S. Marshal John Garrett in July.



A Group of Distinguished Cherokee Citizens

Annual Report of High Sheriff

George Roach, High Sheriff of the Cherokee Nation and Warden of the National Prison, made his annual report November 13th.

Waddie Hudson Editor of the Advocate

Waddie Hudson's name appears as editor of the Cherokee Advocate November 23rd. He is credited with being the only white man who was editor of the Advocate. He was also editor of the Arrow and the Tahlequah Telephone on several occasions and was newspaper man in Muskogee after statehood.

Tribute to Elias Cornelius Boudinot

Editor Waddie Hudson paid tribute to Elias Cornelius Boudinot February 29, 1896. He said that former Cherokee leaders such as William Potter Ross and William Penn Adair have played a dominant role in Cherokee affairs, but "the greatest of them all, Elias Cornelius Boudinot, had just passed from the scene. Without a doubt Boudinot was the most unique and powerful character the Cherokees had ever produced. He did more work of an enduring nature than any man has produced up to the present time and he did it in a few years."

International Conference

Chief S.H. Mayes, W.P. Boudinot, John Wycliff, Naked Head, D.M. Fortner, and H.J. Landrum represented the Cherokees in the International Indian Conference in Okmulgee called by Chief Ispahcheher in July, 1896.

Tahlequah Schools Overflowing

It was reported October 3rd that the Tahlequah Public School was overflowing, and the Presbyterian Mission had the largest attendance in its history.

Mrs. George Murrell Dies

Mrs. George Murrell, the widow of the late George M. Murrell of Bayou Goula, died December 12, 1896. She was a niece of Chief John Ross.

J.T. Cunningham Elected Mayor

J.T. Cunningham was elected Mayor of Tahlequah December 12th. Aldermen elected were as follows: H.H. Green, Percy Wyly, John F. Wilson, J.A. Lawrence, and Lafayette Buinn.

W.W. Hastings Marries

An important marriage was announced December 12th - that of Delegate W.W. Hastings and Miss Lula Starr. Mr. Hastings was to serve in Congress for many years after Statehood and exerted a great deal of influence in tribal affairs.

Random Notes of 1897

Dr. W.G. Blake moved into the residence of T.P. Wolf, since the Wolf family had moved to the country. The Golden Rule Shoe Store was advertising. James King bought the stock of the People's Store, retaining M.A. McSpadden as salesman. The Mohawk Dance Club was organized.

Freedman Payment

It was reported in May that Dr. F.W. Warren, M.R. Brown, M.A. Bean, Junior Dannenberg, and W.T. Canup had returned from the Freedman Payment.

A Sketch of Tecumseh

A Sketch was given September 25th of Tecumseh, telling of his efforts to bring about a confederation of the Indian tribes of America.

New Editors

J.R. Sequechie was listed as the new editor of the Cherokee Advocate December 11, 1897. Waddie Hudson became editor of the Tahlequah Arrow January 15, 1898.

A Fire and a Robbery

The Presbyterian Mission "burned to the ground" January 4, 1898, simultaneous with this event, the Stapler Store was robbed. It was thought the same person (or persons) was associated with both.

Professional Men

Among the physicians in Tahlequah in 1898 were Dr. C. Harris "who had 25 years of experience; Dr. C.M. Ross, and Dr. W.G. Blake," physician and accoucheur, who treated diseases of women and made country calls". G.W. Baker, lawyer, had his office in the Lawrence Building. Other lawyers were Richard M. Wolf, C.A. Castain, G.W. Bengé, and M.O. Ghor-mley. Drs. Warren, dentists in the Bank Building "extracted teeth without pain, made a gold set of teeth for \$8 and gold fillings for \$1 and up". Dr. Glaze, a "reliable dentist" had an office above the bank. J. Warren Reed, the infamous lawyer of Judge Parker's court, moved to Muskogee in 1897, establishing a branch office in Tahlequah in 1898.

Chief of Intruders

A headline January 15th was CHIEF OF INTRUDERS. The subhead was SHORT HISTORY OF W.J. WATTS AND HIS INTERLOPING COMRADES'.

Henry Starr Sentenced

Henry Starr was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary January 15th for a train robbery.

Indian Territory Bill

A headline January 22 was INDIAN TERRITORY BILL. The entire contents of the Curtis Bill was given.

Townsite Delegates

W.E. Halsell and W.P. Thompson were listed as Townsite Delegates February 4th.

No More Indian Courts

Judge Springer decreed on the 4th that the Curtis Bill had abolished all Indian courts.

Chief Bushyhead Dies

Chief Dennis Wolf Bushyhead died of bright's disease February 8, 1898. The Chief had lived an eventful life and had served his people well. He was buried in the Tahlequah Cemetery.

Random Notes of 1898

John Sanders was sheriff. Garden seed was available at Wyly's Red Front Store. J.T. Parks moved his law office into the room adjoining the Sentinel office. A.W.C.T.U. column was a regular feature of the Tahlequah Arrow. The balloon ascending attracted large crowd. You could buy the largest bottle of quinine in town for 25¢ at the Brown Drug. R.L. Mitchell was Superintendent of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum. B.S. Coppock was Superintendent of Indian Schools.

Dr. Charles Harris Moves to Tahlequah

Dr. Charles Harris and his family of Muskogee arrived in Tahlequah February 29th to make their home. The editor extended a cordial welcome.

A Distinguished Visitor

Tahlequah had a distinguished visitor in the summer of 1896 - U.S. Senator M.C. Butler of South Carolina, who addressed the National Council in special session. The Senator remarked that he was in Tahlequah to visit relatives after an absence of forty-five years. He had been in the Senate eighteen years and was well informed concerning the Five Civilized Tribes. The father of Senator Butler, George Butler, was Cherokee Agent when he moved from South Carolina in 1849. As a lad of thirteen at that time, the Senator recalled passing through Tahlequah on the way to the agency six or seven miles east of Fort Gibson. The agent served until his death at Fort Gibson in 1851 and he was succeeded by his son, George Butler when the agency was near Tahlequah.

Delegates for Removal of Intruders

Chief Sam Houston Mayes appointed the following delegates to Washington to plead for the removal of intruders: C.J. Harris, G.W. Bengé, Roach Young, and Joseph Smallwood.

Indians Not Satisfied

There was a great deal of dissatisfaction among several tribes of Indians

including the Cherokees. The dissolution of the tribal courts and the prospect of the abolition of all tribal government caused factions in each tribe to begin the consideration of migrating to Mexico. Rev. W.A. Duncan again took matters in his hands, writing to Mexican officials to determine whether or not their tribal government would be honored there. The reply in the negative did much to dissuade against this migration.

Church News

It was reported March 5th that the Methodist Church building would not be sold as funds had been received from church authorities to pay the debt. Rev. A.V. Francis of Muskogee held services at the Episcopal Church. W.P. Hoffman was the contractor to rebuild the Presbyterian Mission. Nathan O. Stephenson was the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. C.M. Coppage was appointed presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal, South Church with Frank Naylor and W.A. Duncan being assigned to the Tahlequah pastorate. Rev. Jones of Oklahoma City became the rector of the Episcopal Church September 3rd.

Whites Not Barred

It was announced April 23rd that whites could do business in the Cherokee Nation provided they had permits.

War News

It was reported April 16th that the telephone wires were kept busy with the war news. Two companies of soldiers had been raised to participate in the Spanish American War. It was reported July 30th that 50,000 soldiers were in Cuba. There were 4,200 cases of yellow fever.

Another School

Mrs. C.H. Collins opened a subscription school in Tahlequah August 29th. Tuition was \$1.00 per month.

A Baby Girl

A news article December 3rd read as follows: "Mr. and Mrs. J.T. Parks rejoice over the arrival of a baby girl at their home last week".

Unusual Charity

An article dated December 3 entitled UNUSUAL CHARITY told of Jim Jenkins, a wealthy Wichita, Kansas man, who announced he was establishing a home for the families of outlaws. He had made some of his money running down outlaws - over 150 of them such as the Daltons and the James boys.

Sequoyah Statue Fund

The April 27, 1899 issue of the Advocate reported that funds were being solicited to be used to have a statue made of Sequoyah. E. Mark Landrum was chairman of the drive. Contributors listed were Ex-Chief C.J.

Harris, Ex-Treasurer R.B. Ross, Attorney General R.F. Wyly, Judge T.M. Buffington, John Gunter, R.E. Butler, and Chief S.H. Mayes.

Harrill Institute

Spaulding Institute was advertizing the fact that there were no more lamps or stoves at the school and that students would be comfortable during the winter. Unfortunately, soon afterward - September 28, 1899, the fire originating in the new heating system destroyed the building.

Cherokee Baptist Academy

The Cherokee Baptist Academy was advertizing its program. J.C. Park was principal. It was a boarding school for both sexes with board at \$8.00 per month and tuition costing \$1.00 per month.

Tahlequah in 1899

A description of Tahlequah in June, 1899 appears in that issue of Twin Territories magazine. It was described as more than a village but never a city. In point of scenery, no other town in the Cherokee Nation or anywhere could compare with it. The streets were shaded by immense trees "while gurgling brooks flow musically down the main streets, or cool refreshing springs are hidden in and among the rocks". The citizens were mostly Cherokees and some of the wealthiest citizens lived there. Another great attraction of Tahlequah was its beautiful women. They were "intelligent, graceful, bright-eyed brunettes, while sometimes one meets a blonde Cherokee", according to Ora Eddleman of Twin Territories.

The Last of the Jennings Gang

The account of the trial of the last of the Jennings Gang was given October 12. Frank Jennings, Morris and Pat O'Malley had pleaded guilty of a train robbery at Chickasha. Uncle Bud Ledbetter, prominent in the capture, was interviewed. The editor observed that Uncle Bud could stand in the side door of a train traveling at full speed and put seven Winchester shots in a telegraph pole before he was out of range.

Chief Thomas M. Buffington

Thomas M. Buffington was inaugurated Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation November 18, 1899 upon the death of Chief Sam Houston Mayes, G.W. Swimmer became vice chief.

Sermon Subjects

The subjects of the sermons of the various pastors were given November 18th as following: Presbyterian, D.N. Allen, The Father's Love; M.E. Church, P.O. Matthews, If A Man Die Shall He Live Again? M.E. S. Church, Frank Naylor, The Girding for Service; Baptist, S.A. Evans, O Ye of Little Faith.

The Cherokee Treaty

The Cherokee Treaty as it had been revised was published December

2nd. It needed to be sent to Congress for ratification and returned to be voted on by the Cherokee people.

New Advertizers in 1900

New advertizers in 1900 were: W.T. Richards and Co., Dry Goods; Wyly's Wagon Yard; Taylor Pendleton Drug; and City Market, H.M. Tidwell, proprietor. Sears Roebuck was advertizing a sewing machine for \$15.50 in a solid quarter sawed oak cabinet.

Wm. T. Loeser, Editor of the Arrow

William T. Loeser was given as the editor of the Tahlequah Arrow March 1, 1900.

Professor Logan Principal of Male Seminary

Professor Leonard Logan was given as the new principal of the Cherokee Male Seminary January 11th. Incidentally, he served in this position longer than any other person. Gean Findley was the Tahlequah teacher with Mrs. E.P. Bushyhead teaching at North Tahlequah and Corene Alberty in the Colored School. E.C. Alberty was a teacher at the Male Seminary.

Smallpox Scare Over

A headline February 2nd - SMALLPOX SCARE IS OVER, COME TO TAHLEQUAH - indicated that the epidemic had hurt business. The smallpox epidemic was especially bad in the southern part of Indian Territory, where pest camps were established by Dr. F.B. Fite, Territorial Health Officer.

A Full Jail

It was reported in February that there were 275 prisoners in the jail at Muskogee and that all were healthy except for one case of pneumonia.

Bill Cook Dies

Bill Cook, who was serving a 45 year term in the penitentiary at Albany, New York, died of "consumption" (tuberculosis) February 7th.

McAlester Convention

L.B. Bell, Percy Wyly, Jess Cochran, and Benjamin Hildebrand represented the Cherokee Nation in the First Great Territory Convention at McAlester March 1st.

Mayor John H. Pitchford

John H. Pitchford was given as the Mayor of Tahlequah March 1, 1900. R.I. Wyly was the town marshal, and Henry Ward was the treasurer.

Johnson Thompson No More

The headline April 12, 1900 JOHNSON THOMPSON NO MORE announced the death of Tahlequah's prominent merchant and town builder, Johnson Thompson. He was born February 10, 1822. His father, Jeff Thompson, was born August 10, 1794 and was one of the signers of the

Treaty of 1839. Johnson Thompson served under Co. William Phillips in the War Between the States and was Mayor of Tahlequah in 1891.

G.W. Bengé Elected Mayor

George Washington Bengé was elected mayor April 25, 1900. Ben F. Coffee was elected recorder R. Lee Wyly, marshal; and Cal Thorne, street commissioner. Aldermen were elected as follows: R.C. Fuller, J.A. King, A.B. Cunningham, W.P. Johnson and J.D. Wilson.

1900 Census

It was announced April 26th that W.H. Darrough was in charge of taking the 1900 census.



Interior of Crew Drug in 1900. Electric lights had just been installed. Notice Fixtures.

Muskogee Convention

The Muskogee Convention was held August 23rd "to obtain the views of the citizens of Indian Territory".

The Churches in 1900

The Tahlequah Arrow, edited by Wadie Hudson gave Rev. S.A. Evans as pastor of the Baptist Church and Rev. D.N. Allen as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in 1900. No mention was made of the other churches.

A Fire in Wagoner

A fire in Wagoner September 22nd destroyed five business houses. Started in the Schrimsher Mercantile.

Salvation Army Rents Building

It was announced October 14th that the Salvation Army had rented a house from Mrs. Katie Downing next to her residence.

Post Office at Brushy Mountain

It was reported that through the efforts of Postmaster C.O. Frye a post office had been established at Brushy Mountain 8 miles north of Tahlequah with J.H. Roark as postmaster.

William T. Leoser Again Editor

William T. Leoser once more became the editor of the Cherokee Advocate.

First National Bank Issues Notes

It was reported that the First National Bank had issued its first notes and that "they were beautiful but hard to touch."

Population of Oklahoma

The Advocate gave the population of Oklahoma November 3rd as 398,245 with 5,925 Indians that were not taxed.

A Booming Tahlequah

There was "hardly a vacant building in Tahlequah" and though the gins were running day and night, they were behind.

An Honor Student

Beulah Edmondson was listed as an honor student - making a grade of 95 as a high school student at the Female Seminary. She was later a teacher in the Muskogee Schools. She left for New York after a time to participate in the womans' suffrage movement, eventually marrying Daniel Croker, the Tammany leader and inherited a castle in Ireland upon his death. She was a niece of W.W. Hastings.

A Skating Rink

A skating rink came to Tahlequah in December 1900. You could rent skates for 15 cents an hours.

Institutions that Made Tahlequah Famous

Pictures were given of "institutions that have made Tahlequah famous" December 22nd as follows: Cherokee Female Seminary, Cherokee National Capitol, Cherokee Male Seminary, A.A. Taylor's residence, J.C. Cunningham's residence, Richards and McSpadden, Fuller and Bank Building, Thompson Drug Co., Cherokee Academy, and Tahlequah Institute. A birdseye view was also given of Tahlequah.

Teachers in 1901

Miss Florence Wilson was given for the last time as principal teacher at

the Cherokee Female Seminary. Her assistants were: Mrs. H.W.C. Shelton Misses Lillian Alexander, Minta Foreman, Dannie Ross, and Mrs. C.D. Pendleton. Miss Cora McNair and Mrs. W.P. Johnston were music teachers.

L.M. Logan was the principal teacher at the Cherokee Male Seminary. He was assisted by J.L. Harnage, D.W.C. Duncan, George Cox, W.P. Thorne, and Mrs. L.M. Logan.

C.A. Peterson was superintendent of the Tahlequah Institute. He was assisted by Misses L.C. Miller, Sarah M. Williams, Lucy Shafer, Mary Russell, Caroline Courtney, and Alice Peterson. Rev. D.N. Allen, pastor, was lecturer on Bible subjects.

J.C. Park was superintendent of the Cherokee Academy, assisted by Misses Alma Roberson and Bertha Leadingham.

A History of the Cherokees

An article January 12, 1901 entitled "The Red Race - A History of the Cherokees" gave some interesting conjectures concerning the Cherokees, crediting their ancestors as having built the pyramids and originating Christianity.

Miss Trotter Resigns

An item January 12th observed, "The many friends of Miss Trotter regret to learn of her resignation from the Presbyterian Mission."

Starr Moves to Tahlequah

E.E. Starr, formerly of Flint and Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, moved to Tahlequah March 9th.

The Cherokee Agreement

The text of the Cherokee Agreement was given March 9th. It had been passed by Congress and signed by the President and was to be accepted or rejected by the Cherokees themselves. It was very controversial, but the opponents were reminded that it was not accepted, the full provisions of the Curtis Act would be enforced.

Advertisers in 1901

Advertisers in 1901 included Gold Dust. Dr. Mile's Nervine. Dr. Price's Baking Powder, Calumet Baking Powder, Cascarets. Tahlequah Roller Mills, S.S.S. Tonic and Cuticura Soap.

Random Notes of 1900

A home cure was given for blood poison. Yell Hastings, the father of W.W. Hastings visited Tahlequah. The Tahlequah-Stilwell mail hack began regular runs March 16th. The Catherine Brown Society met in the home of Mrs. Fuller March 15th. J.W. Peyton was editor of the Tahlequah Sentinel. It was reported that Geronimo had "gone star mad". Miss Alice Robertson was appointed supervisor of the Creek Schools. The Webbers Falls Monitor was being published regularly. The Markham Building was completed in April. Sallisaw had organized the Order of Pluto. It was suggested that the name of Indian Territory be changed to Jefferson Terri-

ry. Congressman Moon of Tennessee visited the Nation May 2nd. Dr. Ermet Starr was in town June 23rd. The death of Frank Berry, Muskogee postmaster was reported June 30th. There was a great deal of "railroad talk" in the summer of 1900.

Teachers in 1900

The September 1st issue of the Cherokee Advocate gave H.W.C. Shelton as President of the Cherokee Board of Education.

Miss Florence Wilson was principal teacher of the Cherokee Female Seminary, assisted by Mrs. H.W.C. Shelton, and Misses Lillian Alexander, Mintie Foreman, Dannie Ross, E.P. Bushyhead, and Cora McNair.

J.R. Garrett was Superintendent of the Cherokee Male Seminary with M.L. Logan as principal teacher, assisted by J.L. Harnage, J.L. Smith G.A. Cox, and W.P. Thorne.

Mrs. Adda Norrid was in charge of the North Tahlequah School, and Miss Lizzie Shelton was the teacher of the East Tahlequah School.

J.C. Park was Superintendent of the Baptist Academy., assisted by Alma Robertson and Berta Leadingham.

\$30,000 for the Railroad

Citizens of Tahlequah showed their interest in obtaining a railroad by raising \$20,000 September 1st, to encourage the venture.

Sallisaw Has a National Bank

The October 13th issue of the Cherokee Advocate reported the fact that the First National Bank of Sallisaw had opened for business.

New City "Papás"

The new city "papás" were given March 9th. Mayor Cunningham appointed the following committees from members of the city council: Finance, Fuller, McSpadden, and Landrum; Police, McSpadden, King, and Alberty; Street Board of Health, Dr. Blake, Bitting, and Thompson.

The Capitol Is Fenced

The Capitol Square was "showing up good with a neat fence" March 30th. There had been complaints that cattle had been grazing on the square.

Destruction of the Cherokee People in 1901

William Eubanks was featured in an extensive article April 20th entitled "Destruction of the Cherokee People in 1901" which bewailed the signing of the Cherokee Agreement.

Senator Bull Frog Dies

It was reported April 20th that Senator Bull Frog, a prominent citizen of the Cherokee Nation living at Oil Springs, 20 miles north of Tahlequah, had died.



Swank Hotel

This is the Fuller House [Hotel] which was located on East Keetoowah directly behind the Oklahoma Tire and Supply during the early days of Tahlequah.

Photo Courtesy of Mrs. S.E. Douglas

Cherokee Roll to Date

The enrollment of Cherokees as of April 20 was given as follows: regular Cherokees, 23,941; doubtful Cherokees, 2,741; rejected Cherokees, 687; regular Delawares, 933, and doubtful Delawares, 35.

/ Dawes Commission Praised

Though there was opposition in many quarters to the Dawes Commission, there was a very complimentary article July 6th as to the extensive work and thoroughness of the commission.

Pythians Meet

The Knights of Pythias of Indian Territory met in Tahlequah July 6th at the Fuller House. Rev. Frank Naylor was the master of ceremonies. Rev. D.N. Allen toasted the group J.D. Benedict had previously been Grand Councillor of the State of Illinois, and Waddie Hudson was Chancellor or Commander of the local groups.

The Passing of Miss Florence Wilson

The death of Miss Florence Wilson was reported July 13, 1901. The editor observed that if ever a Hall of Fame was established, she would be the first person thus honored. The National Council had voted her Principal for Life of the Cherokee Female Seminary at its previous season.

A World's Fair Beauty

Miss Mary McSpadden was pictured as the winner of the Arrow's World's Fair Contest winner July 20th.

Lewis Downing Leaves

It was reported August 17th that Lewis Downing, who had been associated with various Tahlequah newspapers had moved to Wagoner to be employed with the Wagoner Savings.

President McKinley Assassinated

It was reported September 7th that President William McKinley had been shot by Leon Czolgoszi. His death was reported September 21st with a recounting of other victims of assassinations - President Abraham Lincoln and President James A. Garfield.

Caney's Well Blows Up.

Caney's gas well blew up September 28th. It was observed that the sound resembled that of an approaching train.

"Uncle Sam" Enters Soldiers' Home

It was announced October 5th that Samuel Scharble, affectionately called "Uncle Sam", was leaving to enter Soldiers' Home at Fort Leavenworth. He had lived in Tahlequah since 1871, having operated a business several years.

Mayme Starr Dies

Mayme Starr, one of Tahlequah's most lovely young ladies died October 5th. She was a teacher in the Female Seminary and was a sister of Mrs. W.W. Hastings.

Typhoid Fever

There were a number of cases of typhoid fever at the Cherokee Orphan Asylum.

Representation at the World's Fair Convention

G.W. Bengé and Mayor Cunningham returned from Holdenville where they attended the World's Fair Convention.

To Honor Sequoyah

A movement was begun November 9th to honor Sequoyah and other outstanding Cherokees at the World's Fair.

Protest of Single Statehood

A great deal of protest was voiced November 23rd against the uniting of Indian Territory, **especially the Cherokee Nation with Oklahoma Territory.**

Old Court House Must Go

A bill passed in the January 17th session of the National Council that the district court house of the Cherokee Nation was to be sold. The sale of the Tahlequah court house was set for **February 15th.**

Excursions on the Railroad

Excursions on the Ozark and Cherokee Central Railroad from Grove to Fayetteville "were not uncommon". It was reported that 1,000 men and 500 teams were being used to construct the railroad from Westville to Tahlequah.

W.C.T.U. Members Wear White Ribbons

There was a weekly article concerning the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Members were urged to attend meetings and to wear white ribbons to indicate they were "on the side of temperance and purity".

Official Directory

A regular feature of the Tahlequah Arrow was the Official Directory. National officers included Principal Chief Thomas M. Buffinston; Washington Swimmer, Assistant Chief; Joseph M. La Hay, Treasurer; and Executive Secretaries, J.T. Parks, A.B. Cunningham, and B.W. Alberty. City officials consisted of A.B. Cunningham, Mayor; J.L. Adair, Recorder; R.L. Wyly, Marshal; B.F. Coffee, Tax Assessor and Collector; and M.H. Brown, Treasurer. J.L. Worthington was postmaster, assisted by H.S. Dye.

First National Bank

The ad of the First National Bank indicated that the capital stock was \$40,000 with \$10,000 in surplus. J.S. Stapler was president with J.A. Lawrence given as vice president and L.C. Ross as cashier. Directors were J.S. Stapler, and Percy Wyly. The safe had a time lock and they carried burglary insurance.

Excitement in the White House

An article February 8th entitled EXCITEMENT IN THE WHITE HOUSE told of Archibald Roosevelt's causing considerable excitement by walking on stilts in the "anxiety chamber", the large waiting room on the second floor of the White House. The room was crowded and his stilts got tangled with the feet of some of those waiting. The article stated that a bull in a china shop was mild compared with this incident. An article a few days later related the fact the White House was infested with rats and had been for several years.

Bill to Divide Indian Territory into Counties

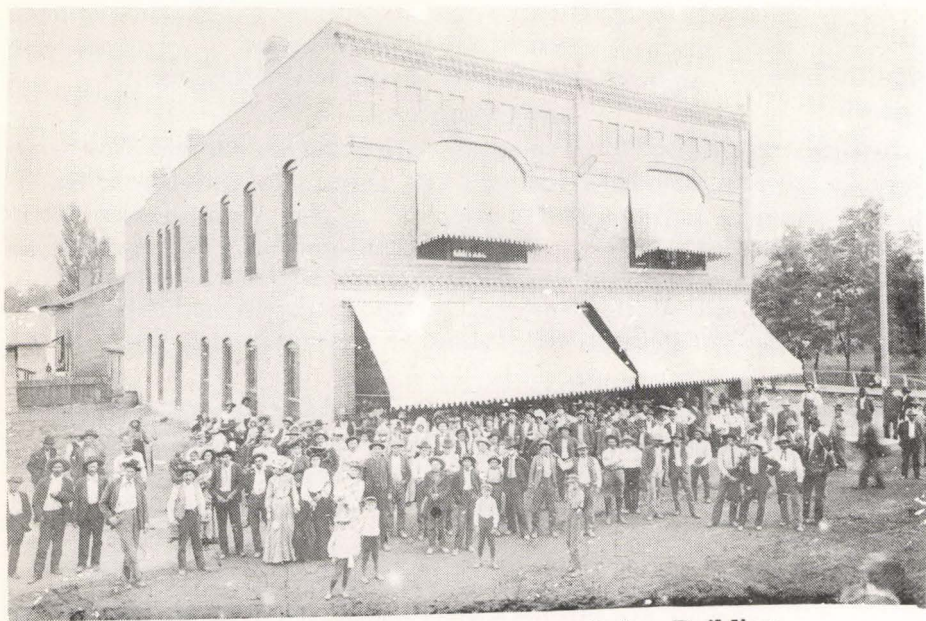
A bill was introduced in Congress to divide Indian Territory into counties. It must have failed, as this was not done until Statehood.

Cherokees Pitifully Destitute

An article February 22nd entitled CHEROKEES PITIFULLY DESTITUTE blamed the economic plight of many of the Cherokees on the treaties which the government had broken. This was given as the reason that many Cherokees were not enrolling with the Dawes Commission.

Jail Wasn't So bad, but They Cut our Hair

Several prominent Cherokee citizens were arrested for contempt of court for refusing to be enrolled by the Dawes Commission. Red Bird Smith, Charles Sexton, John Beamer, and Jeff Lowie, all having served in official capacities, were among the group. They did not mind being arrested but were infuriated when their hair was cut. Notice was given of final enrollment of all Cherokees.



Crowd in Front of Dawes Commission Building.

Free Schools for Tahlequah

An editorial urged free schools for Tahlequah as a new era was dawning for the community with the coming for the railroad.

Well Pleased with Tahlequah

C.E. Phillips, who was in charge of surveying and platting Tahlequah, had platted several other towns in Indian Territory and "was pleased with Tahlequah" and the progress being made.

Cattle Brands

Cattle brands of a number of ranchers were given April 19th as follows: R.L. Fite, Circle O; Wm, and C. Gulager, Rocking Chair; J.T. Parks, J E F: Addie Hughes, Running N; L.C. Ross, L. C. R.; and Cheater Downing, Half Circle T.

Commencement Exercises

Tahlequah Institute held commencement exercises May 24th with two graduates - Misses Nora Matheson and Eva B. McGregor. Cherokee Baptist Academy also had commencement exercises, but no graduates were mentioned.

A Pioneer Woman

Mrs. L. Jane Stapler was featured May 31st. She was born August 20, 1825 in New Echota, the daughter of Elijah Hicks. She came west on the Removal at the age of 13 and was educated at Dwight Mission and Lawrenceville, New Jersey. While on a trip east with her uncle, Chief John

Ross, she met and married John W. Stapler in 1854. Her husband came to Tahlequah, becoming one of its most respected merchants. Mrs. Stapler, along with Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Adair, and Mrs. Jane Thompson, organized a Sunday School in 1869, the first of its kind in the Cherokee Nation. She served as superintendent of this school until her death March 25, 1895. She was active in the organization of the W.C.T.U. in

Mrs. R.F. Wyly Dies

The death of Mrs. R.F. Wyly was reported June 9, 1902. She was born Mary Jane Buffington December 1, 1839. She married Judge R.F. Wyly in February of 1858. She was a church and civic leader in Tahlequah.

Random Notes in 1902

F.C. Howard was postmaster at Barron. J.C. Dannenberg opened an insurance business in Tahlequah. C.D. Pendleton also opened an insurance office. J.H. Dannenberg was superintendent of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum. H.A. Hausgen was advertizing an investment business. Landrum and Coffee opened a new barber shop. Tahlequah's water was declared to be the best. It was forecast that Tahlequah would have a large three story "hostelery" within five years. The Tahlequah Lumber Co. moved to new quarters on Main Street. Dr. C.D. Redman was advertizing "painless denistry." The Bee Hive had a full line of clothing. Brown and Palmtag opened a new hardware store. Richards and McSpadden moved across the street from their old location. City Drug with Crew Bros. as proprietors was advertizing as Cherokee Drug. Z.A. Meredith - at the Big Watch Sign - was advertizing.

Fine Tahlequah Homes

A number of "fine Tahlequah homes" were pictured in the Arrow June 28th as follows: those of J.P. Carter, Dr. J.M. Thompson, J.C. Dannenberg, J.J. Adair, C.D. Pendleton, W.T. Richards, J.S. Stapler, J.W. McSpadden, W.P. Thompson, E.D. Hicks, W.W. Hastings, and J.B. Stapler.

Cherokees in South America

Dick Parris of Tahlequah and Will Rogers of Claremore were in South America. Will wrote a letter back home, giving an account of their experiences. They had gone by way of London, England. It took 25 days by steamer to go from London to Buenos Aires. They had been "punching cattle". Will later joined a traveling show - the beginning of his stage career.

The Roll Is Closed

It was announced July 5th that the rolls were closed. This was the culmination of years of work.

Red Bird Harris Dies

Red Bird Harris, an outstanding Cherokee, died July 9th. He had been a leader of his people. He made available land on which to build Fort Davis, a temporary stronghold of the Confederates.



Main Street Looking South, Tahlequah, Okla.

The Railroad Is Complete

The new railroad brought its first passengers - 800 in 8 passenger coaches - August 5, 1902. The celebration really began August 2nd when the last spike, a gold one, was driven at the depot. Business was suspended, and workmen were treated to lemonade, cigars, and watermelons. A record had been established in track laying. It was the end of a long series of events. Many disappointments had been experienced. Promises had been broken, only to be broken again time after time, but all was forgotten. The Male Seminary baseball team played the team from Rogers, Arkansas, followed by "cattle roping". A corn shoot was held, and Gee Dick and his band played for a stomp dance on the capitol square while the younger folks were dancing at the opera house. It was an event long remembered.

Must Wear Shoes

Passengers were informed that "all must wear shoes" who sat in the chair cars. If the porter found shoes in the aisle, the owner was to put them on or go to the smoking car.

Tahlequah and Paris

It was observed in the Muskogee Phoenix that Tahlequah would always be to the Cherokee Nation as Paris was to France.

Can Enrol Children

Cherokee citizens were informed that children could be enrolled from August 30 until and including **October 13, 1902.**

Commercial Club Organized

A commercial club was organized in Tahlequah August 30, 1902 "to up-build the town and advance the interest of its citizens."

The Cherokee National Bank

The Cherokee National Bank opened for business September 15, 1902 with R.C. Fuller as president and C.B. Rainey as cashier. Directors consisted of J.W. Perry, R.C. Fuller, W.T. Richards, T.J. Adair and Waddie Hudson.

The Big Iron Horse

It was observed that it was an unusual sight to see the "big iron horse" puffing past the Male Seminary. A bit later it was reported that a number of the students of the Seminary had made a trip to Fayetteville to visit the University of Arkansas.

Future of the Flying Machine Doubtful

It was observed October 4, 1902 that the future of the "flying Machine was doubtful" and that "the cherished dreams of enthusiasts would never be realized." The author compared an airplane with a boat, saying that one would not dare to go out in a boat that would sink when it stopped its movement, and likewise, the fact that a "flying machine would fall if the motor stopped, it would never be practical." It was also stated a bit later that the new invention of Marconi had no practicability.

Miscellaneous Items

It was reported that J. Warren Reed (who did so much to disrupt Judge Parker's court) was among the attorneys attending court. Salted peanuts and hot popcorn could be had at Montague's Confectionery. Huff and Poage were advertizing as building contractors. J.T. Parks had traded his residence in Tahlequah for the Morris home west of town. Excessive holders of land were given notice to vacate. Chief Buffington's fourth Annual Message was printed November 8th. Professor T.J. Rosson of the Cherokee Academy had been ill. The Cherokee Marble Works announced their location on North Main. Frank Hubbard was in charge of the Indian Territory St. Louis Fair exhibit.

Methodist Assignments

The assignments of the Methodist Church were announced November 1, 1902. Rev. Frank Naylor, who had been in Tahlequah three years, was assigned to Pawnee and Morrison. Rev. P.B. Hicks was the new presiding elder, and Rev. J.W. Sawyers was assigned to the Tahlequah church.

Cherokee Land Office

It was announced November 1st that James S. Stapler had a contract to erect the building for the Cherokee Land Office "on the location of Stapler's old hardware store, fronting Main and extending back toward the National Hotel 90 feet." It was pictured later and appears to be the building currently occupied by Hinds Department Store.



Seminary students gather at the Big Spring at the foot of the campus, as it was called then. Now Northeastern students refer to the pretty spring-fed area as Beta Pond and it is still a place of congregation.

Mrs. C.J. Harris Dies

The wife of Ex-Chief C.J. Harris died November 8th. She was the daughter of Wm. P. Adair. She was 38 and left three small children.

Senator Gideon Morgan

Senator Gideon Morgan was featured December 6th as the one who suggested the creation of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. It was emphasized that they were referring to the Senator Morgan of the Cherokee Nation, not the Senator from Alabama, a kinsman who had been friendly to the Indians. It was noted that their Senator Morgan had many famous ancestors and relatives.

Henry Starr Pardoned

It was reported January 1903 that Henry Starr, the noted outlaw and bank robber, had been pardoned after 10 years in prison - the result of good behavior and the efforts of his mother. He was visiting friends and relatives in Fort Gibson, Tahlequah, and Braggs as reported February 7th. He had a contrite attitude concerning his wrongdoings. In fact, few outlaws "reformed" more times than he, but temptation would control him to his tragic end.

The Elks Are Coming

A headline February 2nd - THE ELKS ARE COMING - announced the fact that the B. P. O. E. convention would be held in Tahlequah the following week.

Turner Gets Franchise

It was announced March 7th that C.W. Turner, Muskogee capitalist, had been given a franchise to operate a light and power plant in Tahlequah. He

had been furnishing the business district of Muskogee with electricity. He was one of the organizers of the telephone company in 1886 - the first in Indian Territory - which connected Tahlequah and Muskogee. The Muskogee switchboard was in his hardware store.

Advertisers in 1903

Worthingtons had a "nice line of jewelry." William Alston was a new building contractor. Other advertisers were: Joe's Cafe (oysters in season), Ellis, Darby, and Co. Real Estate, Torbett Brothers, J.E. Cloyd Druggists, Tate Drug, Tahlequah Mercantile, Myers Hardware and Furniture, Rounds and Porter Lumber Co. - J.L. Brown, manager, Monro Lumber Co., The Boston Store, Cobb and Walker, Civil Engineers and Surveyors, and A.D. Brown, Brick and Stone Contractors. G.W. Wallen was the new proprietor of the Tahlequah Restaurant. Tahlequah had a large influx of lawyers in 1903 as follows: Huckleberry and McCombs, Troup Whitehead, Jess L. Harnage, William F. Rasmus, Thomas, Harrison, and Veasey, Bengé and Swift, Murchison and Boudinot, and Cravens. Rutherford, and Harnage.

Railroad News

It has been announced January 3, 1903 that the railroad was within five miles of Boynton. Incidentally, there was an official of the Ozark, Cherokee Central Railroad named Boynton, and the new town was evidently named for him. The Frisco bought the Ozark, Cherokee Central July 11, 1903 for \$2,800.00.

Random Notes

It was announced February 21, 1903 that a man claiming to be John Wilks Booth lived in Enid. It was suggested that the name of Bartlesville be changed to Boudinot, honoring Elias Cornelius Boudinot. A very successful party was held at Hunter's Lodge, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce Ross. Cole Younger violated the terms of his parole "not to exhibit himself." Frank James had persuaded him to join in a lecture tour. The St. Louis flood had been very destructive.

One of the Earliest Teachers

J.E. Bates of Westville was credited as being one of the earliest teachers of Indian Territory. His first school was in 1852 in the Delaware District south of Maysville, Arkansas. He had taught school in the Cherokee Nation.

Territorial Convention of the W.C.T.U.

The Presbyterian Church was pictured September 5th was the place the W.C.T.U. was holding its Territorial Convention.

Life Sized Statue of Sequoyah

W.A. Duncan introduced a bill in the Cherokee Senate November 14, 1903 that \$10,000 be appropriated to place a life sized statue of Sequoyah



1903 Football Team of the Male Seminary
Courtesy of Miss Sue Crafton

on the Capitol Square. Lucy Keys, granddaughter of George Lowry, wrote the Advocate a letter January 1, 1904 stating that she was present when Sequoyah and his party left for Mexico. She said one of the purposes of the trip was to find a better climate for his health, thinking that a change might help his "breast complaint". She said she was convinced that the find in the Wichita Mountains contained the remains of Sequoyah.

Tahlequah - A City of Springs

Tahlequah was featured in the Arrow November 14th as The City of Springs and the Cherokee Nation was declared to be The Garden Spot of the Whole World.

Orphan Asylum Burns

The Cherokee Orphan Asylum burned November 17, 1903. The hundred and seventy-five pupils and teachers were evacuated without any casualties. Since the days of the tribal schools were numbered, it was decided not to rebuild but to find quarters in other educational institutions. The original building housing the Asylum had been bought from Lewis Ross for \$28,000. A wing added on each side had raised the cost to \$65,000. The property was covered by \$27,300 worth of insurance.

Mrs. Waddie Hudson Dies

Norma A. Hudson, the wife of Waddie Hudson, died January 7, 1904. She had been born at Cane Hill, Arkansas. She was survived by Waddie and a little girl.

W.C. Rogers Chief of the Cherokees

W.C. Rogers was given as Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation January 7, 1904. D.M. Faulkner was Assistant Chief, and J.C. Bushyhead was Treasurer with A.B. Cunningham, C.J. Harris, and W.H. Walker serving as secretaries. E.L. Cookson was pictured as candidate of the National Party.

Miscellaneous Items of 1904

The First National Bank was advertising a capital of \$75,000. A headline January 4th was WILL PUNISH LAND GRAFTERS'. It was observed February 13th that the death of Professor Beauchamp was a serious loss to the Male Seminary. W.J. Melton was editor of the Cherokee Advocate. Col. J. Blair Shoenfelt was re-appointed Indian Agent. An ad appeared weekly giving the advantages of the Oliver Typewriter.

Churches in 1904

Rev. Gilbert Thompson was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in 1904. Rev. W.J. Simms, presiding elder, preached at the Methodist Church January 16, 1904. W.T. Franklin was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Schools in 1904

It was announced February 6th that the "new brick school house" of the Baptist Academy would soon be finished. It was observed that Tahlequah "had more school children to its size than any town in Indian Territory"... The dedicatory services were held at the Baptist Academy April 22nd. The building had been remodeled, and the first floor was being used as a dining room with the second floor serving as a dormitory. Rev. A.O. Stewart gave the opening prayer. Superintendent W.J. Park introduced the speaker, E.E. Chevers, of New York. Professor B.S. Coppack "spoke of the Cherokee situation."

City Water Hauler

It was reported April 2nd that the city water hauler had averaged 90 barrels of water a day during the previous 314 working days with a total of 28,260 barrels at 10 cents a barrel.

Arkansas Wants To Annex Indian Territory

Representative Wallace of Arkansas introduced a bill to annex to Arkansas "that portion of land 40 miles west of the southwest corner of Missouri, to run south to the right bank of the Red River. It evidently died in committee.

Clean Up Tahlequah

An order was issued by the Board of Health of Tahlequah March 7th to clean up - to gather and dispose of trash and disinfect all privies. The order was signed by Drs. W.G. Blake, N.A. Bitting, and J.M. Thompson.

Tahlequah Institute

Miss Gertrude Simmons was given as the superintendent of the Tahlequah Institute May 23, 1903. Her assistants were: Lucy M. Shafer, language; Emily Sidebottom, mathematics; Edith Lamme, intermediate; Lucretia Miller, music; and Alice Armstrong, matron.

The Wauhilla Club

The organization of Wauhilla Club was announced in the Tahlequah Arrow May 30, 1903. The building was "on the same plan as that of the Ozark Club," save it was built of logs rather than a frame structure. Some of the members planned to spend Decoration Day at the club, using tents and remaining Saturday and Sunday. The following were listed as members: J.F. Wisdom, Oscar Taylor, Dr. H.C. Rogers, William Martin, Alex Snodheimer, J.B. Campbell, Henry Cobb, Robert Jones, S.P. Mann, Alex Todd, Perry Hewitt, G.C. Tyson, S.M. Rutherford, Nelson Young, R.P. deGraffenreid, Dr. Truner, W.N. Patterson, J.M. LaHay, A.B. Cunningham, and J.B. Sheonfelt. Club historian Britton Tabor says records of the club date back to the summer of 1902.

Commencement at the Seminaries

The Cherokee and Male Seminaries held their commencement exercises June 13th with 22 persons receiving diplomas. Rev. David Allen of Fort Gibson spoke to the ladies, and W.W. Hastings gave an address to the men.

Fourth of July Celebration

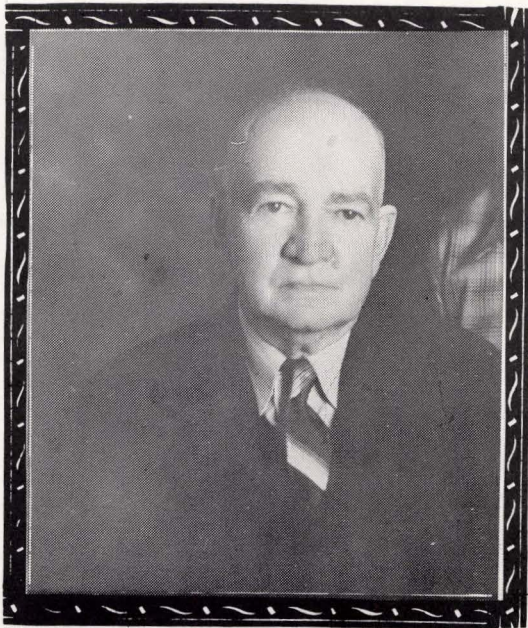
The Fourth of July Celebration of 1903 was quite an affair. It began on the 3rd with a baseball game between Tahlequah and Fayetteville, followed by an Indian corn stalk shoot. The cornet band played a concert in the evening with fireworks as a closer. There was public speaking followed by athletic events on the morning of the 4th with baseball, calf roping, and bronc riding in the afternoon. Most of the people of the community and surrounding territory brought a basket lunch which "was spread on the ground."

Muskogee Cemetery Moved

An account was given April 9, 1904 of the moving of the graves in Muskogee from 6th and Fondulac to Greenhill Cemetery by Chapman and Johnson. They were paid \$5.00 for each body moved and \$1.50 for each grave opened and closed in which bodies were not found. Three hundred forty-eight bodies were moved, and fifty-three graves were opened in which there were no bodies. There were two metal coffins - on that of Myron P. Roberts, an early day newspaper man.

The T. O. Grahams

Thomas Oscar Graham came to Tahlequah in 1905 from North Carolina. His father, Crook Graham, operated a plantation in North Carolina. One of his sons, Frank, was the father of Evangelist Billy Graham, T.O. was induced to come to Tahlequah by J.W. Reid, his former school teacher, suggesting that since he was skilled in building gins that he come to this area to build and operate a gin. Mr. Graham's first business venture was a sawmill, but he soon built a gin, borrowing the money from Bob Wyly of the First State Bank which later became the Liberty State Bank. He and Mr. Reid eventually owned 17 gins in this area, but the price of cotton in the 1920's and the boll weevil brought about a retrenchment in this business. He was also associated with the Tahlequah Mill and Elevator Co. the Tahlequah Ice and Ice Cream Co., and the Muskogee Cotton Oil Mill. He bought an acreage presently occupied by the Markoma Bible Academy and began the operation of a dairy which he continued to operate until his death in 1949. He married Belle Cunningham, daughter of J. T. Cunningham in 1920. After her death, he married Ruth Smith in 1934. He had the following children, Thomas Oscar, Jr., Wahteah, Arch, and Billie, Arch is a Presbyterian minister in Pennsylvaniz, and Billy is purchasing agent and supervisor of a group of Baptist Bookstores operated by the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.



T.O. Graham Sr.

Thomas Oscar Graham, Jr. was born in 1913. Until the age of 9 he led a carefree life of fishing, frog hunting, and baseball, when his father bought a dairy, life changed materially. Since his father had a herd of 50 cows, it was his duty to milk 20 cows (by hand, no mechanical milkers) morning and night and to deliver the milk after each milking. Tom attended the University of Oklahoma and Kansas City Western Dental School and has practiced dentistry in Tahlequah since 1929. He has been active in civic affairs, including his church, the Boy Scouts, Chamber of Commerce, served as president and was lieutenant governor of the Kiwanis Club. He is a member of the board of directors of the Security State Bank. He is married to the former Winona Gill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Gill. They have four children: T.O., III, Sylvia, Larry and Mike.



Mr. and Mrs. T.O. Graham Jr.

Grand Fourth Celebration

A "grand Fourth of July celebration" was held in 1905. There was baseball, horse races, roping contests, and trap shooting, and an Indian Green Stalk Shoot for the grownups with the small fry competing in foot races, wheelbarrow races, a jumping contest, a tug-o-war, and sack races.

Tahlequah Board of Trade

The Tahlequah Board of Trade was organized July 15, 1905 with the following officers: Waddie Hudson, president; A.B. Cunningham, first vice president; G.W. Stone, second vice president; Dave L. Guyette, secretary; and Arthur Jones, treasurer. The women organized an auxiliary with the following officers: Mrs. J.W. Reid, president; Mrs. J.A. Lawrence, first vice president; Mrs. J.M. Crew, second vice president; Mrs. Lelia Morgan, recording secretary; Mrs. L.C. Ross, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Dave L. Guyette, treasurer.

Ministers of 1905

Ministers listed July 15, 1905 were Methodist Episcopal South, W.F. Wilson; Methodist Episcopal, R.L. Nickolls; Presbyterian, G.T. Thompson; Baptist, A.O. Stewart; and Episcopal, F.H. Nussbaum.

Advertisers in 1905

Advertisers in 1905 included Tahlequah Mercantile; Sutton and Miller, coal oil that doesn't smoke, cigars, and pure drugs; Inlow and Lindsay, milliners; Luster Brothers, livery stable and feed store; Cherokee Marble Works; Arthur Jones Furniture Co.; Lewis Mayers, hardware and farm implements; Parker fountain pens; Depot Grocery; J. Rynearson and Son; Public Bath Rooms, J.C. Welch, proprietor; Tahlequah Bottling Works, L. E. Edmondson, proprietor; and Tahlequah Roller Mill.

Miscellaneous Items

The Arrow gave the population of the earth as a billion and a half January 7th. The symptoms of Bright's Disease were given. The Cherokees had no delegate in Washington because Congress would not certify one. Rev. J.K. Thompson was assisting in a revival at the Presbyterian Church. The pastor, Rev. G.T. Thompson, was his father. The singer, Alfred Fowler, was pictured. Miss Tookah Turner, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C.W. Turner married Charles Bagg October 1st. The death of Col. Dew M. Wisdom was reported November 11th, 1905. He had come to Muskogee as chief clerk of the Indian Agency in 1885 and was appointed Indian Agent in 1893.

Something About Tahlequah

A feature was run several times beginning May 4, 1905 entitled SOME-

Something About Tahlequah

A feature was run several times beginning May 4, 1905 entitled **SOMETHING ABOUT TAHLEQUAH**. It gave the following businesses, professions, and features: one brass band, plenty of lawyers and doctors, one racket store, three shoemakers, one undertaker, two national banks, four real estate firms, and ten general merchandise firms. Additional services included seven blacksmith shops, one tinner, a produce company, a large machine shop, a modern steam laundry, two tailors, two bakeries, bottling works, three house and sign painters, a book and stationary store, five drug stores, a harness shop, a broom factory, seven restaurants, four barber shops, three grocery stores, two large steam gins, three furniture stores, one transfer company, three hardware stores, one billard and pool hall, three lumber yards, two fire insurance agencies, and three building contractors. The article continues, boasting of an "exclusive entertainment and dancing hall," good fishing two miles from town, plenty of walnut, oak, and hickory, U.S. Land Office with 35 clerks, a U.S. Recorder's Office, natural "macademined" streets with proper drainage, U.S. Court in session four times a year, U.S. Revenue Collector, five magnificent church buildings for whites, two for colored, cool nights during the summer, no mosquitoes in the summer, reasonable freight rates, all secret societies, a healthy place to live, a splendid government, a modern electric plant, and 3,500 people. As a clincher, they expressed pride in their "system of free public schools" and the fact that 1,100 students attended the various schools in Tahlequah.

Tahlequah Secures the Carnegie Library

The April 1st issue of the Advocate published a letter dated March 25, 1905 from James Betram, private secretary of Andrew Carnegie, informing the mayor that Tahlequah was to receive a library. The gift was with the understanding that the library would always be free and that at least \$1,000 would be appropriated by the city each year to support the library. The city had already agreed to provide the site.

Democrats Win

It was reported April 8th that the Democrats had won the election with the following candidates: A.S. Wyly, mayor; E.M. Landrum, re-

Adopted Whites Lose

It was reported May 6th that the U.S. Court of Claims had ruled against Whites who had married into the Cherokee Tribe since 1877.

St. Louis World's Fair

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the World's Fair at St. Louis, opened April 30, 1904, continuing until November 30th. The railroads

ran numerous ads concerning excursion rates to the Fair- \$8.75 for the round trip from Tahlequah. The Katy Flyer had a wreck on its maiden world's fair run.

Land Office Opened

The United States Land Office was opened in Tahlequah May 3, 1904 to distribute the allotments of the Dawes Commission. It brought many people to Tahlequah, and merchants had a thriving business.



Ben Davis

Ozark Nurseries

Ozark Nurseries is in its 82nd year of operation. Ben Davis began as a boy of 16 by planting 250,000 cherry seeds and raising the seedlings in Benton County, Arkansas in 1895. He made a profit of \$2,000 after paying his expenses. His father, Goldsmith Davis, who had been a nurseryman, had become discouraged with the nursery business and changed to the raising of livestock. He opposed his son's venture, since he wanted Ben to join him in the livestock business, but Ben had been bitten by the nursery



This photograph was taken about 1920 in Tahlequah and shows the late Ben Davis on the right, with his wife and family. The company office of that era appears in the background, flanked by two Catalpa Bungei.

bug, and with the backing of his mother, he continued his operation. He opened his business in Tahlequah in 1905, operating here and in Arkansas for a year. He sold his Arkansas inventory and moved his family to Tahlequah in 1906. He continued to be active in the business until shortly before his death in the summer of 1957. During the almost 62 years Mr. Davis was engaged in the nursery business, he developed a number of new varieties of fruit. From his 21st birthday he was considered an authority as a judge of fruit and in identifying various varieties. He encountered many difficulties, and strange to say, one of the most serious was a resistance on the part of a business man of Tahlequah, who thought it "foolish to plant fruit trees on cotton land."

The nursery business is a tradition in the Davis family. James Edward (Ed) joined his father in the operation of the business in 1935. Ben Davis II joined Ed in 1959, followed by Ed Jr. in 1964. Ben III at 17 is getting quite a reputation in the budding and grafting of trees, and if he joins the

firm, he will be the fourth generation associated with the Ozark Nurseries. Ed continues to be active in the business, overseeing the entire operation with Ben II being in charge of growing and Ed Jr. taking care of the business operation.

The business has grown from a shoestring operation to one that grossed two and a half million dollars with an annual payroll of a million dollars in 1976. A large portion of the sales is to chain stores such as Safeway, T. G. & Y., and Montgomery Ward, covering all of the continental states with less than 8% being sold in Oklahoma.

The Davis family came to America from Wales, settling in Pennsylvania while William Penn was still alive. From that time until this there has been a Benjamin Franklin Davis except for one generation.

Ben Davis was featured in the summer, 1975 issue of "Horticulture Horizons." The article was written by Ben Davis II, who is proud of the history, reputation, and tradition of the Ozark Nurseries and is looking forward to a bright future in spite of escalating costs and a highly competitive market.

Tahlequah Water Works

Four carloads of pipe for Tahlequah's water works were unloaded January 7, 1905. The matter was "finally settled". More than 100 men were to be employed. And the public was assured that the work would be finished before summer. A petition was being circulated for a sewer system.

No Shamming

John R. Long announced the re-opening of Tahlequah Presbyterian Academy January 7th, saying there was "no shamming" - that students would earn the grades they received.

A Snake from the Great Spirit

An account was given January 7th of a snake "gliding into the tent" where a Seminole council was being held near Wewoka. Some thought it was a message from the Great Spirit.

Poor Pay for Risking Lives

It was observed February 11th that Deputy U. S. Marshals received "poor pay for risking their lives". The author indicated that they received no salary, that they were given \$1.50 for each arrest and 35 cents for each subpoena served with a mileage of 10 cents per mile being paid. Attention was called to the fact that it often took weeks to apprehend and arrest a criminal - to receive \$1.50.

Cherokee National Bank

The capital of the Cherokee National Bank was given March 4th as \$25,000. The following persons were listed as directors: J. W. Perry, R. C. Fuller, W. T. Richards, Otis V. Luster, Waddie Hudson, C. D. Markham, and S. C. Pitts.

The Sequoyah Convention

The report of the Sequoyah Convention, which met in Muskogee, was given September 30, 1905. Outstanding leaders of Indian Territory gathered to draw up a constitution. Though this constitution was not used because of the opposition of Congress and the President to separate statehood, it became the foundation for the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma. In addition, delegates to the Sequoyah Convention received valuable experience for participation in future political activities.

Sixteen States With Less Population

It was pointed out September 30th that sixteen states had less population than Indian Territory when they were admitted to the Union.

Fire Boys Kept Busy

It was reported October 14th that the "fire boys had been kept busy", and that more than \$25,000 worth of property had been saved since the organization of the new fire department.

R. B. Ross Is Postmaster

It was reported November 11, 1905 that Robert Bruce Ross was postmaster of Tahlequah and that W. W. Ross was assistant postmaster.

Ancient Burying Ground

It was reported November 11th that an ancient burying ground had been found near Webbers Falls.

Members of Commission

E. L. Cookson and W. W. Hastings were appointed members of a commission January 6, 1906 to wind up the affairs of the Cherokees with the United States Government.

Governor John F. Brown Born Near Tahlequah

It was reported January 13th that Governor John F. Brown of the Seminoles was born near Tahlequah. His father, Dr. James Brown was born "in the land of Burns", was educated in the University of Edinburgh, and was one of the most skilled physicians in Indian Territory.

Curtis Bill Passes House

It was reported January 27, 1906 that the Curtis Bill - a measure to bring about the winding up of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes - had passed the House.

First National Bank Increases Resources

The First National Bank in its ad January 27th listed its resources as

\$290,777.07. J. S. Stapler was president, J. A. Lawrence, vice president, and L. C. Ross, cashier. Directors were J. S. Stapler, J. B. Stapler, J. A. Lawrence, W. W. Hastings, Percy Wyly, John F. Thompson, H. W. Seaman, and D. W. Wilson.

Ministers in 1906

The following ministers were listed in 1906: Methodist Episcopal, J. N. Clark Methodist Episcopal South, A. B. L. Hunkapillar, All Saints Episcopal, Harold G. Hennesay Presbyterian, G. T. Thompson; and Baptist, W. J. Pack.

The Cherokee Advocate Is No More

The Cherokee Advocate announced March 3, 1906 that there would be no more issues of this venerable newspaper. With the dissolution of tribal government, the newspaper was being discontinued. It was observed that a vital link between the leaders of the Cherokees and the people was being severed. Thus ended a unique contribution to people's heritage and government which began in 1828.

Indian Schools To Continue

It was announced March 3, 1906 that the Indian Schools would continue a year and that all tribal affairs would be continued until March 3, 1907 on an unofficial basis.

All Treaties Violated

D. M. Hodge of Tulsa, a well known Creek politician, made an address which was published in the Arrow July 21, 1906 entitled ALL TREATIES HAVE BEEN VIOLATED.

Advertisers in 1906

Advertisers in 1906 included Dr. Perry Simpson, osteopath; Tahlequah Nursery; Guinn's Addition, J. D. Guinn, developer; Walcott's Big Department Store; Hudson's Music Store, Ellington and Hamilton Pianos; Nicholson and Moore, land, loans, insurance; J. T. Parks, attorney; William F. Rasmus, attorney; Dr. C. A. Peterson, physician and surgeon; Blake and Blake, physicians and surgeons; and C. O. Redman, painless dentist.

Land Condemned for Dam

It was reported August 18, 1906 that land had been condemned for a dam on the Grand River to be built by the Grand River Power Co.

W. S. Wyly Nominated

W. S. Wyly was nominated October 6, 1906 as a delegate to the Constitution Convention to meet in Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory.

The Kaufmans

Tahlequah's first wagon yard was established by Abraham Kaufman. He had previously been an itinerant merchant - living up to his name, as 'Kaufman' in German means 'merchant'. He had come to Indian Territory from the east in the 1880's. He obtained his merchandise at Fort Smith, which he traded to the Indians of the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations. He traveled in a buggy, often receiving chickens, pigs, corn, and vegetables for his merchandise, as the Indians had little cash. Abe established his wagon yard and livery stable about 1906 on Spring Street. He selected this site because the big spring was a favorite gathering place in Tahlequah. Ordinarily persons using the wagon yard slept on hay in the loft, but for the more affluent, especially 'drummers' Mrs. Kaufman would provide a clean bed and a hearty breakfast consisting of ham and



Mr. and Mrs. A.J. Kaufman, Harvey and Jack
in 1910.

eggs, red eye gravy, hot biscuits and sorghum for 75 cents.

Abe's son, A.J. Kaufman, had settled near Moody in the 1890's, marrying Rosalee Saunders. The Saunders family had come to the Cherokee Nation in a covered wagon in the 1880's from Illinois with a two year stopover in Missouri. A.J. assisted his father in the operation of the wagon yard, first riding in each day from his home near Moody, moving to town in 1912. When the demand for the services of the wagon yard ceased with the advent of the automobile, he operated a jitney service, using a Model T Ford until 1920 when he became janitor at Northeastern State Normal. He moved to Okmulgee in 1924 and operated a very profitable grocery store until credit and the chain store put him out of business. He loaded his family in their Model T in 1926 and headed for Denver, Colorado where he enrolled in an mechanical school. During the year spent in Denver, Jack the Number Two son and the oldest at home at the time, worked at Gates Rubber plant in the daytime and as an usher at the picture show at night to support his family. He was assisted by his younger brother, Ollie, who did odd jobs. The Kaufmans returned to Tahlequah in 1927 with Mr. Kaufman first working for Wilson Washington, going into business for himself on South Muskogee in 1929. Here he operated a garage and established the first salvage yard in Tahlequah in 1930. The Kaufmans had six children - Harvey L., who was a Methodist minister, having died in 1975; Jack, a teacher, high school principal, and accountant; Oliver, formerly associated with his father in the garage business and now a member of the Lake Patrol; Louis, retired from the garage business and the fire department; Bill, an accountant; and Rose Marie, married to Dr. Guy Friend, a professor at Northeastern. Mr. Kaufman died in 1952, followed by Mrs. Kaufman in 1972. The children gave the City of Tahlequah nine acres to be used as a park - Kaufman Park - as a memorial to their parents.

Jack Kaufman attended kindergarten in the old Northeastern State Normal building with Janana Ballard as his teacher. Jack tells many tales of those early days. He remembers the huge walnut tree at the southwest corner of the Normal Building. He recalls the time a shot was fired into their house to intimidate the jury of a murder trial, since they were spending the night in their home while they were sequestered. One of the amusements of him and his friends was watching the sprinkling of the streets to lay dust. Jack attended school in Okmulgee while the family was in Okmulgee but dropped out the year they lived in Denver. He graduated from Tahlequah High School in 1928 and obtained his life certificate from Northeastern in 1930. He worked his way through college planting trees on the campus and is proud of the magnificent maples he planted during those years. He married Amboline Hayes in 1930, taking his bride to Boynton where he taught school from 1930 until 1936. He then taught in Osage County until 1942 when he returned to Tahlequah to become the first principal of Tahlequah High School who

had graduated from the school. He continued in this position until 1956 when he quit to set up an accounting and tax service from which he retired in 1975.

Jack has been a member of the Christian Church for 50 years, served as deacon for 20 years and as elder for 20 years. While he was high school principal, the President of the United States appointed him a member of a committee of five to represent the small high schools of the U.S. to study the effect of the war upon the schools. He was president of the Kiwanis Club in 1965 and Lt. Governor of District 21 in 1966. He was on the organizing committee and a member of the board of directors of the United Fund, serving for ten years and was its president. He had headed several fund drives for various agencies before the organization of the United Fund. He has been active in the Boy Scouts and the Salvation Army during much of his adult life.

Choctaw Schools Closed

It was announced October 20th that the Choctaw Schools had been closed. The reason given for closing was poor management on the part of the Department of the Interior.

Convention Officers

The officers of the Constitution Convention were given November 24th as follows: William H. Murry, Tishomingo, president; Pete Henratty, South McAlester, vice president; John M. Young, Shawnee, secretary; W. H. Durant, Durant, sargeant at arms; Pat Oaks, Alva, assistant sargeant at arms; Frank Naylor, Shawnee, chaplain.

Opening of Hulbert

It was announced December 15, 1906 that the "opening of Hulbert, I. T." would take place Tuesday, December 18, 1906.

Tahlequah's School Building

Tahlequah's Free School Building was pictured February 9, 1907. It was pronounced to be one of the most modern in Oklahoma or Indian Territory and would serve as a lasting monument. The building and equipment cost \$17,759.

Another Railroad for Tahlequah

It was reported December 15th that Tahlequah was to have another railroad. The Pineville and Northern was to build a road from Monette, Missouri to Muskogee by way of Tahlequah. More than a year later it was reported that construction would begin the next week, but the road never materialized.

Stapler and Son Sell Out

The Stapler and Son Circus Sale was announced January 19, 1907. It was to start February 7th. The business was being closed out because of the ill health of the owner after 35 years of serving Tahlequah.

Work of Enrollment Finished

It was announced February 23rd that the work of the enrollment had been finished. The counties had also been determined and the county seats designated some to be changed later.

Secretary of the Interior in Tahlequah

James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, paid Tahlequah a visit August 24th.

The Wycliff Boys

The Wycliff "battle" was reported March 17th. The Wycliff Boys, sons of a reputable Cherokee citizen, turned outlaw, killing U. S. Deputy Marshal I. L. Gilstrap. They had already killed Deputy Vier. They were hunted for a long period, with a great deal of turmoil.

First Republicans in Tahlequah

The first Republican government "ever to convene in Tahlequah" was called to order April 14th by Mayor Gray. The city aldermen consisted of Ross, Harnage, Dannenberg, Palmtag, and Buffington with Garrett as recorder.

A Successful Seminary Year

A successful seminary year was reported April 14th. Miss M. E. Allen was the principal teacher at the Female Seminary, assisted by Misses Ida Morrer, Minta R. Foreman, Martha Williams, Bula Edmonson, Janana Ballard, Lenora Long, M. L. Oxley, A. R. Lindsey, Callie Loeser, and Mrs. Woodall. The Male Seminary had as principal teacher J. N. Clark, assisted by W. A. Thompson, James McCarran, W. J. Scott, C. S. Mitchell, Miss Rachel Cox, Mrs. Myrtle Cheney, Mrs. J. N. Clark, Mrs. Jennei Martin, and Mrs. D. E. Galloway.

The Constitution, Democracy, Prohibition

The headline September 21, 1907 was THE CONSTITUTION. DEMOCRACY, STATEWIDE PROHIBITION BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITIES. Haskell was elected the first governor and Robert L. Owen and Thomas P. Gone were the first senators.

Advertisers in 1907

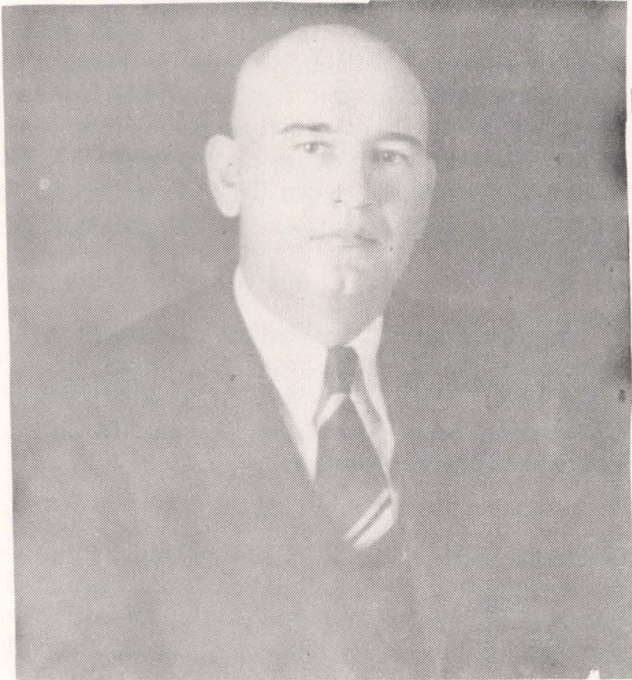
Advertisers during 1907 included I. P. Roberts, dentist; National Hotel, under new management, Mrs. John F. Wilson, proprietor; New State Grocery, Miller and Payne, proprietors; H. C. Green Racket Store, big expansion sale; Pure Food Co., I Yourman, jewelry, optician; Sequoyah Grocery, McAlester and Stratton; Adair Wilson Mercantile Co.; Cox and Kline, Lawyers; City Transer, O. M. Michener; R. F. Kellum, contractor and builder; S. S. Hawkins Livery Stable; and Ozark Nursery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Robert Wyly

J. Robert Wyly was born at Maysville, Arkansas, July 26, 1886 and came to Indian Territory with his father and mother, Percy and Ida Wyly. He was part Cherokee, receiving the allotment number of 96. He completed his high school education at Tahlequah and went to Westminster College of Fulton, Missouri where he took part in all sports with special proficiency in baseball and football. He was a pitcher in the Texas league for 2 years, after which he entered St. Charles Military College at St. Charles, Missouri. Upon his completion of his college work, he enrolled at the Spaulding Commercial College in Kansas City to improve himself for a profession in banking.

Mr. Wyly became cashier of the First National Bank of Tahlequah in 1907, continuing for 10 years. In 1917 he was elected president of the Liberty State Bank, a position he held until his death in 1936. As a business man he had the knack of handling problems even during the depression. He had an insatiable desire to help the unfortunate and was constantly going to the aid of the poor with clothing, food, and money.

Mr. Wyly married Callie Starr, a graduate of the Cherokee Female Seminary in 1906. She was the daughter of E.E. and Maggie Starr. Her father was treasurer of the Cherokee Nation during the period of the strip pay-



J. Robert Wyly



Mrs. Callie Starr Wyly

Cherokee Female Seminary Pin of 1906
Presented by Mrs. Callie Starr Wyly

ment. Their children were Percy II and James Starr Wyly. Percy served in the F.B.I. for 25 years. James Starr was a victim of drowning when he was 15 years old.

Mrs. Wyly attended Forest Park University at St. Louis and taught school before her marriage. In 1937 she accepted a position as government supervisor for the W.P.A. During World War II she was civilian placement officer at Camp Gruber. From 1945 until 1947 she was a social worker for the Osage Agency. From 1947 until 1968 she worked for the Department of Charities and Corrections of the State of Oklahoma. Mrs. Wyly not only can look back on her heritage, but can recall many years of service to her fellowman.

Percy Wyly II was born April 25, 1910 at Tahlequah. He was named for his grandfather, Percy Wyly, a long time business man and civic leader in Cherokee County. His parents were James Robert and Callie (Starr) Wyly. He obtained his public school education in the public schools of Tahlequah, having been a member of the National Honor Society. He attended Northeastern in 1928 and 1929 and received a Bachelor of Law degree from Vanderbilt University in 1933. He was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

Percy was appointed to the county attorney's office upon graduation from college and served as assistant county attorney until January, 1934 when he was elected to the House of Representatives. He held this position and also maintained a private law practice until December, 1935 when he joined the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A year after joining the



Percy Wyly II

F.B.I. he was designated as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover. Two years later, he was appointed the assistant special agent in charge of the F.B.I. office in Richmond, Virginia. After a short tenure in this office he was given the opportunity of managing the operations of 15 of the F.B.I.'s 52 offices. In this position of trust he was also given the responsibility of opening offices for the F.B.I. in San Diego, California, Jackson, Mississippi, and Albuquerque, New Mexico. Mr. Wyly was known for his investigative ability and as an outstanding pistol shot. He competed in national competition. He retired from the F.B.I. in 1960.

Mr. Wyly moved to Albuquerque with his wife, the former Marquerite Taylor of Great Bend, Kansas and their two children, James Taylor and Nan Margaret Wyly. Sandia Laboratories, a subsidiary of Western Electric created a new division, designated the Security Education Division and employed Mr. Wyly to develop a security education program for their 5,000 employees. He retired from Sandia Laboratories in 1973. In 1974 he was employed by the Albuquerque Public Schools to evaluate the security problem and initiate a program to combat theft and vandalism. He retired for the last time in 1975.

Mr. Wyly holds membership in the Elks Club, the Masonic order, and the Rotary Club. He is past president of the Rotary Club.

Zeke Proctor Dies

It was reported March 16, 1907 that Zeke Proctor had died March 9th. In spite of the Goingsnake Courthouse incident, he was highly respected. He had been granted amnesty by President Grant. He had been councilor, sheriff, and senator, holding the latter office when he died of pneumonia at the age of 70.

Tahlequah's Officials

The city officials of Tahlequah were given March 23, 1907 as follows: Oscar Gray, mayor; S. R. Walkingstick, recorder; O. M. Michner, marshal; and J. W. Sutton, treasurer.

Pastors in 1907

The following pastors were serving the various churches March 23rd: Rev. J. N. Clark, Methodist; Rev. G. W. Anderson, Presbyterian; and Rev. J. P. Penden, Baptist.

Edison Phonograph

The cylinder type Edison phonograph and a set of records were being advertized April 20th. Among the group was "The Preacher and the Bear", **which brings back memories to some of us.**

The Opening of the Library

The opening of the Carnegie Library was announced June 29, 1907, two years after the grant was made. Philanthropist Andrew Carnegie was praised for his generosity - especially since he was a Scotsman.

James S. Stapler Dies

The account of the death of James S. Stapler was given July 13, 1907. He had been in poor health for two years and had gone to Hollywood to visit his son. He was president of the First National Bank.

What Oklahoma Brings to the Nation

The complete Statehood Bill that had been signed by the President was published June 6, 1906. The headline - WHAT OKLAHOMA BRINGS TO THE NATION - gave the following statistics:

	Okla. Terr.	Indian Terr.	Total
Area	38,830 Sq. Miles	31,400 Sq. Mi.	70, 230 Sq. Mi.
Population	700,000	650,000	1,350,000
Indians	11,945	87,000	99,925
Negroes	23,000	38,000	61,000

New Commercial Club Organized

The new Commercial Club was organized October 12, 1907. The following persons were elected officers: B. L. Keene, president; Sam P. Nicholson, vice president; Ernest McDaniel, secretary; and J. W. Sutton treasurer.



Crew Drug Building and Adjacent Buildings in 1907.

Statehood Day

Statehood Day, November 16, 1907, was a big day for Tahlequah. In spite of the disappointment of not being permitted to have the separate State of Sequoyah, most of the **citizens entered wholeheartedly** into the celebration.

Cherokee Nation Is No More

The other side of the coin was shown by the headline **CHEROKEE NATION IS NO MORE**; The ten principal Chiefs that had served their people since the Removal were given, along with the ages when each became Chief: John Ross, 49: Louis Downing, 40: William Potter Ross, 46: Charles Thompson, 65: D. W. Bushyhead, 53: Joel B. Mayes, 53: Colonel Johnson Harris, 35: Sam Houston Mayes, 50: T. M. Buffington, 41: and W. C. Rogers, 52.

Governor Haskell's Message

Governor C.N. Haskell's message to the First Legislature was published in the Arrow December 2nd.

A.S. Wyly Appointed Regent

The announcement was made November 23rd of the appointment of A.S. Wyly as a Regent of the Normal Schools.

Farmers' Union Organized

A Farmers' Union was organized in Tahlequah December 14, 1907. The following officers were selected: Ross Daniel, Tahlequah, president; J.N. Thomas, Moody, vice president; M.A. Bean, Tahlequah, secretary - treasurer; J.J. Hicks, Gideon, chaplain; A.C. Reece, Hadley, organizer; C. Bo-



Interior of Crew Drug in 1907. Fred Palmtag, Dave Logan, and Charlie Rogers.

oth, Moody, conductor; and J.D. Taylor, Tahlequah, doorkeeper. The executive committee consisted of William Ghormley, Tahlequah; W.J. Halpin, Gideon, J.C. Woodson, Moody; and J.P. Sneed, Moody.

Tahlequah After the Normal

A committee headed by Chief W.C. Rogers went to Guthrie January 11, 1908 seeking the normal for Tahlequah. Governor C.N. Haskell in a special message to the legislature February 1st recommended it be located in Tahlequah.

A First Class City

A mass meeting was held in the Masonic Opera House April 7, 1908 to discuss procedures for an application to have Tahlequah designated a first class city.

Win One - Lose One

The Cherokee Male Seminary played Bacone College two games of baseball April 18th, losing the first 2-1 but "getting their revenge" with a score of 12-6 in the second game.

Walter A. Duncan Dies

Kate A.L. C. Duncan was given as the administratrix of the estate of Rev. Walter A. Duncan April 25, 1908. Rev. Duncan had been one of the outstanding leaders of the Cherokee Nation.

Big Celebration

The announcement was made April 25th of a big celebration to be held June 17th to commemorate the completion of the St. Louis, Oklahoma, and Southern Railroad.

Commencement at the Academy

Commencement exercises were held May 10th for the Baptist Academy. Susie Crafton played a piano solo, and Russell Reed gave a recitation. The faculty consisted of the following: W.J. Pack, R.O. Binford, Flora Murphy, Cora Clever, Fannie James, Bersheba Holliday, Mary Wise, Mrs. W.J. Pack, William Leach, Helen Texton, and Ida Belle Davis.

Madam Schumann Heink in Muskogee

It was announced May 10th that Madam Schumann Heink, "the world's most gifted songstress," would appear at the Hinton Theatre in Muskogee May 23rd.

Seminary Graduates

Graduates of the Cherokee Female Seminary were given as follows: Cathryn Crafton, Addie Gravett, Bertha Reed, Ruth Harnage, Ira Witzel, Lucille Freeman, Lois Lindsay, Frances Linday, and Ada Pointer. Graduates of the Cherokee Male Seminary were: John A. Alberty, J. William Gravett, George C. Whitmire, Perry A. Foreman, and A Denny Lane.

Outlaws Give Up

Charles, John, and Tom Wycliffe surrendered to James Sanders, Sheriff of Cherokee County and J.A. Hogan, Sheriff of Delaware County May 25th. They said they were tired of being hunted like beasts. They were wanted for the murder of Deputy U.S. Marshals H.J. Vier and Ike Gilstrap. They stated that though they had been hunted by countless officers over a long period of time, they had never been more than fifty miles from home and that they had made a crop without being apprehended.

Youngest Grand Matron

Miss Anna Sevier, a Cherokee girl from Tahlequah, was credited June 6th as being the youngest grand matron in the world, according to the **Muskogee New State Tribune**.

Taft on First Ballot

William Howard Taft was nominated for the presidency by the Republican National Convention in Chicago June 20th on the first ballot with 702 votes. James S. Sherman was the nominee for vice president.

Directory in 1908

The directory gave the following officials in 1908: J.T. Parks, county judge; J.I. Coursey, county attorney; James P. Thompson, treasurer; T.J. Carlile, county clerk; R.W. Foster, register of deeds; J.B. Moon, county surveyor; A.K. Ralston, county superintendent of schools; and Gus Cladwell, James Peebles and Bert Bean, county commissioners. W.C. Rogers given as the principal chief, D.M. Faulkner, assistant chief with A.B. Cunningham and C.J. Harris as executive secretaries. Rev. J.R. Murray was listed as pastor of the Methodist Church, and W.B. Toney was pastor of the

Baptist Church. The following lodges were listed: Knights of Pythias, I.O. O.F., Masons, W.C.T.U., Woodmen of the World, and Modern Woodmen of America.

Chief's Wise Talk

An article August 1, 1908 was entitled WISE TALK. Principal Chief W.C. Rogers was warning all Cherokees against land grafters and urged them to be sure they had authority to sell their land before talking of selling, and then to be sure they were not victims of "fast talkers."

Recipe Department

The arrow began a regular feature August 2nd, publishing favorite recipes. Those given on this date were for Boston Style Baked Beans, Lemon Pie, Pie Crust, and Ginger Bread.

An Interesting Character

An "interesting character" was featured on the 22nd - Caleb (Uncle Cal) Powell Wright. The William Penn Adair Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy had decorated him with a cross of Honor. He had been born in the Goingsnake District March 10, 1846. He was one of Stand Watié's men during the Civil War. He had been a jailor of the Cherokee National Prison from 1891 until 1898 and had been janitor at the Capitol and the Courthouse since 1903. He "had no regrets of the past and no fears of the future."

Circus in Town

The Sells Floto Circus was in town September 4th. There was a parade and a free horse show. It boasted "30 clowns - Rare Animals from Every Clime." Free tickets were available at McSpadden and Richards.

New County Officials

The following county officials were listed November 10, 1908: J.T. Parks, county judge; W.L. Johns, county attorney; C.W. Starr, sheriff; J.P. Thompson, treasurer; W.H. Talley, clerk of the district court; R.W. Foster, register of deeds; J.B. Moore, surveyor; and J.J. Carlile, clerk. D.E. Ward, R.K. McCollum, and W.O. Davidson were county commissioners.

Tahlequah Gets Northeastern Normal

A bill ~~was~~ introduced February 15, 1909 locating the Northeastern State Normal in Muskogee and appropriating \$100,000 for its construction. The announcement was made March 4th, however, that Tahlequah had received the plum. A delegation headed by Chief W.C. Rogers had convinced the Legislature that since the Cherokee Female Seminary Building was available and the Cherokee Nation was willing to deed it to the state, that Tahlequah was the logical choice. Governor Haskell put his influence behind the move, and he was later honored by the citizens of Tahlequah.

The Cherokee County Fair

The May 7, 1909 issue of the Arrow announced the opening of the Cherokee County Fair at the Opera House.

The Last Commencement of the Seminary

The commencement exercises of the Cherokee National Female Seminary May 28, 1909 "toll'd the knell of the passing of an institution that withstood the rigid tests and endured the hardship of time covering a period of more than half a century." The article went on to state that the institution had been established in 1850 by Mrs. L.M. Whitman with a class of 25 pupils including Miss Charlotte Field of Webbers Falls. They had a week long program concluding with an address by John D. Benedict, superintendent of schools of Indian Territory. Mrs. E.M. Alberty of Tahlequah and Mrs. Margaret Timberlake of Vinita, graduates of the class of 1856, were present. Diplomas were presented to Narcissa Brown, Electra Crittenden, Clara Melton, Anna Truner, Minnie Fleand, Sallie Bledsoe, and Anna Hanes.

First National on Honor Roll

The June 18, 1909 issue of the Arrow announced that the First National Bank was on the Roll of Honor of Banks. It ranked sixth in the state of Oklahoma. Officers were given as follows: J.A. Lawrence, president; J.B. Stapler, vice president; D.O. Scott, cashier; and Robert Wyly, assistant cashier.

Free Rides on the Train

The Adair-Wilson Mercantile advertized they would pay the train fare on the Frisco from all points between Fort Gibson and Tahlequah and Westville and Tahlequah, provided a \$10.00 purchase was made in their store.

The First Faculty of Northeastern State Normal

The first faculty of Northeastern State Normal was announced July 23, 1909 as follows: D. Frank Kedd, president; Ira L. Cain, vice president and principal of the training school; L.M. Logan, Latin and economics; E.M. Landrum, mathematics; A.K. Glossom, physics and chemistry; W.L. Pack, history and civics; W.T. Ford, geography and geology; Miss Jessie Stone, domestic science; J.H. Scott, biology; J.P. Evans, agriculture; Trilla Reed, modern languages; E.F. Nelson, manual training and metal work; L. Louise George, music, voice, piano; Carrie Lashley, critic and kindergarten; Frances D. David, oratory and reading; Cora B. Clever, commercial department; Pearl S. Buchanan, critic teacher; Walter Hicks, engineer; E.G. Mitchell, janitor. It was announced that the fall term would begin September 14th. J.M. Hackler replaced E.M. Landrum, since there was a question as to whether the latter could be a state senator and teach in a state institution at the same time.

Zinc and Lead Found

It was reported October 8, 1909 that zinc and lead had been found on a farm west of Tahlequah near the Morrow School "that might surpass Joplin."

Northeastern Notes

A column in the Arrow October 8th titled "Northeastern Notes" reported the organization of a Y.M.C.A. and a Y.W.C.A. The normal and the Male Seminary had "met head on in a clean game" resulting in a 0-0 tie. Chapel devotions had been given by Rev. W.A. Duncler and Rev. Harry Miller. Professor Hackler, math teacher, was teaching a Sunday School class at the Presbyterian Church.

Formal Opening of Northeastern

The formal opening of Northeastern State Normal was held on Statehood Day, November 16, 1909. The retinue of state officials that had been announced to be on the program did not arrive, but the affair was a success in spite of their absence.

"The Northeastern"

"The Northeastern", the official organ of Northeastern State Normal, was pronounced "one of the best journals in the southwest."

Advertisers in 1909

Advertisers in 1909 included Flannigan Brothers, shoe repair; Professor C.A. Chorne, psychic healing; R.B. Bean Land Co.; Grand Leader, Sam Kirschner, proprietor; The New Boston Store, C.L. Dryden, manager; McCoy Produce; Restaurant and Fruit Store, P.B. Miller, proprietor; Cox and Wilson Millinery Store; City Meat Market, J.H. Miller, proprietor; P.B. Gilbert, tailor; C.A. Goff, watchman, jeweler; Ewers and McKinley, attorneys; D.F. Reid, dentist; J.I. Pritchford, notary; Welch and Farmer, cleaning and pressing; Red Cross Pharmacy; S.L. Miller, proprietor; and electric fan for sale at the Tahlequah Power and Light Co.

Halley's Comet

A long awaited event - the appearance of Halley's Comet - was at its best March 18, 1910. Though it was rather spectacular, it did not come up to its billing.

Colored Seminary Is Sold

The Colored Seminary four miles west of Tahlequah was sold to the highest bidder March 7th.

Catholics Organize

It was reported March 7th that the Catholics had organized the Sunday before at the home of Mrs. R.C. Fuller.

Crawfish In Hotel Bathtub

An event was related March 16th that was the topic of conversation for many days. A young boy had been at the town branch when he caught some crawfish which he brought to the hotel and put them in the public

bathtub before going to supper. Before he had an opportunity to retrieve them, one of the "belles" of the town went in to take a bath. Since it was not completely dark, she did not turn on the light. In a few seconds, "the household was startled by piercing shrieks enamating from the bathroom." The article concluded: Succor arrived and found the maiden considerably decorated with crawfish hanging to various parts of her anatomy."

Vaudeville At the Lyric Theatre

It was announced March 23rd that in the future many of the vaudeville acts that would be appearing at the Wigwam in Muskogee would be appearing at the Lyric in Tahlequah.

Special Bond Election

Mayor T.J. Adair issued a proclamation March 23rd calling for a special bond election.

Noted Writer in Tahlequah

A noted writer, William R. Lighten, a contributor to the Saturday Evening Post, was the speaker at the meeting of the Commercial Club March 23rd.

Hello Girl Rewarded

A headline April 6th was HELLO GIRL REWARDED. Ora Coppinger, the telephone operator who was the heroine of the Webbers Falls fire, had been rewarded with 500 dollars in gold.

A Linotype for Tahlequah

It was announced April 6th that the Arrow had purchased a linotype, becoming one of the modern newspapers in the state.

Porum Range War

The Porum Range War was at its height May 27th with an infuriated mob surging through the streets of that little community.

Joseph M. LaHay Dies

The death of Joseph M. LaHay was reported June 1st. Mr. LaHay had been an important figure in Cherokee Nation politics and was one of its most respected citizens.

Draughons to Tahlequah

It was announced June 1st that Draughons Business College would locate in Tahlequah.

Frank E. Buck President of Northeastern

It was reported June 15th that Frank E. Buck was the new president of Northeastern State Normal. J. Frank Redd had been transferred to Weatherford.

Carry Nation Dies

The death of Carry Nation was reported June 15th. She had visited Tahlequah during one of her crusades against liquor.

Burglars Busy in Tahlequah

It was reported December 29th that burglars were busy in Tahlequah. They had burglarized the Caywood home and Sharp Brothers Store.

Band Disbanded

It was announced December 12, 1909 that the military band had disbanded because of the lack of interest.

Advertisers in 1910

The following new firms were advertizing in 1910: R. A. Wallace, dentist; Ozark Wholesale Grocery; Big Four Cafe; Gem Theatre; John L. Adair, general contractor; Solon McDonald, physicial and surgeon; and Model Bakery, Holton and Small, proprietors.



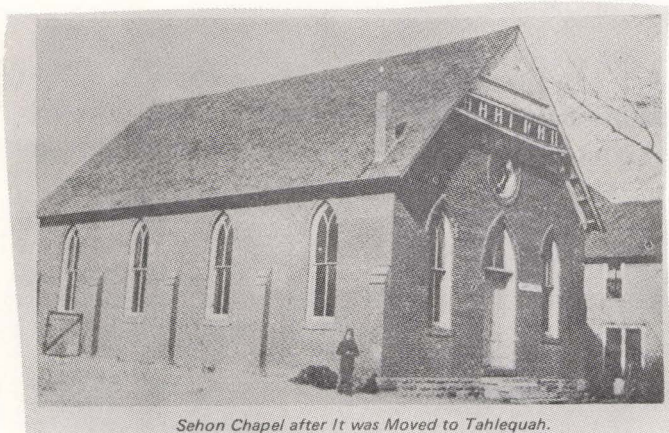
Male Seminary the Day It Burned. (Courtesy of Mrs. Charlotte Sanders)

Tahlequah Should Have Day Current

The editor observed January 12, 1911 that Tahlequah needed electricity in the daytime - that there was a time when electrical services until midnight was sufficient, that times had changed.

Cornerstone Laid for Methodist Church

The cornerstone for the new brick Methodist Church was laid February 4, 1911. Pictures of the architects drawing were given with an indication that it was to be one of the most beautiful churches in the area.



Sehon Chapel after It was Moved to Tahlequah.



The Second Methodist Church in Tahlequah, Built 1910 and 1911.

Oklahoma City is State Capital

The headline February 9, 1911 was OKLAHOMA CITY IS STATECAP-

ITAL. Oklahoma had experienced the unusual event of having its capital moved, and the Supreme Court had upheld the action.

Free Delivery Soon

It was announced February 9th that Tahlequah would soon have free mail delivery.

He Brought the Convention

Iral L. Cain was credited March 2nd with bringing the state teachers' convention to Eastern Oklahoma.

First National Bank Moves

The First National Bank made its only move June 1st. It moved to its present location which had formerly been called the Stapler Corner. The following had offices on the second floor: H.B. Teehee, Chandler McSpadden Insurance Co, and Dr. F.B. Reid, dentist.

Fourth Celebration a Corker

It was reported that the Anti Horse Thief Association picnic and "Celebration was a corker".

Mrs. Narcissa Owens Dies

The death of Mrs. Narcissa Owen, mother of Senator Robert L. Owen, was reported July 20, 1911. She was the daughter of Thomas Chisholm, one of the chiefs of the Western Cherokees. She had taught in the Cherokee Female Seminary.

Colonel Harris Retires

Colonel Harris, previously Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, retired from active life July 20, after 34 years of service to the Cherokee Nation.

Professor Pack Moves

Professor Walter J. Pack, who had been in charge of the Cherokee academy for ten years, announced his moving to Muskogee August 14th.

Diamond Dust Soap

Professor J.F. Shipley, inventor and manufacturer of Diamond Dust Soap, rented the Eastside Hotel for an office.

Cherokee County Fair

The Cherokee County Fair opened October 6, 1911. It was an outstanding success. There were four pages of delinquent taxes in the Arrow on this date.

Big Day at the Churches

The churches of Tahlequah had a "big day" October 15th. The Bulgin Revival had just closed, and the influx of membership and attendance were the result of this effort.

Closing of the Normal Discussed

The closing of Northeastern State Normal was discussed at the meeting of the Commercial Club October 29th. This was the result of a bill in the State Legislature to close a number of the state educational institutions. Officers of the club were: W.S. Wyly, president; J.W. Reid, vice president; J.E. Welch, secretary; and William H. Ballentin, treasurer.

Orville Wright Succeeds

It was reported from Killdevil, North Carolina, October 29th, 1911 that Orville Wright had "maintained equilibrium in the air" for 9 minutes and 45 seconds at an altitude of 150 feet.

Tahlequah Promised An Interurban

C.N. Haskell promised to build an interurban to Tahlequah, connecting with his newly finished line to Fort Gibson from Muskogee.

Hastings Wins

A headline November 9, 1911 was HASTINGS WINS. W.W. Hastings began a long term in Congress, interrupted only once - by Miss Alice Robertson.

Dr. D.L. Dement Succumbs

It was reported November 11th that Dr. D.L. Dement, one of Tahlequah's most respected men, had died of pneumonia which he had contracted as the result of exposure on one of his calls.

First State Bank Progresses

The First State Bank had \$281,486.12 in resources November 10, 1910. L.C. Ross was president with W.C. Holt acting as cashier. The directors were L.C. Ross, R.H. Couch, Waddie Hudson, W.H. Talley, and Ed Sharp.

Storm Hits Normal

It was reported November 12, 1911 that Northeastern State Normal had been hit by a storm. A great deal of damage resulted including in a portion of the roof being torn off and damage to two chimneys. Several teams of horses were frightened by flying debris, causing them to run away.

Gun Club Scores

The scores of members of the Tahlequah Gun Club were announced as follows: J.W. McSpadden, 38 out of a possible 50; J.L. Brown, 38; J.M. Crew, 35; O.Z. Crumpler, 32; Ed Williams, 32; and T.D. Guinn, 31.

Rev. Sutton Honored

Rev. G.S. Sutton was honored November 20th by being elected chairman of the evangelistic committee of the presbytery.

Presbyterian Brotherhood Organized

It was announced November 20, 1911 that a brotherhood had been organized at the Presbyterian Church with A. S. Wyly as president, J. W. Reid vice president, and William H. Ballentine, treasurer.



A Group in Seminary Parlour

Joe Crafton, Unknown, Nell Taylor Gulager, Unknown, Unknown, Carlotta Archer Rutherford, W.W. Hastings.

O. U. Beats Texas

Then as now, all Oklahomans were glad to read December 1st that Oklahoma University defeated Texas University in Football 6 to 3.

A Bank at Peggs

It was announced December 4, 1911 that Peggs would soon have a bank. Norwood Peterson was superintendent of Peggs Schools. The area around Peggs had its share of the blind staggers diseases affecting 500 horses in Cherokee County.

State Camp For Boy Scouts

It was announced December 28th that C.N. Haskell had made a tract of land available on the Illinois River for a camp for the Boy Scouts of the state.

Advertisers in 1911

Advertisers in 1911 included Gilly's Studion, Humphries, Goddard's Grocery, and Jumbo Clothing and Shoe Co.

A Lean Year

An ad of the First National Bank in January 5, 1912 issue of the Arrow observed that 1911 had been a lean year, but optimism was expressed for the future. The newspaper in the latter part of 1911 was devoted largely to listing property with delinquent taxes.

Welling News

Rev. R.C. Kemper was given as the pastor of Welling. Miss Hunt was a teacher in the Mission School at that place.

J. W. Sutton Heads Commercial Club

J. W. Sutton was elected president of the Commerical Club January 11, 1912. He was assisted by J. M. Crew as vice president and C. W. Westerhide as treasurer.

Jay County Seat War

The Jay County Seat War was brewing January 25th with an article from Grove indicating that the citizens of Jay were unhappy with the county seat of Delaware County.

Cherokee Payment

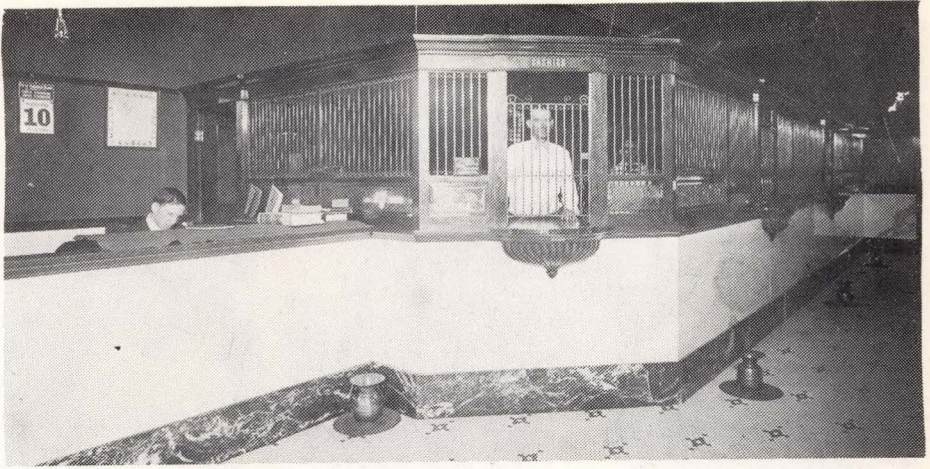
It was announced February 15, 1912 that a per capita payment of \$16.00 would be distributed to all properly enrolled Cherokees. An additional amount was being held for the Too Late Baby Case.

The Sinking of the Titantic

It was reported April 18, 1912 that the Titantic had sunk with a loss of 1,300 lives. The fortunate ones who were saved were numbered 868. There were stories for several weeks by survivors telling of the gruelling experiences.



Interior of Crew Drug in 1912. J.B. Crew, Judge Pitchford, and Bill Hicks.



First National Bank, 1912

Menigitis Scare

The menigitis scare came closer to Tahlequah with a death at Park Hill having been caused by the disease.

Captain F. B. Severs Dies

The death of Captain F. B. Severs was reported April 25th. He had been an adopted citizen of the Cherokee Nation before the Civil War and had been adopted also by the Creeks because of his heroism in the Civil War.

Boy Scout Organization Perfected

C. H. Fenstermacher completed the organization of the Boy Scouts May 2, 1912 with Waddie Hudson being elected chairman, W. S. Wyly vice chairman, W. J. Scott secretary, and W. C. Holt treasurer. Members of the committee included Rev. G. S. Sutton, Rev. J. A. Parks, Rev. D. E. Gambrell, Dr. C. A. Peterson, Attorney E. C. McMichael, N. F. Little, Professor George Norros, Professor A. B. Cusac, J. W. Reid, C. W. Westerhide, J. W. Sutton, and Rev. J. M. Barton. Scoutmaster Scott had 35 active Scouts. They were taken on a hike June 20th. The Tahlequah Scouts challenged the Muskogee Scouts to a relay race to be held on the Fourth of July.

Championship Comes to Northeastern

The headline May 30, 1912 was CHAMPIONSHIP COMES TO NORTHEASTERN. The debate team consisting of English, Crow, and Gossom, had defeated all comers.



Some of Tahlequah's Leading Women

Front Row: Mrs. Bick Richards, Aunt Eliza Alberty, Holding Ray McSpadden, Aunt Eliza Johnson, Aunt Sue Parris. Second Row: Bob Wyly, Mrs. Scruggs, Susan Agnew Loeser, Mrs. McHair Holding James McSpadden. Third Row: Mrs. R.L. Fite, Mrs. E.E. Starr, Mrs. Lizzie Covell. (Courtesy of Miss Sue Crafton)

Tahlequah Hosts Press Association

The Oklahoma Press Association met in Tahlequah May 30, 1912. The beauties of Tahlequah and Eastern Oklahoma were praised by the editors.

Picnic a Big Success

The Fourth of July Sunday School Picnic was a big success. Since the Muskogee Boy Scouts did not show up for the relay races, the Tahlequah Scouts had one of their own.

Fox Hunters Meet

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Eastern Oklahoma Fox Hunters was held at the Carlile farm east of Wauhilla October 9, 1913.

May Dam the Illinois

It was announced October 23, 1913 that the damming of the Illinois River was being considered.

A Building Boom

It was reported October 30th that there was a building boom at Park Hill.

The Hitchcock Store

The Hitchcock Store at Eldon was opened in 1913 by Mr. and Mrs. William Ireaneus Hitchcock and is still in operation after 64 years, the longest tenure of the same management in this area.

Three Hitchcock brothers came to Indian Territory in 1829. Dr. D.D. Hitchcock was a physician, serving at Fort Gibson and is buried in Officers' Circle at the National Cemetery, along with his wife, the former Hannah Worchester. Jacob Hitchcock, a missionary, was associated with Dwight Mission. Isaac Hitchcock, a teacher, devoted his life to the classroom. Timothy Brown Hitchcock, a son of Isaac, was also a teacher, farming on the side. William Ireaneus was a son of Timothy Brown. He continued to operate the store with the help of his wife until his death in 1959.

William Ireaneus married Roberta Easter in 1913. She was born in Fayetteville and came to the Eldon area with her parents in 1904. Her father, Jesse Lee Easter, was a teacher and stockman. Mrs. Hitchcock taught school for 17 years and was a member of the Lane school board for 40 years, during which time the school was rated as the top rural school in Oklahoma. Mrs. Hitchcock was honored in 1976 as being listed in "Community Leaders and Noteworthy Americans". She traces her genealogy back to 29 B.C. Her people were of the North Carolina Cherokees. The Eldon Post Office was in the Hitchcock Store from 1913 until 1942. Forty-three persons continued to get their mail at the store for several months, however, rather than risk having it delivered on the route. The store still has an old-fashioned hand operated gasoline pump. Mrs. Hitchcock allows that one should be every few miles in case of a power outage. Yes, the old country store, a trademark of the previous generation, is still operating at Eldon, and Mrs. Hitchcock has no plans of retiring.



The Hitchcock Store near Eldon



Mrs. Hitchcock

Buried Treasure

A great deal of excitement was generated by the story of buried treasure having been found along the Frisco right of way. It was suppose to have been the loot of outlaws of former days.

Mayor Vetoes Light Bill

It was reported November 6th that Mayor J. T. Parks had vetoed the Light Bill.

President Gill Commended

W. E. Gill, president of Northeastern State Normal, was commended November 6, 1913 by the Tahlequah Commercial Club. He gave a report of the increase in school enrollment. Politics evidently were entering into the matter, however, as he resigned November 22nd.

Methodist Missionary Society Organized

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church was organized November 6th with the following officers: Mrs. W. S. Barnes, president; Mrs. W. A. Gardner; and Mrs. J. T. Parks, recording secretary.

City Officials in 1914

The following city officials were given January 8, 1914; J. T. Parks, mayor; A. H. Murchison, clerk; W. P. Thorne, treasurer; and H. M. Vance, attorney. The aldermen were: L. R. Moore, J. D. Wilson, R. W. Foster, C. F. Lybarger, and William H. Ballentine.

New Opera House

James P. Thompson announced February 5th that he was opening a new opera house in Tahlequah.

Free Seed to Corn Club Members

County Agent T. H. Moore informed the members of the Corn Club that all would receive free seed with the compliments of the Commercial Club.

Go To Church Sunday

March 1st was observed by all Tahlequah churches as Go To Church Sunday. The community responded wholeheartedly.

A Rash of Fires

The homes of three prominent Tahlequah citizens were destroyed by fire within a month. The Percy Wyly home burned February 12th, followed by that of Judge Pitchford February 26th, and W. W. Hastings' home burned March 5th.

Mrs. Sam Cunningham Passes Away

The death of Mrs. Sam (Ellen Gunter) Cunningham was reported March 5th. She was one of Tahlequah's best loved women.

W. W. Hastings Announces for Congress

W. W. Hastings, a graduate of the Cherokee Male Seminary and an active participant of Cherokee affairs, announced his candidacy for Congress April 10th. Gus Ivey, editor of the Cherokee Journal, was one of his supporters.

J. H. Covell Dies

J. H. Covell, one of Tahlequah's best known citizens, died May 21, 1914. He was born on the site of Northeastern State University. His father is credited with being Tahlequah's first school teacher. He attended the Cherokee schools until the Civil War when he entered Cane Hill School. He taught in the public schools of the Cherokee Nation and was principal of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum for two years. He served as interpreter for Chief Joel B. Mayes, and continued until Statehood. His Cherokee name was Sah-le-kee-gee.

Mrs. R. L. Fite "Delivers a Paper"

Mrs. R. L. Fite "delivered a paper" to the Alumnae Association May 14, 1914. It extolled the greatness of Chief John Ross, Sequoyah, the Cherokee Chesterfield - William Potter Ross, W. A. Duncan, the father of the Cherokee Orphan Seminary, the unrivaled statesman, Joel B. Hayes, Denis W. Bushyhead, whom to know was to love, Rabbit Bunch, Oochelata, Robert L. Owen, and the poor, unlettered Cherokee living far up the Illinois River. She said that next to the Cherokee People, she loved Tahlequah. She had come to Tahlequah 48 years before. She said that the

burning of the original Female Seminary and the recent burning of the Male Seminary was the knell of doom of the Cherokee people, that the Cherokee Nation would never enjoy the glory of the past. She said that Pocahontas was really a Cherokee maiden. In short, she made all present proud of the fact that they were Cherokees.

The Chautauqua Comes to Tahlequah

The 1914 Chautauqua season opened in Tahlequah May 23. A number of outstanding speakers and entertainers were on the program during the summer, but the outstanding one was Tahlequah's own "Katie" Fite, who had also scored a success all over the circuit.

Colonel Needles Dies

Colonel Thomas B. Needles died June 5th. He had been the first U.S. Marshal when the Federal Court was established and was a member of the Dawes Commission. He had many friends in Tahlequah.

I. O. O. Celebrates

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows celebrated their 95th anniversary. Dr. D. E. Gambrell gave the invocation, followed from a welcome address by Judge J. T. Parks. Rev. R. C. Kemper related the history of the order, and Judge E. C. McMichael gave the closing address.

Break Ground for New Capitol

It was reported July 13th that ground had been broken for the new state capitol. A makeshift situation had existed since the removal of the capitol from Guthrie.

Membership Contest

The Commercial Club membership contest had a happy conclusion January 15, 1914 with a banquet. W. W. Hastings was the principal speaker. One hundred and sixty-one members had been enlisted. R. W. Foster was president of the club. The new president of Northeastern State Normal, George W. Gable, was asked to make a few remarks. T. H. Moore, the county agricultural agent, was introduced.

Bar Association Meets

The Bar Association had a "social time" January 29th at the home of Judge and Mrs. B. L. Keenan.

Memorial to Miss Wilson

A replica of one of the columns of the original Cherokee Female Seminary was dedicated as a memorial to Miss Florence Wilson July 30th.

Children's Play Festival

The Children's Play Festival held July 14th was an outstanding success with 500 in attendance. Those in charge of the evening included Mrs.

J. W. McSpadden, Mrs. C. D. Markham, Mrs. H. Earl Hardy, and Miss Louise Crafton.

Hastings Sweeps District

The headline August 6, 1914 was HASTINGS SWEEPS DISTRICT. W.W. Hastings, a graduate of the Cherokee Male Seminary, had won the nomination for his party for a seat in Congress. Robert L. Williams was Democratic choice for governor. Other nominations which won in the general election were: Joe Miller, county clerk; J. Norwood Peterson, county superintendent of schools; Henry M. Vance, county attorney; John H. Pitchford, district judge; J.W. DeMoss, county assessor; W.P. Davidson, county sheriff; Wm. H. Ballentine, county treasurer, J. Monroe, district clerks, and Charles West, Frank Stilwell, and G. Gourd, commissioners.

Greatest War in History

The "greatest war in history" was being fought in Europe. It was reported that 25,000 Germans fell before the assault at Legei August 13th. The headline September 13th was GERMAN ARMY CLOSE TO PARIS.

Camp Established Near Tahlequah

A state camp for the Y. M. C. A. and Boy Scouts was established near Tahlequah on the Illinois River by C. H. Fenstermacher during the summer of 1914. The Tahlequah Commercial Club provided finances to initiate the program.

Hoolie Bell Dies

One of the Cherokee Nation's most colorful citizens "Hoolie" Bell, died in Vinita January 15, 1915. He had been born February 13, 1839 to John and Charlotte Bell. He married Sebra Cuning, and upon her death married Mary Starr, daughter of George Starr. He joined Stand Watie's company in the spring of 1861. Watie's wife was an aunt of Hoolie. He was clerk of the Cherokee Senate from 1873 to 1879, and was president of the Board of Education of the Cherokee Nation in 1878. He led in the collection of rent on the Cherokee Outlet. He was a senator from Delaware District from 1885 to 1890. He livened the sessions with his wit, and his pranks were always looked forward to with expectation. He was president of the last session of the Cherokee Senate before Statehood. He retired from political life at that time, as he was fast becoming deaf. Dr. Emmet Starr gave the account of Hoolie's life in the Tahlequah Arrow.

Rev. Sutton Bids Farewell

Rev. G.S. Sutton was pictured February 11, 1915. It was announced that he was leaving Tahlequah after a long and fruitful ministry.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Sanders

Charlotte Mayes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Houston Mayes III entered the Cherokee Female Seminary in 1906. With the coming of Statehood, she, along with other girls, entered the Cherokee Male Seminary, and when it burned, in 1910, she entered Northeastern State Normal. She married Robert Lee Sanders in 1915. To this union was born four children- Betty Burroughs, cashier in the Northeastern business office; Sally Finch of Dallas, Theda V. Garvin of Dallas; and M. Samuel Sanders of Tahlequah. Mr. Sanders taught school for 34 years, first at Caddo, Oklahoma, later at Talahoma, Hominy, and the Mississippi Choctaw Reservation. Mrs. Sanders also taught a part of the time and engaged in social work. Mr. Sanders suffered a great deal from arthritis during his later years. He died in 1962.

Mrs. Sanders has the philosophy of keeping busy and helping others.



Robert Lee Sanders



Charlotte Mayes Sanders

She has been a member of the staff of the City Hospital for the past 18 years and still reports daily despite her 85 years. She says she will continue to be of service as long as she is able. Her first love, however, is the Methodist Church, a love of 72 years duration. Mrs. Sanders is proud of her heritage - her great uncle, Samuel H. Mayes, was Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. She is currently president of the Seminary Alumni Association.

T.J. Carlile Dies

The death of T.J. Carlile was reported February 11th. He had served as county clerk of Cherokee County and was highly respected.

Teehee Appointed Register of the Treasury

Another Tahlequah citizen was honored March 4, 1915 when Houston Teehee was appointed Register of the Treasury. He succeeded Gabe Parker, who had been appointed Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency in Muskogee.



Houston Benge Tehee

Houston Benge Tehee

Houston Benge Tehee was born October 14, 1874 in what is now Sequoyah County. His father was a prominent Baptist minister and farmer who spoke only Cherokee. He attended the Cherokee tribal schools, the Cherokee Male Seminary, and Fort Worth University.

Houston returned to Tahlequah after attending school and clerked in a local store for 10 years. He became cashier of the Cherokee National Bank in 1906 but resigned in 1908 to study law under Judge John H. Pitchford. He was appointed Register of the Treasury in 1914. His name is on all currency printed between 1915 and 1919. He was vice president, treasurer, and general manager of the Continental Asphalt and Petroleum Co. He was Assistant Attorney General of Oklahoma in 1926 and 1927 and a member of the Supreme Court Commission from 1927 until 1931. He returned to Tahlequah where he practiced law until his death November 19, 1953. He was buried in the Tahlequah Cemetery.

Willard Wins Over Johnson

Jess Willard won the heavyweight boxing crown from Jack Johnson April 8th. It was reported that 15,000 persons paid \$15.00 each to see the fight.

Organize A Bird Club at Northeastern

A Bird Club was organized at Northeastern State Normal April 15th. Its officers were Alton Adair, president; Leli Loomis, vice president; Pauline Lutz, second vice president, and Pauline Counsel, secretary.

Dead Returns To Life

A headline April 15, 1915 was P.M. LUTZ, SUPPOSED DEAD, RETURNS TO LIFE. The article stated that Mr. Lutz was "laid out stiff, but the fire whistle aroused him, and he got up and walked. The observation was made that since the incident, he had been extremely nervous.

History of Presbyterian Work

Dr. Emmet Starr recounted the history of the Presbyterian work in the April 22, 1915 issue of the Tahlequah Arrow. He stated that Presbyterian mission work among the Cherokees was begun in 1803 when Rev. Gideon Blackburn opened two schools in the vicinity of the Tennessee, North Carolina line. Cyrus Kingsbury established Brainard Mission in 1817 with Catherine Brown, half sister of Chief Walter Webber becoming associating with the mission in 1818. He continued that Union Mission, near present Mazie was established in 1920 by Rev. William F. Mail and that Dwight Mission was begun in present Arkansas in 1820 to be moved to the Cherokee Nation in 1929. He continued that the Mission at the Forks of the Illinois was established in 1829 but moved to Park Hill soon afterward.

Southern Commercial Congress

It was reported April 29th that a number of Tahlequah citizens were in attendance at the Southern Commercial Congress being held in Muskogee.

A New Elevator

A new mill and elevator was announced for Tahlequah April 29th. The stockholders included J.W. McSpadden, W.W. Hastings, Percy Wyly, W.T. Scott, and J.B. Crew.

The Luisitania Goes Down

It was reported May 13, 1915 that 1,000 lives were lost when the Luisitania was sunk. It was suggested that the Germans had sunk her on purpose, and that war might be declared.

Katie Fite Is Highly Honored

Tahlequah's Katie Fite was invited to accompany Frederick A. Cook, on a tour of the world and an exploring trip to Mount Everest and the Himilayas.

Old Maid Convention a Success

It was reported May 13 that the Old Maid Convention was a finan-

cial success. It was conducted under the auspices of the Col. William Adair Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. R.H. Williams was the coach.

Charles West Killed

It was reported July 1, 1915 that County Commissioner Charles West had been shot by an assassin. He was described as a faithful and efficient public official.

Hogan Markham to Shawnee

Hogan Markham announced July 1st that he had accepted a position to teach chemistry in the Shawnee Schools. He was a graduate of Dartmouth and the University of Oklahoma as well as the Cherokee Male Seminary.

Reception For Dr. Gambrell,

A reception was given November 11, 1915 for Dr. D.E. Gambrell, pastor of the First Baptist Church. He was moving to Haskell.

Miss Susie Scott Succumbs

It was announced December 2nd that Miss Susie Scott, prominent teacher in the Tahlequah Schools, had died. She was the daughter of Mrs. Sabrina Scott, and a sister of Professor W.T. Scott, Superintendent of Tahlequah Schools.

Pastors in 1916

The January 22, 1916 issue of the Tahlequah Arrow listed the following pastors: Rev. T.C. Carleton, Baptist; Dr. T.N. Hartman, Presbyterian; and Rev. R.C. Alexander, Methodist. Rev. W.C. Wiley was later given as the pastor of the Christian Church.

Tahlequah Schools

The leadership of the Tahlequah Public Schools was given February 19, 1916 as follows: J.B. Pearson, president of the board of education, J.W. Duncan, secretary, and W.T. Scott, superintendent of schools, with the high school faculty consisting of J.R. Leathers, R.W. Foster, and F.H. Molloy. Mrs. Letha Smith was supervisor of music.

Advertisers in 1916

The following firms were among the advertisers in 1916: Central Garage, Thompson and Antoine, proprietors; Johnson Barbershop and Baths; Peterson and Duckworth, physicians; Dr. W.G. Blake; C.C. Estep Meat Market; Rounds and Porter, lumber, N.A. Brown, proprietor; M.A. McSpadden, insurance; Crew Brother Drug; Wilson-Foster Drug; Casey's Ready To Wear; Dan Piercy Grovery; Tahlequah Abstract, Arch Fulcher, proprietor; Kaufman's Wagon Yard, The Vickery Toggery, Welch's Laundry, Carding Meat Market; R.M. Dannenburg Rooming House; D.S. Campbell, plumber; and Davis and Billingsly Grocery and Feed Store.

Methodist Pay Off Debt

The headline April 1, 1916 was METHODIST PAY OFF DEBT. The

article indicated that \$3,500 had been raised the previous Sunday with Judge J.T. Parks leading the group with a contribution of \$500.

Assistance To Band

A benefit dinner was held for the band April 1st, followed by a concert at the Sequoyah Theatre.

King Heads Commercial Club

J. Berry King was elected president of the Commercial Club April 1st. He was prominent in Tahlequah, Muskogee, and state politics for many years.

A. K. Goss Leaves Tahlequah

It was announced April 20th that A. K. Goss, chairman of the physics department of Northeastern State Normal was going to Pauls Valley to become superintendent of the Boys' Industrial Home.

Chautauqua Season Opens

Tahlequah's 1916 chautauqua season opened May 30th. The numbers were unusually impressive, almost duplicating those of Muskogee.

W. T. Richards To Great Beyond

A headline July 26, 1916 was W.T. RICHARDS TO GREAT BEYOND. Mr. Richards had been a pioneer merchant, having come to Tahlequah in 1884. He was born June 6, 1847 and had been in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He became associated with Lawrence and Company in 1887 and established the partnership of Richards McSpadden Mercantile in 1894. He sold out to J. A. King and Sons.

Democratic Nominees

The Democratic nominees for the fall election were announced August 7th as follows: J. Norwood Peterson, county superintendent of schools; Roy C. Hinds, legislator; J. D. Cox, county judge; Henry M. Vance, county attorney; W. H. "Bill" Ballentine, county clerk, Charles W. Sanders, county sheriff; and W. W. Hastings, congressman. They were all elected in November.

Hastings Urges Rural Delivery

W. W. Hastings introduced a bill in Congress August 14th to appropriate \$38,000,000 for rural free delivery. He also urged Postmaster A.B. Cunningham to provide city delivery to Tahlequah.

Is The Normal Worth Keeping

An editorial September 13, 1916 was titled IS THE NORMAL WORTH KEEPING? It was pointed out that if Tahlequah hoped to retain the normal, it would have to provide more water and urged the passage of the water bonds. They passed at the next election.

Methodist Church Dedicated

The dedication of the Methodist Church was recorded September 20, 1916. Bishop Mouzon of Dallas was in charge of the services, assisted by Rev. T.C. Carelton, Baptist; Rev. G.T. Thompson, Presbyterian; Rev. Joe Thompson, Methodist; and Rev. R.C. Alexander, Methodist. The trustees consisting of L.M. Logan, president; J.T. Parks; treasurer; Rev. J.F. Thompson; J.W. McSpadden; F.W. Palmtag; Waddie Hudson; W.T. Harnage; and J.W. Thompson were credited with "cleaning up the indebtedness." Rev. Joe Thompson read the history of Methodist in the Tahlequah area as follows: Riley's Chapel was established in 1842 with the first Methodist conference having been held at the chapel in 1844 presided over by Bishop J.A. Morris, with W.H. Kavanaugh, presiding at the conference in 1854. Sehon Chapel, "an elegant two story brick" was built in 1960 1/4 mile east of the Cherokee Female Seminary. It was named for Dr. E.W. Sehon, secretary of missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The article stated that by order of the quarterly conference January 18, 1888 the material in Sehon Chapel was used in the construction of Harrill Chapel in Tahlequah, which was dedicated by Bishop E.R. Hendrix in July of 1891. The pastors of the church were given as follows: J.O. Shanks, J.J. Lovett, T.A. Martin, J.S. Lamar, J.F. Thompson, Z.B. Whitehurst, Frank Naylor, L.F. Sawders, W.J. Freeman, C.F. Mitchell, Dr. W.F. Wilson, A.B.L. Hun-kapillar, J.A. Clark, J.T. Thornton, J.A. Parks, T.G. Peterson, and R.C. Alexander. It was during the pastorate of Rev. Thornton that the idea of a new church "so impressed the preacher and people" that they invited N.L. Linebaugh to come to lead them a drive which resulted in building the church.

Historical Association Planned

It was reported November 18, 1916 that plans were being made to organize a Cherokee Historical Association.

Ann Ross in Recital

Miss Ann Ross appeared in an "interesting" recital December 9th. She had posed for the statue of Sequoyah that was placed in Statuary Hall at the National Capitol.

Water Bonds Pass

It was announced January 6, 1917 that the water bonds had passed. This assured the retention of the Normal.

First State Bank Officers

The officers of the First State Bank were given as follows: L.C. Ross, president; E. H. Couch, vice president; G. O. Patterson, cashier; H. B. Upton, assistant cashier; and W. P. Hicks, bookkeeper. The directors consisted of Ross, Couch, B. L. Keenan, and Ed Sharp.

THE SUCCESS MOTOR COMPANY

Lonnie Stauss came to Tahlequah in April of 1917 from Boonesville, Arkansas. His older brother, Lee, came in November of that year. They bought the garage operated by Mils Thompson on the site presently occupied by Hinds Department Store. The war interrupted this business



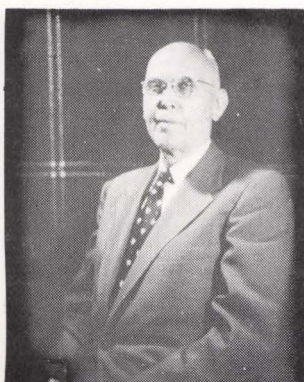
Lonnie Stauss

Lonnie enlisting in the army and his family, along with Lee and his family returning to Arkansas. The Armistice was declared before Lonnie was sent overseas, and he and his family returned to Tahlequah to again enter the garage business near the site of the old fire station on South Muskogee. Lee joined him in 1920. This was the year that they adopted the name of Success Motor Company for the firm. The signing of the contract for the franchise in 1923 was a big event. They took on the Oldsmobile Franchise in 1933. They built the building presently occupied in 1929. Lee sold his interest in the business in 1944 at which time Foix and Champ, sons of Lonnie took over operation of the business. Lonnie was a member of the Kiwanis Club. He was the first person in Tahlequah to install natural gas in his home. Mrs. Lonnie Stauss continues to live in the family home, participating in a number of the activities of the women in Tahlequah.

After selling his interest in the Success Motor Company, Lee continued as a silent partner with another brother, Frank, in the Stauss Drug, which had previously been the B. and H. Drug, owned by George Benge and Bill Hicks. Lee had always been active in civic affairs, but after his retirement, he intensified this activity, becoming chairman of the Utility Board of Tahlequah. He had served on the city council almost continuously beginning in 1920, serving under the following mayors: A.B. Cunningham, W.T. Edmondson, Roy Wiggins, Roy Hinds, C.G. Berry, and Charles Burbage. He also served as president of the Chamber of Commerce and was on the board of directors several years.



Lee Stauss



J.B. Pearson



Mrs. J.B. Pearson

Mr. and Mrs. J.B. Pearson

John Bennett Pearson was born in northeastern Arkansas near Pochontas in 1877. He graduated from Pea Ridge College. He taught in rural schools before marrying Miss Maggie Stephens in July of 1898. He was then principal of the Farming School. He began his business career by purchasing a store at Rhea's Mill, which he operated for 3 years.

He came to Tahlequah in 1909, establishing the Southern Mercantile.

which he later sold to J.E. Pyeatt. He then entered the real estate business with J.L. Worthington. In the meantime he bought an interest in the Cherokee Capitol Abstract Co. from Willis G. Banker. Upon the latter's death, he bought Mr. Banker's interest. He was one of the organizers of the Tahlequah Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Pearson was a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank and was elected its vice president in 1924, an office he held until 1959. He was a charter member and first president of the Tahlequah Kiwanis Club. He was appraiser for the Grand River Dam. He died August 16, 1960 and was buried in the Tahlequah Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearson were active members of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Pearson was a member of the Women's Missionary Union of that church and was a member of the Garden Club and P.E.O. She died in 1971.

Sunday Movies

The Sequoyah Theatre advertised Sunday shows January 27, 1917. It was pointed out that "nothing offensive would be shown but subjects suitable for the occasion".

Union Revival

All churches of Tahlequah co-operated March 7th in a union revival. Rev. W.A. Erwin of Amarillo, Texas was the evangelist.

The Tahlequah Sun

It was announced March 7th that Gus Finch was the new editor of the Tahlequah Sun. He had been editor of various newspapers from time to time.

United States at War

The headline April 7th, 1917 was U.S. IS NOW AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

Work on Highway

It was announced April 21, 1917 that work was about to begin on the so-called Haskell Highway between Tahlequah and Hulbert.

Rev. Gilbert T. Thompson Dies

The death of Reverend Gilbert T. Thompson, pioneer Presbyterian minister, was reported May 2, 1917. Rev. Joe F. Thompson, his uncle, participated in the service.

War Comes to Tahlequah

The effects of the war came to Tahlequah in the summer of 1917. A headline was CITY DOES HONOR TO DEPARTING SOLDIERS. The registration list of draftees was given June 16th.

William Jennings Bryan in Tahlequah

William Jennings Bryan appeared in Tahlequah June 4th as a member of the Chautauqua circuit. A record crowd was in attendance. He was introduced to the group by Mrs. R.L. Fite. Thurlow Lieurance, famous music composer also appeared during the summer.

Caleb Starr Thompson Dies

Caleb Starr Thompson's death was reported June 9, 1917. He was 88 years old. He had been a leader in Cherokee affairs and was a writer concerning pioneer days.

Cornerstone of Auditorium

The ceremony of involving the laying of the cornerstone of the City Auditorium was held June 21, 1917.

American Red Cross

Tahlequah joined the nation in organizing the Red Cross. It was not safe to express an opinion against the organization. A short time later a Muskogee salesman was arrested in Tahlequah for saying that the Red Cross was a graft. A benefit was given September 19th to support the work. This was preceded by a patriotic parade.

Statue of Sequoyah Unveiled

The statue of Sequoyah was unveiled June 6, 1917 by Miss Anawake Hastings, daughter of Congressman W.W. Hastings. Miss Ann Rose had posed for the piece of art. Senator Robert L. Owen extolled the genius of Sequoyah, who had invented a syllabary one handed in twelve years; whereas it had taken scores of persons centuries to accomplish the same feat. He emphasized the simplicity, dignity and the perfection of the work. It was also pointed out that because of the syllabary, the Cherokee Nation came nearer to becoming a literate people than any group in the history of the world, an accomplishment of a period of six months. Sequoyah was Oklahoma's first representative in the Hall of Fame, followed later by another Cherokee, Will Rogers.

We Must Win the War

A headline August 1, 1917 was WE MUST WIN THE WAR. The first call for men to take their physical examination on this date.

Tobacco Fund

The Tahlequah Arrow - Democrat announced August 29th that they were opening a campaign to provide tobacco for soldiers in Europe.

Back Each Bayonet with a Bond

A headline September 19, 1917 was BACK EACH BAYONET WITH A BOND. Another one was ALL YOU NEED IS A HEART AND DOL-

LARS. Aviators passed over Tahlequah with streamers urging the purchase of bonds. Tahlequah reached its goal in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps.

Graveling Road to Fort Gibson

It was reported November 14th that the graveling of the highway between Tahlequah and Fort Gibson was progressing on schedule.

Old Timers Have Dance

The annual dance of the old timers was held December 26th. A record crowd was in attendance.

Delinquent Taxes

There were six pages listing persons owing delinquent taxes in the Tahlequah Arrow - Democrat December 26, 1917.

Representative Hinds Leads Volunteers

Representative Roy C. Hinds was in charge of a group of volunteers who left for Camp Travis.

Chief Rogers Is Dead

The Arrow Democrat gave the obituary of Chief W.C. Rogers November 10, 1917. He had been the last Chief of the Cherokee Nation regularly elected before Statehood, and it had been his responsibility to bring about the transition from tribal government to Statehood.

Aliens Must Register

All aliens were warned January 16th that it was necessary that they register.

Save A Loaf A Week

A headline January 16, 1918 was SAVE A LOAF A WEEK — HELP WIN THE WAR. A recipe was given a bit later for bread made from a mixture of corn meal and flour. Maize bread was even suggested. Miss Alice Robertson urged the use of "just a pinch of sugar" or none at all in the coffee.

Twenty More Called

Twenty more Tahlequah men were called into active service April 24, 1918. A headline May 8th was ALL MUST GO TO WAR OR GO TO JAIL. Another one was YOU MUST BUY A BOND.

School Officials

W. T. Scott was given as the superintendent of the Tahlequah Schools with an annual salary of \$1,350. J.R. Anthony was principal of Cherokee School with a monthly salary of \$90 for nine months. No high school teachers were elected because of the shortage of funds.

First National A Depository

It was announced June 5th that the First National Bank was a depository for bonds and war saving stamps.

Bus to River Park

Billingsley and Woolbright were advertizing June 5th auto-bus service to River Park. The fare was 50 cents for the round trip.

Save the Fuel

A headline July 19, 1918 was SAVING OF FUEL WATCHWORD NOW. Some think that conservation is something new, but it was practiced in earnest during World War I. It's a pity we did not continue such.

The Water Situation

There was a shortage in Tahlequah. The springs were being used to their capacity, but that was not enough. Bonds were voted and two additional pumps were bought.

Advertisers in 1918

Advertisers in 1918 included Dr. A.A. Black, dentist; Central Garage, Stauss Brothers, proprietors, Ford Runabout, \$345; J.H. Crumpler, land, loans, insurance; J.W. Mulholland, plumber; Brown's Furniture Store; Oklahoma Pharmacy; Square Deal Store; R.J. Couch, J.T. Parks, and J.L. Coursey, attorneys; Petterson and Duckworth, physicians and surgeons Dr. W.G. Blake, Dr. J.S. Allison, and Miss Kathyrm's Fite's School of Expression.

Tahlequah Banks

The following officers were given for the First State Bank January 16, 1918: L.C. Ross, president; J. Robert Wyly, active vice president; R.H. Couch, vice president; and W.P. Hicks, cashier. The First National Bank listed the following officers: D. O. Scott, president; D.W. Wilson, vice president; and L.L. Lester, cashier.

More Men Leave

More Tahlequah men left for the war August 11, 1918. It was announced on this date that nurses were needed.

Circus in Town

The Original Yankee Robinson Circus played in Tahlequah August 11th. It consisted of 700 persons, 500 horses, and 108 wagons. It was housed under 10 acres of tents.

Fourth Loan

It was announced October 7th that Congressman W.W. Hastings had opened the Fourth Loan with a sizeable contribution.

Y.M.C.A. Assists

The local Y.M.C.A. did its part to support the program of the Y overseas.

Back the President

A headline October 7, 1918 was PATRIOTIC CHEROKEE COUNTY CITIZENS BACK THE PRESIDENT.

How to Fight the Spanish Influenza

An indication of serious epidemic was evidenced November 13, 1918 with the following headline: HOW TO FIGHT THE SPANISH INFLUENZA. The scourge-visited Tahlequah as was the case all over the nation.

Teddy Roosevelt Is Dead

The headline January 8, 1919 was TEDDY ROOSEVELT IS DEAD. The famous Rough Rider had taken his last ride. Many of his men who served in the Spanish American War as well as citizens at large mourned his passing.

Advertisers in 1919

Advertisers in 1919 included David King Dry Goods, Max's Store (closing out), Camel Cigarettes, Cherokee Cotton Gin, A.B. Tissington, proprietor (also at Welling), and Davis and Oliver (bloodless barbering).

The headline May 14, 1919 was CHEROKEE COUNTY IF OVER THE TOP IN THE VICTORY LOAN.

Why Doctors Prescribe Calomel

An indication of the prevalence of malaria was evidenced May 14th with the headline WHY DOCTORS PRESCRIBE CALOMEL.

Soldier Reunion

A soldier reunion and a number of the summer chautauqua were features of the Fourth of July celebration in 1919.

Salvation Army Goal Met

It was announced that the Salvation Army goal of \$2400 was met July 29, 1919.

West End Club Meets

The West End Club met November 5, 1919 at the home of Mrs. Leon Ross.

Bank Officers in 1919

Bank officers of the First National Bank in 1919 were: D.O. Scott, president; J.B. Pearson, vice president; L.L. Leslie, cashier; and C.G. Phil-

lips, assistant cashier. Officers of the First State Bank were: J. Robert Wyly, president; R.H. Couch, vice president; W.P. Hicks, cashier; R.J. Wiggins, assistant cashier; and L.C. Ross, head bookkeeper.

Dr. Park Medearis

Park H. Medearis was born in Washington, Arkansas. His father, Robert Anderson Medearis, was a captain under Stand Watie, participating in the Big Cabin raid on the Union wagon train. While in the service, he and his brother, Wilson, slipped through the Union lines, capturing a general. When he mustered out of the service, he returned home to find desolation. In a short period, by hard work, he accumulated a number of rich bottom land farms. He educated his older son, Robert Summerfield, as a doctor and put Paul H., his youngest son half through medical school, even sending them to Paris for study, when he died. Paul H. went into debt to finish his education. The new doctor began the practice of medicine in the Proctor community in 1916 with \$8 worth of instruments, \$1.50 worth of medicine, and a debt for half of his education. He moved to the big city - Tahlequah - in 1919 with his debt paid, a good set of instruments, medical books, a horse, and \$1,000. He associated himself with Dr. John Starr Allison, assisting him in most of his surgery. Dr. Allison regularly took additional training and Dr. Medearis took similar training. After a period of time, Dr. Medearis performed surgery on his own, continuing until 1975.

There were no sidewalks in Tahlequah when Dr. Medearis came here and few houses with sanitary facilities. He saw and reported the fire when the courthouse caught fire, and remembers the planting of the sugar maples on the courthouse lawn.

Dr. Medearis has had many unusual experiences during his 61 years of medical practice. He made his calls in the early days on horseback. On one occasion, he set out on the day after Christmas on a cold, drizzly day to attend to a pneumonia patient 25 miles distant. There were no bridges in those days, and while crossing the Illinois River, his horse stepped in a hole, dumping his rider. The doctor's raincoat and pill bag were thrown adrift. He recovered the bag, but the raincoat was lost. He was able to get to the bank, but his horse was on the other side. He whistled to the horse, which responded to his master. He got on the horse, crossed the river safely and resumed his journey - wet to the skin. He rode three hours in this condition to get to his patient's house, fearing a death of cold or pneumonia himself. Upon arriving at the patient's house, he treated him, changed to some dry, borrowed clothes, and went to bed for the remainder of the night. The patient was better the next morning, and he put on his clothes that had dried and returned home none the worse from the experience. He had another experience which started with his horse lying



Dr. and Mrs. P.H. Medearis

down with the colic on a trip on a dark night. After considerable difficulty he found his way with the help of some fishermen, where he treated his patient - who hasn't paid him to this day. On another occasion he was called to attend a patient in the vicinity of Welling, where he was met by an Indian named Jim Rat. The river was on one of its rampages, and the doctor was afraid to try to cross. Jim assured him that he could get him safely across in his canoe. Sure enough, Jim was an expert canoeist and got the doctor safely on the other side and on to the patient who recovered from a severe case of pneumonia as a result of the treatment. One of his unusual examples of surgery was an occasion when a boy fell out of a tree on his head, caving in his skull. Dr. Medearis bored a hole in the piece of the skull which relieved the pressure. The patient recovered and is often on the streets of Tahlequah. Another case involved a woman shot through the abdomen. He repaired eleven punctures, splicing the intestine in two places, another successful operation. The doctor is proud of a young man presently in the University of Arkansas who was born without a covering over his stomach. Dr. Medearis grafted skin over his stomach, doing so perfect a job that the young man passed his physical for the military.

Dr. Medearis has been the recipient of many honors during his 58 years in Tahlequah. He has been cited for practicing medicine in Oklahoma for 61 years, was honored May 9, 1973 for his long association with the Tahlequah Hospital, was honored for having been chairman of the board of directors of the Tahlequah Savings and Loan from 1936 until 1974, and was cited May 4, 1977 as being one of the two living charter members of the Tahlequah Kiwanis Club.

Dr. Medearis married Caroline Maratta, his college sweetheart, of Louisville, Kentucky in 1920. Mrs. Medearis passed away January 27, 1977. They have been active members of the Presbyterian Church and Mrs. Medearis has been a member of a number of women's clubs. Dr. Medearis was chief of the medical staff and chairman of the hospital board for 13 years. He has never run for political office, though his father was quite a politician, and his son, Robert, served eight years as State Senator. Dr. and Mrs. Medearis had three children, Lillian, who died in 1935, Sue, and Robert, chairman of the board of Tahlequah Savings and Loan.

Cherokee County Over the Top

The headline May 14, 1919 was CHEROKEE COUNTY IS OVER THE TOP IN THE VICTORY LOAN.

Tahlequah's Most Distinguished Citizen Passes Away

A headline November 13, 1919 was TAHLEQUAH'S MOST DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN PASSES AWAY. The funeral of Aunt Eliza Alberty had been conducted by Rev. Weaver at the Baptist Church. She was the daughter of one of the most notable Cherokees, Rev. Jesse Bushyhead. She was born January 3, 1839 at Cape Girardeau, Missouri while a party of Cherokee Immigrants under the leadership of her father was camped for a breather on their way to their new home. She was christened Eliza Missouri Bushyhead. She graduated from the Cherokee Female Seminary in 1855 at the age of 14. She taught school in various communities of the Cherokee Nation and was at one time principal of the Tahlequah School, having 100 pupils with just one assistant. She married Cull Vann in 1859, who died during or soon after the Civil War. She married Captain Bluford West Alberty in 1872. They had one child who died in infancy. She and Captain Alberty were stewards at the Male Seminary several years.

College Degree To Be Granted

The headline January 7, 1920 was COLLEGE DEGREE TO BE GRANTED BY NORMAL. At last, Northeastern had realized its ambition. The salary of the instructors were increased from \$1,200 to \$1,400 a year.

Hinds-McSpadden Wedding

The April 23, 1920 issue of the Arrow Democrat gave an account of the wedding of Roy C. Hinds and Ch errie McSpadden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.W. McSpadden.

The Peggs Cyclone

The May 7, 1920 issue of the Arrow Democrat gave the account of the May 1st cyclone which struck the Peggs community. The article stated that one half of the population was killed or wounded. The Muskogee Phoenix stated there were "no funeral rites, just prayer" because of the

large number killed - 59. Mrs. Corder Webb Hinds, mother of Roy and Iredelle Hinds was one of the victims. Chelsea also sustained considerable damage and there were several deaths in that area.

A Memorial Building

It was reported May 7, 1920 that the Cherokee Historical Society presented a painting entitled "Spirit of the Cherokees" by William Steene to Northeastern State Normal.

First National Is 20 Years Old

A large ad on the front page of the Arrow Democrat proclaimed the fact that the First National Bank was 20 years old June 14, 1920. H.B. Upton was given as the assistant cashier.

Advertisers in 1920

Advertisers in 1920 included Palace Drug, under new management; C.J. Hunt, farm lands, loans, leases; Jesse Vann Grocery (closing out); W.F. Foreman, attorney at law; Hugh Gill, real estate, loans; Cardui; Bayer Aspirin; Calotabs; Castoria; King Pin Chewing Tobacco; Camel Cigarettes; Black Draught; Firestone Tires; D.M. Casey and Sons; C.C. Eastep; Smith's Cash Grocery; J.E. Welch, Fords, Fordson Tractors; Home Bakery; New York Store; Boston Store; New Club Cafe, Shelby Killebrew, proprietor; S.C. Salchilski, teacher of violin, orchestras, and bands; P.&H. Garage, Pilcher and Herin, owners; W.W. Dawkins Book Store; Gold Crown Oil, refined by the Muskogee Refining Co., and Polar Bear Coffee.

Chautauqua Season Opens

The 1920 Chautauqua season opened July 2nd with a concert by the Wesleyan Male Quartette.

Guaranty State Bank

The Guaranty State Bank listed its resources as \$234,762.69 July 2, 1920. The officers were: L.C. Parmenter, president; T.R. Edmondson, vice president; J.T. Powell, vice president; A.T. Edmondson, cashier, and James S. Sanders, assistant cashier.

Mrs. Fite Returns from Convention

Mrs. R.L. Fite returned from the National Democratic Convention at San Diego, California, July 23, 1920. She had been the house guest of

Mrs. Fite Returns from Convention

Mrs. R.I. Fite returned from the National Democratic Convention at San Diego, California, July 23, 1920. She had been the house guest of Madam Shumann Heink at Gros Mont, her mansion in San Diego. The famous singer met Mrs. Fite at the train and took her on an extended tour of the surrounding country.

A New Building for the Training School

A.M. Byrnes was informed July 23rd that he was the successful bidder to build a "fine large dormitory" for the Cherokee Training School.

Waddie Hudson Retires

Waddie Hudson announced August 19, 1920 that he was retiring from business in Tahlequah after 32 years of activity. He had been the editor of several newspapers including the Cherokee Advocate, had operated a stationery store, had maintained a private fire department, and was currently operating the Hudson Hardware and Furniture Store. He had sold out to the David King Hardware and Furniture Co. He said he would devote his time to his bank at Park Hill. He later moved to Muskogee and was frequently seen on the Muskogee streets. He was pictured in the Muskogee Phoenix August 1, 1938 reading that newspaper as one who had been on the subscription list for 50 years.

Drug Store Changes Hands

The Williams Drug Store, owned by Ross Williams was sold to Rogers Brothers September 22, 1920.

Governor Robertson in Tahlequah

Governor J.B.A. Robertson was royally entertained by the citizens of Tahlequah October 8, 1920. He was the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. W.T. Ford.

Florian Nash Dies

The death of Florian Nash was reported October 22, 1920. He was one of the pioneer merchants of Fort Gibson.

Thomas Murphy Dies

Thomas Murphy, who lived "a few miles west of the Cherokee Training School", died October 22nd. He lived in this area since 1874.

Fox Hunters Meet

The Eastern Oklahoma Fox Hunters' Association met at White Man's spring 12 miles south of Tahlequah October 22nd.

Illinois River Bridge Finished

The bridge over the Illinois River was opened to the public October 29, 1920. This was a long awaited achievement. Tahlequah merchants and residents east of Tahlequah were all delighted.

Republican Landslide

Tahlequah, Cherokee County, Oklahoma, and the nation joined the Republican landslide as reported November 5, 1920. Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge headed the national ticket. The Republicans made a clean sweep of the county offices, and Tahlequah's own W. W. Hastings was defeated by Miss Alice Robertson for the congressional seat. Miss Robertson had ties in the Tahlequah area, as her grandfather was the esteemed Rev. Samuel Worcester. Incidentally, Miss Robertson received more lines of publicity than did President Harding, sometimes favorable and sometimes otherwise.

A New Editor

Bascom Glaze was given as the owner and editor of the Arrow Democrat in 1920. The previous owner and editor was George P. Hardy.

Death of Jesse Sixkiller Reported

The death of Jesse Sixkiller was reported December 3, 1920. He had been an employee of T. J. Adair of the Adair Mercantile for 29 years and was one of Tahlequah's most widely known citizens. He was a longtime member of the Knights of Pythias.

Encouraging Report from Oil Springs

The report of the oil well at Oil Springs "some miles northeast of Tahlequah" was encouraging. Oil sand was struck at 600 feet. Indians for many years had valued Oil Springs for their medicinal qualities. The editor observed that if Ponce de Leon had found these springs, he would truly have realized his ambition of finding the Fountain of Youth.

Only One Left

A headline January 7, 1921 was ONLY ONE LEFT. It was observed that after the cutting down of the old post oak tree south of the court house, there was only one left - the historic post oak on the west side of the square. It was recalled that in the 1940's there was quite a grove of post oaks - all gone except for this last one. This grove of trees had provided shade for the big Indian Conference of 1843 in which Indian tribes far and wide gathered. It was at this meeting that John Mix Stanley painted many of the prominent leaders of the Cherokee Nation. The legend persists that this remaining oak served as the hitching post for Chief John Ross' team as he came to the capitol to transact the business of the Nation. Dr. T.L. Ballenger in "Around Tahlequah Council Fires" features this historical old oak, recounting the many events it might have "observed". The tree died in 1938 and was cut down. Professor M. E. Franklin of the industrial arts department of Northeastern cut it up, making gavels, paper weights, and other momemtoes, which he gave to interested persons.

It was reported July 1, 1921 that oil had been struck at 2,100 feet. It was estimated that the well would yeild 500 barrels per day. A new well was spudded in at the edge of town in a southwesternly direction July 15th. A "rich vein of land" was found at 16 feet.

Memorial Services Held for Levi Cookson

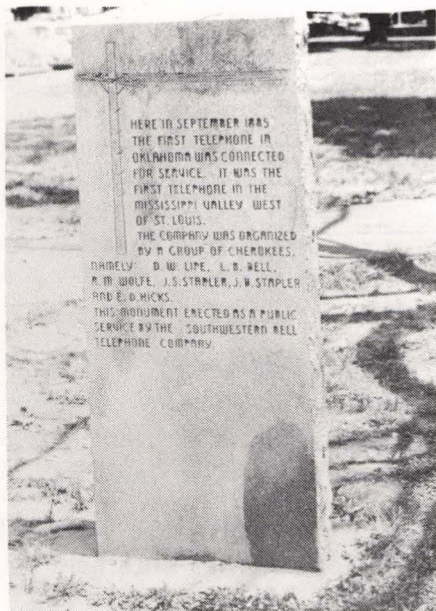
Memorial services were held August 12th for Levi Cookson, "a tiller of the soil."

The Court House Square

The historic court house square has been the scene of much of the happenings of the Cherokee Nation. Most of the messages of the principal chief have been delivered from a platform or the bandstand on the square. Various individuals have expressed their opinions here from time to time. Itinerant merchants have hawked their wares and early versions of the flea market have been carried on here. Religious services have been conducted here from time to time. But the most important activity of all has been the visiting of friends from various parts of the county and the just plain loafing of the past masters in the art of loafing. Of course, most of the activity is on Saturday, but during the spring, summer and fall you will find a nice group gathered here any warm day.

The dominant structure is the Capitol Building of the Cherokee Nation being currently used as the court house of Cherokee County. It was constructed in 1867 as indicated by a plaque at the west entrance. Another plaque indicates the building is a National Historic Landmark. The Confederate marker is on the sidewalk between the west entrance of the Capitol and the street. It was erected December 12, 1913 by the Col. William Penn Adair Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy and memorializes Gen. Stand Waite and Col. William Penn Adair.

A marker at the northwest corner of the square reads: "As a tribute to Oklahoma's first legal newspaper, established September 26, 1844, in a building approximately 100 feet north of this location, this marker dedicated September 6, 1957 Oklahoma Press Association and the Oklahoma Chapter of the Sigma Delta Chi.



MONUMENTS STANDING ON THE COURT HOUSE Square



VETERANS MONUMENT ON COURTHOUSE SQUARE

Another marker has the following inscription: Here in 1885 the First Telephone in Oklahoma was connected for service. It was the first telephone in the Mississippi Valley west of St. Louis. The company was organized by a group of Cherokees, namely: D.W. Lipe, L.B. Bell, R.M. Wolfe, J.S. Stapler, J.B. Stapler, and E.D. Hicks. This marker erected as a public service by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

The replica of the Statue of Liberty near the southwest corner of the square has the following inscription: "With the Faith and Courage of our Forefathers who made possible the founding of the United States, the Boy Scouts of America Dedicate this Replica of the Statue of Liberty as a pledge of everlasting Fidelity and Loyalty. 40th Anniversary, Crusade to Strengthen the Arm of Liberty, 1951. It was erected by the Eastern Oklahoma Council, Boy Scouts of America with Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson furnishing the funds.

A nearby marker has the following inscription: I Memory of All Veterans of All Wars of the United States of America By Disabled American Veterans No. 31, Tahlequah Oklahoma, November 11, 1971.

The flagpole has the following inscription on a marker at the base: "For a Deeper Sense of Patriotism and a Greater Respect for the Flag." It was erected by the V.F.W. - L.J. Hammonds, Commander and the Jaycees, H.J. Rozelle, President.

Knights of Pythias Celebrate

Lodge No. 105 of the Knights of Pythias celebrated the 57th anniversary of the founding of the organization February 18, 1921. The Tahlequah unit was the oldest in the state.

Northeastern State Normal News

President W.T. Ford was highly complimented March 18, 1921. It was reported that the old Cherokee Advocate had been purchased by Northeastern. Professor L.M. Logan resigned.

Chamber of Commerce Officers

The following officers of the Chamber of Commerce were elected April 22nd: Fred S. Hathaway, president; C.J. Hunt, secretary; and W.H. Ballentine, treasurer. The executive committee consisted of J.P. Thompson, C.J. Hunt, A.B. Tissington, Jr., H.B. Upton, A.T. Edmondson, W.P. Hicks, T.O. Graham, C.L. Rogers and F.C. Hathaway.

Stand Watie Mounment Unveiled

The Stand Watie Mounment was unveiled June 6, 1921. Mrs. Mable W. Anderson, grandniece of the famous warrior, did the honors. W.W. Hastings gave the principal address.

Sycamore Inn Opens

The formal opening of Sycamore Inn was held June 3, 1921. The Agency Hill Orchestra finished the music. A number of important social events and business meetings were held here during the next few weeks. It continued to be an important entertainment site for many years. It is presently the home of Guy Lookabaugh.

Womanless Wedding

A womanless wedding was held September 2nd under the direction of Nell Stapler. Henry Vance was George Washington with Wilson Washington playing the part of Martha. Other characters were: Judge Keenan, President Warren G. Harding; W.W. Hastings, Sir Walter Raleigh; Jim Farris, Buffalo Bill; and Oren Covell, Carry Nation. It was sponsored by the American Legion.

Chief Harris Is Dead

The death of ExChief C.J. Harris was reported September 2, 1921. He was born April 19, 1856. He moved to the vicinity of present Warner with his family in 1870. He married Nannie Fields, daughter of Richard and Rachel Goss Fields. After her death, he married Mamie Elizabeth Adair, daughter of William Penn and Sarah Ann Adair. He entered the political arena as Senator from the Canadian District in 1881, serving until 1885 and was president of the Senate from 1883 until 1885. He was a delegate to Washington in 1887, 1889, and 1895 and was elected National Treasurer in 1891 to be elevated to the position of Principal Chief upon the death of Chief Joel B. Mayes. His tenure as Chief was during the Early days of the opposing forces of the Cherokee Nation and the Dawes Commission into agreement.

Advertisers in 1921

The following firms were among the advertisers in 1921: Sherman Brothers Variety; Sequoyah Theatre, J.P. Thompson, proprietor; H.A. Gailey, Dodge Brothers Cars; John Hicks, auto repairing; Main Garage, G.W. Cochran, proprietor; J.L. Beasley, veterinarian; Boots and Saddle Hospital, J.T. Janway, proprietor; Big Bus Taxi and Baggage Transfer, L.A. Carrington proprietor; H.J. Crumpler, farm loans, insurance; Col. H.J. Kramer, auctioneer; Caloments, Vaseline, Sloan's Liniment; Central Barber Shop, Claude Cochran, proprietor; Vance, Bliss, and Paden, attorneys; Superior Cleaners and Hatters; David Studio, Waddie Hudson, insurance and real estate; Chesterfield Cigarettes; Carter's Little Liver Pills; and Maxwell House Coffee.

A.E. Robertson Is County Judge

A.E. Robertson, of Cherokee descent, was given as the County Judge of Cherokee County. George Ballew was Court Clerk.

The Oldest Incorporated Town

Tahlequah made the claim November 3, 1921 of being the oldest incorporated town in the Cherokee Nation, having reached this status in 1852. Fort Gibson had claimed this distinction but was not incorporated until 1857 under the name of Kee-too-wah.

The Lost Cherokees

An article appeared in the Arrow Democrat November 17, 1921 concerning the Lost Cherokees. It stated that a group of Cherokees left the east in 1721, and the last seen of them was when they crossed the Mississippi River headed west. It stated that a party was sent out in search of them in 1838, and it is generally thought that Sequoyah's expedition in the west was to find his lost brothers.

Methodist Assignments

The assignment of the Methodist ministry were given November 17th as follows: W.H. Cory, presiding elder; E.E. Garrison, Tahlequah; New Harris St. Paul; and C.H. Buchanan, Fort Gibson.

Indian Mounds

An article appeared November 17th quoting Dr. Thoburn, secretary of the Oklahoma Historical Society, as to the importance of the many Indian Mounds in Cherokee County.

Joseph Oklahombi

Joseph Oklahombi, Indian hero of World War I, second only to Sergeant York, (Some consider him above Sergeant York) was featured December 17, 1921.

A Klan Letter

The Klu Klu Klan made its appearance in Tahlequah December 22, 1921 in a letter outlining its principles. It was stated that the Klan stood for the strict enforcement of the law against the "peddling of booze", It was emphasized that they supported Northeastern State Normal.

Liberty State Bank

It was announced January 11, 1922 that the First State Bank had changed its name to the Liberty State Bank. The officers were listed as J. Robert Wyly, president; W.P. Hiwavy, cashier; and R.J. Wiggins, assistant cashier. The directors were as follows: Percy Wyly, R.H. Couch, B.L. Keenan, J.W. Reid, E. Sharp, J. Robert Wyly and W.T. Scott.

Smallpox Epidemic

Drs. P.H. Medearis and W.G. Blake warned Tahlequah Citizens of the danger of a smallpox epidemic, since several cases were in Fort Gibson and Siloam Springs. Mayor A.B. Cunningham issued a proclamation urging all to be vaccinated. Incidentally, this scourge of former years seems to have been conquered, as what is hoped to be the last case in the world was announced this week after a concerted campaign.

Two Banks Robbed

Two bank robberies were reported January 26, 1922. T.L. Ballenger of the Farmers' State Bank of Park Hill was the victim on Wednesday, followed by the First National Bank of Hulbert with G.O. Patterson having been held up on Friday. Some of the gang was captured February 2nd along with 5 sacks of silver. Their car was "shot to pieces". It was stated that the justice of the peace of Barber was the leader of the gang.

Ozark Trail Through Tahlequah

It was reported February 16, 1922 that the Ozark Trail was to pass through Tahlequah. J.P. Thompson was president of the organization with T.O. Graham and L.C. Ross having been elected Tahlequah chairmen.

Buy A Sign

Tahlequah citizens were urged to buy a sign to help the American Legion build a baseball park. The opening game was April 18th.

Masked Men Burn Home

It was reported March 16, 1922 that two masked men burned the home of Uncle Jimmie Crittenden. Bloodhounds were used to apprehend them.

Funeral Services For Cherokee Soldier

Funeral services were held for Tony Pritchett, Cherokee soldier, who lived northeast of Tahlequah on the banks of the Illinois River.

More K.K.K.

The first public demonstration of the K.K.K. in Tahlequah took place May 24, 1922. There were 34 cars and 150 Klansmen in the parade ob-

served by 1,500 to 2,000 spectators. On May 1st it was reported that a Tahlequah man who had beaten his stepdaughter was horsewhipped. A Texas senator spoke in Tahlequah June 22nd. A headline September 7th was NIGHT RIDERS RAID-MARSHALS NEEDED. The same issue reported that robed and masked Klansmen visited a local church dropping a contribution in the collection plate. The public was later warned not to commit any crime, blaming it on the Klan.

Evils Of The Boll Weevil

The evils of the boll weevil were discussed July 6th. On the 13th J.S. Tisington, Jr. gave plans for the construction of a Boll Weevil Drag made of logs.

Funeral Of Mrs. Mary Meigs

It was reported August 24, 1922 that Rev. E.D. Cameron had conducted the funeral of Mrs. Mary E. Meigs. She was one of the last members of the original Moravian Church. She had lived in the Tahlequah area 80 years.

A Radio Set

Rogers Drug advertised October 19th that they had purchased a De Forrest radio set and that the citizens of Tahlequah could listen to "wonderful concerts" from such places as Salt Lake City, Denver, Fort Worth, Chicago, Kansas City, and Los Angeles.

Buy A Ford

Wilson Washington of Washington Motor Co. was advertising late in 1922 that prices on Fords had been reduced \$50. You could buy a Run-about for \$269, a Touring Car for \$298, a Coupe for \$530, and a Sedan for \$595.

Jack Walton In Town

Jack Walton was in Tahlequah October 26, 1922. He was courting all the support possible. Storm clouds were already forming as portends of his eventual impeachment.

Ministers in 1922

Rev. E.E. Garrison was given as the pastor of the Methodist Church in 1922. Rev. G.S. Watson was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church and Rev. E.D. Cameron was the leader of the Baptists.

Uncle Joe Thompson Is Dead

A headline November 9, 1922 was UNCLE JOE THOMPSON IS DEAD. The venerable old patriarch of 84 was eulogized as being the "living example of Christian manhood." The editor stated that no one ever questioned his Americanism. He had been one of the prominent men in Cherokee Affairs.

Walton and Hastings Win

The November election in 1922 resulted in victory for Jack Walton as Governor of Oklahoma and W.W. Hastings as Congressman. Hastings defeated Miss Alice Robertson.

Armistice Day in Tahlequah

Armistice Day in Tahlequah in 1922 was celebrated with a parade "with banners flying and the usual display of oratory." The American Legion headed by Wilson Washington "with his accustomed broad-guaged smile" was in charge of the affair.

Agricultural Notes

County Agent J.W. Middleton reported February 1, 1923 that the boys and girls were obtaining eggs from the merchants for their projects. He indicated that the meeting of dairy farmers was highly successful and that Rogers Bros. Drug was buying cream. There was a great deal of interest in increasing the acreage of strawberries.

Arrow Democrat Changes Hands

It was announced February 23, 1923 that Bascom Glaze had sold the Arrow-Democrat newspaper to O.E. Butler of the Tahlequah Leader. It was pointed out that the Arrow had been started as the Indian Arrow in Fort Gibson by Chief William P. Ross in 1877.

Last P.T.A. Meeting

It was announced March 29th that the last P.T.A. meeting of the year would be held the following Monday. The program consisted of a number of selections rendered by the students.

Old Burial Ground To Be Preserved

J. Grover Scales wrote an article March 29, 1923 concerning the preservation of the Edmondson Cemetery at the edge of Beatties Prairie near Maysville. He said many of the graves were more than 100 years old and that it was near Fort Payne (Wayne?). He indicated that the grandparents of Judge J.T. Parks, the grandfather of Congressman W.W. Hastings and the father of J.T. Edmondson were buried there.

Resolution to Sell Northeastern

The Arrow Democrat chided the Muskogee Time Democrat March 29th for printing the account of a resolution introduced in the legislature to sell several of the state institutions including Northeastern State Normal.

A New President of Northeastern

It was announced April 12, 1923 that W.T. Ford had resigned as President of Northeastern State Normal and that M.P. Hammond had been appointed to succeed him. President Hammond was honored at a reception by the faculty and by another one given by the business men of Tahlequah.

J.T. Parks Appointed District Judge

Judge J.T. Parks was appointed District Judge April 12, 1923 to succeed Judge J.E. Jarman, who had been appointed to the State Supreme Court Commission. It was observed that he was a good, clean, able jurist.

JUDGE J. T. PARKS

Jeff Thompson Parks was born January 13, 1862 eight miles east of present Community of Grove. His Father, Thoms Jefferson Parks, was the conductor of one of the groups of Cherokees removed from Tennessee in 1838, settling on Beatties Prairie. Young Parks was taken south to the vicinity of the Red River by his mother a few months after his birth. They moved in two wagons, the father's share of the loot captured in the raid on the Union wagon train at Big Cabin by Stand Watie and his men. When they returned home after the Civil War, their home was occupied by a Mrs. Connor as a result of confiscation during the war, but it was returned to the Parks Family after a short delay.

Jeff attended school at Elk Mills, Missouri about a mile from his home, Greenwood School, the Cherokee School at Cave Springs on Cowskin Prairie, and Cherokee Male Seminary. He was one of three persons who ever received a degrees from the Seminary, all other awards being certificates. The other two were W.W. Hastings and William B. Thompson. He was president of the Cherokee Debating Society.



Judge and Mrs. J.T. Parks on their 50th Wedding Anniversary

He taught school at Newtown, near the home of Chief Charles Thompson, at Butler School on Honey Creek and at Olympus School on Cowskin Prairie. He began teaching at the Male Seminary in 1884, continuing until 1890. Sam Parks and O.H.P. Brewer were among his students. He taught in the Methodist School during its existence of one year in 1890.

Jeff Thompson Parks and Miss Etta Duncan were married by the bride's uncle, Rev. Walter Adair July 9, 1889. They left for a bridal tour, culminating at the National Education Association meeting at Nashville, Tennessee. Jeff was elected to the Board of Directors of that organization, representing Indian Territory. He served as President of the Cherokee Board of Education 1898-1899. He was Superintendent of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum from 1904 to 1905.

The Parks family first lived at the corner of Water and Delaware, the present location of the armory, later moving a mile west of town where the city water reservoir now stands. In 1910 they bought the French Thompson a

place, south of the Carnegie Library, originally built by Johnson Thompson as a wedding gift for his daughter, Janana when she married Bob French.

Mr. Parks began studying law during the last year of teaching. He was admitted to the bar by Absalom Scales, Clerk of the Cherokee Supreme Court and was licensed to appear before all territorial, state and U.S. courts by Judge William M. Springer in 1896. During the lean years of his legal career he operated a number of businesses, served as city clerk of Tahlequah, and operated a farm. He was Executive Secretary of the Cherokee Nation during the chiefship of T.M. Buffington.

Mr. Parks was elected the first County Judge of Cherokee County after Statehood, holding office until 1913. He was appointed District Judge in 1923 to succeed Judge J.E. Jarman, who had been appointed to the State Supreme Court Commission. He was elected when he ran for office, continuing in office until 1930. His service in public office was above reproach, and so anxious was he to relieve the cluttered court docket that he established the precedent of holding court at night as well as in the daytime. Judge Parks was much in demand as a speaker, and many important meetings of the period

meetings of the period featured him as giving the principal address. He was a member of Cherokee Lodge No. 10, of which his father was a charter member. He was Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School for many years.

Judge Parks died of a fall May 25, 1951 in Wichita, Kansas while visiting a daughter. He had reached the ripe old age of 89 and had been in good health most of his life.

Mrs. Parks was active in civic affairs with membership in a number of women's clubs. She was a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy,

the women's organization of the Methodist Church, and the Library Board. She was very active in the Cemetery Association and its secretary-treasurer for many years and was a Sunday School teacher most of her life.

Information concerning Judge and Mrs. Parks has been obtained from an article by Dr. T.L. Ballenger in the Summer, 1952 issue of "Chronicles of Oklahoma" and interviews with Dr. Ballenger and Mrs. Ballenger, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Parks.

Daily Bus Service To Muskogee

L. A. Carrington was advertizing early in 1923 that he was operating daily bus service between Tahlequah and Muskogee.

Advertisers In 1923

Advertisers in 1923 included Ozark Nursery, Col. A. X Grace, auctioneer; Hale's Leader Coffee, Owl Cash Grocery; American Cafe; Success Motor Co., Stauss and Wiggins.

J. H. Pitchford Succumbs

A headline February 22, 1923 was J. H. Pitchford Succumbs. He had died January 8th. He was Mayor of Tahlequah in 1908 and had held several positions in the judiciary before becoming a Justice of the State Supreme Court.

Northeastern A Depository

It was announced April 22, 1923 that Northeastern had been designated a depository of historical documents.

Northeastern Graduates

There were 36 graduates of Northeastern in May of 1923, the largest number in the history of the institution. Vaud A. Travis, Roger Ghormley, and Faith Way were in the group. Mrs. Lorena L. Travis received a teaching certificate.

Chamber of Commerce "Humming"

It was reported May 28th that the Chamber of Commerce was "humming." They had a meeting at Sycamore Inn. James P. Thompson, "one of Tahlequah's best boosters", made a report of the meeting of the River Trails Association at Kansas City. Tahlequah's American Legion Band was the hit of the meeting. Speeches were made by M.P. Hammond, Chamber of Commerce President J.D. Parsons, Col. Hansfort, Buff Wyly, and Houston B. Teehee. They visited the Cherokee Orphan School June 7th with Mr. Rider as their host. Mayor A.B. Cunningham, President Hammond, and C.F. Rogers were speakers.

Formal Opening Of Sycamore Inn

Sycamore Inn had its formal opening June 7, 1923. James P. Thompson the owner, welcomed 1,200 guests. The Italian Orchestra of Connors Agricultural College played for the affair.

Tahlequah's New High School

The architect's drawing of Tahlequah's new high School was picture. June 23rd. The contract had been let February 22nd to A.M. Allen of Siloam Springs, Arkansas with the low bid of \$52,192. The amount given in June was \$85,000, which probably included the furnishings. Open house was held February 13, 1924.

Rev. E.D. Cameron Dies

Rev. Evan Dhu Cameron, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Tahlequah, died suddenly of Apoplexy August 2, 1923. He had crowded many activities into his 61 years. He was pastor of a number of Methodist churches around the turn of the century, later changing to the Baptist faith. He had pastored several Baptist churches including Central Baptist Church of Muskogee. He was Superintendent of Instruction of Oklahoma Territory and was the first to hold that office after Statehood. The school of Agriculture at Lawton was named for him. He is considered by many to be the father of education of Oklahoma.

Dr. Louis E. McCurry Dies

Dr. Louis E. McCurry died Septmeber 12, 1923. He had been a practicing physician in Tahlequah for 21 years. Rev. W.E. Garrison, pastor of the Methodist Church, conducted the service.

Muskogee Avenue To Be Paved

It was announced September 13th that Muskogee Avenue was to be paved. This was followed by several such announcements during the next two years.

Northeastern Faculty Given

A number of the members of the faculty of Northeastern was given September 20, 1923 as follows: M.P. Hammond, president; J.M. Hackler, professor of education; H.W. Guenther, assistant professor of education; T.L. Ballenger, professor of history; Fannie Baker, professor of modern languages; C.W. Price, professor of agriculture; A.L. Charlton, professor of mathematics; L.H. Bally, professor of biology; T.M. Pearson, professor of ancient history; Pearl Crawford, professor of economics; M.E. Franklin, professor of industrial arts; Howard Williams, professor of physical education; Anna Creagh, head of the department of music; and Ruth Allison, head of the department of art. 402 students were enrolled in Northeastern.

Beulah Edmondson Crocker Back Home

Beulah Edmondson Crocker, the Cherokee maiden who married Tammany Chief Crocker, was back in the United States. She had won the suit concerning the Crocker estate and was at her mansion at Palm Beach, Florida currently occupied by her father

George Ross Murrell Dies

It was reported November 1, 1923 that George Ross Murrell, the oldest son of Major George Murrell had died in Lynchburg, Virginia.

Kiwanis Club Organized

The officers were given January 31, 1924 of the newly organized Kiwanis Club as follows: J.B. Pearson, president; M.P. Hammond, vice president; William P. Hicks, secretary; J. Robert Wyly, treasurer; and Jack Paden, district trustee. The following persons were members of the board of directors: T.O. Graham, Percy Wyly, J.E. Pyeatt, James P. Thompson, J.M. Hackler, F.H. Rogers, and W.B. Wyly. Members were listed as follows: J.W. Reid, H.M. Vance, W.G. Banker, D.O. Scott, Wilson Washington, Mooney Sherman, D.W. Emerson, C.F. Bliss, W.L. Coles, E.H. McCune, Charles L. Rogers, J.L. Brown, O.E. Butler, Dr. J.S. Allison, L.C. Ross, W. M. Allison, Carl Hoglund, J.T. Atteberry, George F. Bengé, Dr. P.H. Medearis, John E. Tidwell, L.N. Stauss, R.J. Wiggins, R.K. McIntosh, Hugh M. Bland, and O. Goddard.

Dedication at Dwight Mission

Three buildings, a boys' dormitory, a girls' dormitory, and the superintendent's home, were dedicated April 27th, 1924. They were constructed of native stone from the Hastings farm near Dwight. They were made possible by the people of Oklahoma and the National Board.

An Old Fashioned Homecoming

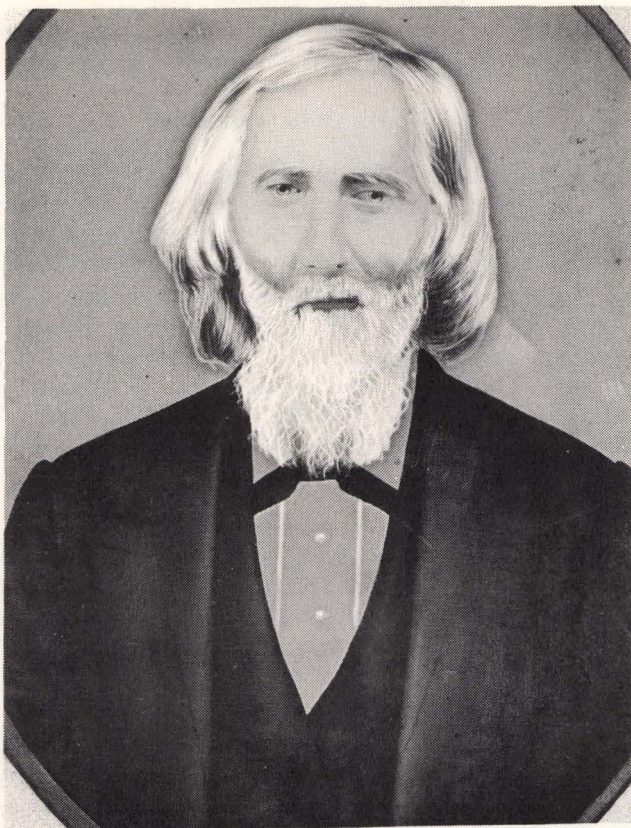
Former Principal Chiefs Samuel H. Mayes and Thomas M. Buffington issued a proclamation May 1, 1924 that "an old fashioned homecoming" be held August 12, 13, and 14. It came up to expectations and gave many of the old timers an opportunity to reminiscence of past days.

Pioneer Citizen Called Home

A headline May 29, 1924 was PIONEER CITIZEN CALLED HOME. Joseph B. Gladney, a prominent Cherokee, had died May 23rd. He was the son of Jackson G. and Mary Post Gladney. He married Ellen Wofford in 1898 and settled five miles southwest of Tahlequah, where he operated a ranch.

Jackson G. Gladney

Jackson G. Gladney was born in 1809 in Belfast, Ireland. He came to America when he was 16 years of age, settling in Georgia. He married Mary Post, a Cherokee in 1845. She had come to Indian Territory on the Trail of Tears. They settled in the Fourteen Mile Creek area near Hulbert. Since he was too old to fight in the Civil War, Mr. Gladney took his family to the Boggy Depot area. They later crossed into Texas and farmed for two seasons. Mr. and Mrs. Gladney both died in July of 1890.



Jackson G. Gladney

Visit Ancient Cemetery

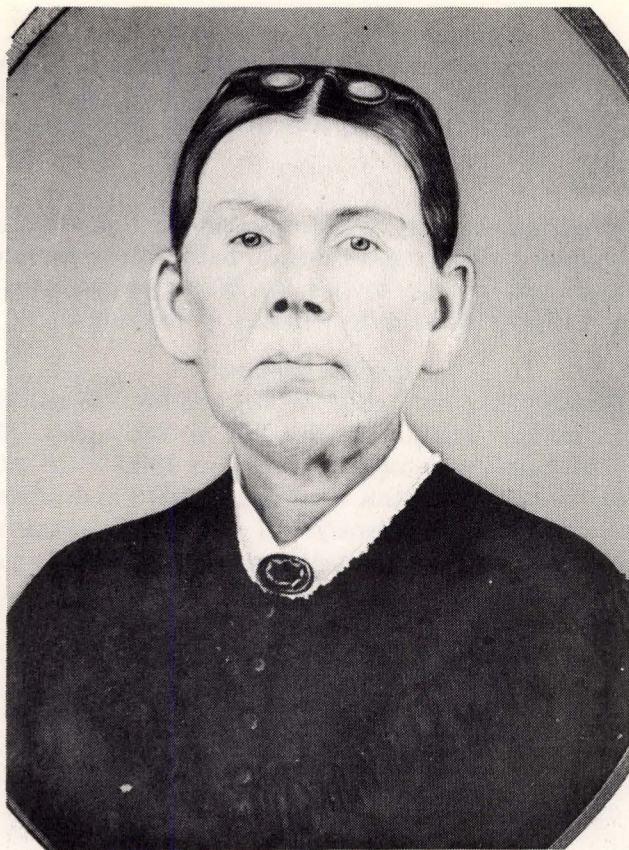
An ancient cemetery on the Shackelford farm two miles northeast of Hulbert was visited June 12th by Miss Fannie Baker, custodian of the Historical Exhibit of Northeastern. Dr. Thoburn of the Oklahoma Historical Society was of the opinion that the village was more than 1,000 years old. Incidentally Dr. Bell of the University of Oklahoma carried on extensive excavations in this region before the Fort Gibson Reservoir was full and found copper artifacts in some of the burial mounds.

Contract Let for Legion Home

A contract was let June 12, 1924 for a new home for the American Legion.

W.W. Miller announces for County Attorney

W.W. Miller announced June 26th that he was a candidate for County Attorney. He had been elected to that office in July in 1916. He had come to Tahlequah in 1920.



Mrs. Jackson G. Gladney

No Klan in Cherokee County

A headline October 16, 1924 was NO KLANS IN CHEROKEE COUNTY. The article stated that the charter had been surrendered voluntarily several months before.

Baptist News

Activities of the Baptist W. M. U. were given October 16th. Mrs. C.M. Presley was secretary. C.G. Carter was the pastor.

Republicans Gain in Election

Republicans won almost half of the positions in the election November 6th. Those elected were Sanford Martin, county judge; W. W. Miller, county attorney; James S. Sanders, county treasurer; J. T. Powell, county sheriff; W. H. Ghormley, county school superintendent; and R. S. McCollum, court clerk.

Tahlequah's New Drug Store

A new drug store was opened November 13th by R. W. Shafer and J. B. Alfrey of Siloam Springs. It was located in the T. J. Adair Building. It was bought January 29, 1925 by Bill Hicks and George Bengel. It later became the Stauss Drug.

C. E. Weber

C. E. Weber was advertizing "bargains in dresses" November 13th. He carried an ad January 1, 1925 concerning his hardware business which continued to operate well into the 1940's. Mr. Weber was an active supporter and participant in many of the civic activities of Tahlequah.

Miss Essa Gladney

Miss Essa Gladney, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Gladney, has attained a unique position in the life of Tahlequah. She became Librarian of Tahlequah's Carnegie Library in 1923, continuing for 50 years when she became Librarian Emeritus in 1973 and retired in 1975. She contributed much to the literary and cultural life of this community and continues to be active in club work and writes a weekly book review for the Pictorial Press.



Miss Essa Gladney

Tahlequah, A Resort City

An article in the Sand Springs Pathfinder indicated that Tahlequah was the leading resort city in Oklahoma.

Tahlequah Competes with Rio Grande Valley

Ben Davis returned from a trip to the Rio Grande Valley July 3rd. He said the land grafters had better be avoided. He observed that Tahlequah compared favorably with the Rio Grande Valley. J.W. Reid, who had also visited the valley, agreed with Mr. Davis.

Rogers Drug Wins National Recognition

Rogers Drug was featured and given national recognition July 24, 1924 for its farm and Fireside Exhibit. The business had been established by Charles L. and Fletcher H. Rogers.

Ray Ballard New Football Coach

Ray Ballard was featured September 11th as the new Northeastern football coach. It was stated that there was "no better trained coach".

Tahlequah's New \$40,000 Fish Hatchery

It was announced September 11th that work had begun on Tahlequah's new \$40,000 fish hatchery.

Kiwanis Club Entertains

The Tahlequah Kiwanis Club journey to Wagoner September 18th entertaining the Wagoner Kiwanians. The American Legion Band was one of the features. Another was some old time fiddling and T.O. Graham's "buck and wing dance" which was the hit of the program. Mr. Graham was encored repeatedly, and it was observed "no one of his age can beat him". The Tahlequah club was host of the Muskogee and Wagoner Kiwanis Clubs November 27th for a big Thanksgiving dinner. A record number of 200 persons were served 38 turkeys. It was declared to have been "one of the biggest stunts ever pulled". The college did a superb job of feeding the group. New officers were elected December 18th as follows: W.P. Hicks, president; Hugh M. Bland, vice president; M.P. Hammond, district trustee; and L.L. Leslie, treasurer. The club joined the Chamber of Commerce in providing a city wide Christmas tree. The Redskins were guests of the club at Sycamore Inn February 8, 1925. Coach Ray Ballard and Captain Ogle were honored.

Cherokee County Beats Banner Apple County

A headline October 9th was CHEROKEE COUNTY BEATS BANNER APPLE COUNTY. Ben Davis, nurseman and fruit grower, carried off a number of prizes over Benton County, Arkansas at the Muskogee State Fair.

Sentinels on the Campus

It was pointed out November 27 that the "sentinels on the campus of Northeastern were monuments erected in memory of John Ross, longtime Principal Chief of the Cherokees and Miss Florence Wilson, associated with the Cherokee Female Seminary from 1875 until after Statehood." The pillars were constructed from brick salvaged from the original Female Seminary Building. Incidentally there is a plaque giving this information, but there is nothing to indicate whom they honor.

McSpadden Named Tag Agent

It was announced January 8, 1925 that J. W. McSpadden had been appointed Auto License Tax Collector of Cherokee County.

Izaak Waltons Hold Banquet

The Izaak Waltons held their first annual banquet January 29th at the People's Cafe. The American Legion Band furnished the entertainment.

Northeastern Per Capita Lowest in the State

It was reported January 29th that Northeastern's per capita cost \$77.44, was the lowest in the state. The Wilburton School for the Mines had the highest per student cost, \$476.

A New Ferry Boat

It was announced March 19, 1925 that a new ferry boat was in operation on the Illinois River at Cookson, providing "a great convenience to auto travel to Vian to Sallisaw"

Cherokee County Oversubscribes

Cherokee County oversubscribed its quota to the Eastern Oklahoma Playground Association April 2nd. This organization was similar to the current Green Country Association.

Boy Scouts Hike To Camp

It was reported April 2nd that the Tahlequah Boy Scouts with M. Freeman Kirkey as Scoutmaster had hiked to Camp Mus-Ko-Gee and back the previous Saturday.

Kee-Too-Wahs Bury Illustrious Brother

A headline September 4, 1925 was KEE-TOO-WAHS BURY ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER' Dr. Charles Young of Los Angeles at his request was buried in Sequoyah Park three miles northeast of Gore. He had spent the last years of his life promoting the Sequoyah-Clara Barton Foundation.

Matt Sanders Dies

The death of Matt Sanders was reported November 5, 1925. He had been prominent during Indian Territory days, having served as High Sherriff of the Cherokee Nation in 1884. He had been a member of the Methodist Church for forty years.

Fuller House Being Razed

A headline April 9, 1925 was OLD FULLER HOUSE BEING RAZED. It was the hotel which had been operated by the late R.C. Fuller, It had previously been owned by Johnson Foreman. Chief Joel B. Mayes had died in the hotel. There were several graves in the rear of the building.

Oklahoma School of Methods

The Oklahoma School of Methods of the Methodist Church was held at Sycamore Inn from June 1-12. An impressive faculty was in charge of the program.

Reunion at the "Shadows"

The reunion of the four graduates of the Class of 1880 of Cherokee Female Seminary was held at the "Shadows" the home of Mrs. R.L. Fite June 25th. The graduates were Mrs. Fite, Mrs. J.T. McSpadden (sister of Will Rogers), Mrs. Frank Overlice, and Mrs. Frank Billingsley.

Birthday Party at Welling

Mrs. Julia Keys of Welling had her son-in-law, Allen Newton, a birthday party June 25th at "beautiful and historic Keys Spring."

Liberty National Bank Purchases Guaranty National

The Liberty National Bank purchased the assets of the Guaranty National Bank July 9, 1925. The board of directors consisted of J.W. Reid, W.T. Scott, Percy Wyly, Ed Sharp, T.O. Graham, B.L. Keenan, J. Robert Wyly, and W.P. Hicks.

Carter Daniel Markham Dies

Carter Daniel Markham, who had been prominent in the business and political life of the Cherokee Nation, died August 9, 1925. He was born at Markham Prairie, May 9, 1845. The funeral was held on the lawn of his son, Walter, and he was buried beside his father and mother.

Hastings Speaks at Doughboy Unveiling

Congressman W.W. Hastings made the principal address at the unveiling of the Doughboy Statue in front of the Veterans' Hospital in Muskogee September 5, 1925.

Pastor of First Christian Church

W.P. Harmon was given as the pastor of the First Christian Church November 5, 1925. He did not stay long, as it was announced May 27, 1926 that Albert B. Simms of Scranton, Illinois was the new pastor.

Tahlequah Building and Loan Association

The officers for the Tahlequah Building and Loan Association were given February 25, 1926 as follows: J.B. Pearson, president; Willis G. Banker, secretary; and William P. Hicks, treasurer. The board of directors consisted of D.O. Scott, J.M. Hackler, M.P. Hammond, D.W. Emerson, J.W. Reid, and H.M. Vance.

Paving Nearing Completion

It was announced March 4th that the paving from Smith Street to Seminary Avenue was nearing completion.

Keeping Abreast

It was reported that Galey and Hargis were "keeping abreast with the times". They were demonstrating their faith in Tahlequah by expanding their business.

A New Post Office Building

Through the efforts of Congressman W.W. Hastings, Tahlequah received a new post office building. It was being built at 218 Muskogee, next door to the Arrow Democrat.

Old Landmark Being Razed

A headline February 11, 1926 was OLD LANDMARK BEING RAZED. The old National Hotel was being torn down to make room for the Thompson Hotel. It was one of the brick buildings built by the Mormons in 1844. It was originally owned by "Aunt Susan Taylor, wife of Assistant Chief Richard Taylor. She operated it until 1889 when she sold it to "Aunt Eliza" Alberty, who operated it for many years. Both women had excellent political connections and were thought highly of by all. It has been said that more Cherokee politics was formulated here than at any other place in the Nation. Its register had been signed by many prominent persons.

First Telephone

It was observed March 4, 1926 that the first telephone in Indian Territory had been completed 50 years before. This was just 4 years after its perfection. Ed Hicks had seen one of the World's fair at Philadelphia and decided to promote a line to connect Tahlequah with Fort Gibson and Muskogee.

Less Illiteracy Than Muskogee

W.H. Ghormley, county superintendent of Cherokee County, reported March 11th that Tahlequah had less illiteracy than Muskogee. Twenty-eight night schools were being held in various parts of the county, The schools were being sponsored by the Kiwanis, Fortnightly, Delphain, West End, and Saturday Clubs.

Northeastern Debaters State Champions

Northeastern debaters, who had been declared state champions, were pictured April 29th as follows: Guy Curry, Edwina Sweatt, Bill Boyd, Clyde Beavers, Irene Yeager, Laura Mae Hicks, and Jessie B. Elliott.

Tahlequah Women are Officers

Two Tahlequah women were honored in Muskogee April 29th by being elected officers of the district Federated Clubs. Mrs. J.A. Lawrence was elected president, and Mrs. Thurman Wvly was elected secretary.

Souvenirs for Museum

A number of souvenirs were presented to Northeastern State Teachers'

College Museum May 6, 1926 as follows: the register of the National Hotel by Mrs. J.W. McSpadden, the Confederate uniform of Col. Candy by Mrs. Cleve Pressley, two bricks made in 1844, an iron joist anchor, and a portion of the staircase of the National Hotel.

Seventy-five Graduates

It was announced May 13th that there would be 75 in the Class of 1926 of Northeastern State Teachers' College.

Lodges Consolidate

The I.O.O.F. Lodge of Tahlequah and that of Park Hill consolidated May 20, 1926.

West End Club

The officers of the West End Club were given May 20th as follows: Mrs. W.W. Hastings, president; Mrs. E.P. Williams, vice president; Mr. L.P. Bally, secretary; and Mrs. T.M. Pearson, treasurer.

Dr. and Mrs. E.H. McCune

A headline May 27, 1926 was STEAL MARCH ON FRIENDS. Mr. and Mrs. E.H. McCune left for their honeymoon in Kansas City, Missouri. They had been married May 25th. Mr. McCune was the superintendent of schools, and Mrs. McCune was the former Vera Allison, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J.S. Allison. There had been accounts during previous weeks of bridal showers that had been given by Mrs. W.P. Hicks and Mrs. D.O. Scott. Mr. McCune had been superintendent of the Tahlequah Schools for



Dr. and Mrs. E.H. McCune

three years. He had come from the Sallisaw Schools and was superintendent of the Sapulpa Schools in the fall of 1926. He became the registrar at Southeastern State Teachers' College in Durant in 1934, continuing until 1944 when he joined the regional office of the Veterans Administration. He retired from the V.A. in December of 1969. Dr. McCune received his B.A. degree from Central Missouri State College at Warrensburg, his M.A. from Columbia University, and his Ph.D. from Peabody. Dr. and Mrs. McCune have been active in civic affairs while in Muskogee including the membership in First Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the building committee of that church during the recent building program. Dr. and Mrs. McCune have a son, Dr. Edward Allison McCune, who is a surgeon in Enid.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM EDWARD STANFORD

William Edward Stanford, affectionately known as "Mr. Ed", came to Tahlequah in 1926 as a partner of his sister, Mrs. M.E. Franklin, in the Redman Shoppe. He had graduated from Oklahoma A. & M. in June of 1924. He married another Aggie, Vera Cheatham in June of 1925.

The Redman Shoppe was the "hang out" of most of the college students and served as the college bookstore and a sort of college union until Northeastern began operating one of its own. Mr. Ed was an avid fan of all of Northeastern athletics and it would be hard to estimate the number of athletes and students in general that were able to receive an education



Mr and Mrs. Edward Stanford

as a result of his assistance. Two such examples are Roy Dodds, Chairman of the Board of Phoenix Savings and Loan Association, and Charlie Hathaway, longtime teacher of Vocational Agriculture at Tahlequah High School. Both say that it would have been impossible to obtain an education without Mr. Ed's assistance. Because of the regard that so many of the students had for him, the Alumni Association of Northeastern honored him with a trip to Mexico City and to the Rose Bowl in 1961. Mr. Ed retired in 1966, selling his interest in the Redman Shoppe to his sister and nephews. He died January 18, 1970, leaving his widow, Vera, of the home, three daughters, Ruby Walker of Richland, Washington; Jane Fowlet of Fremont, California; Tabitha Yeomans of Neshanic, New Jersey; and one son, William Edward Jr., of La Salle, Colorado.

Mr. Ed worked with the youth of the First Methodist Church, South while in college and continued this interest after moving to Tahlequah.

Mrs. Stanford was postmaster of Warwick, Oklahoma before attending Oklahoma A. & M., from which she graduated in 1923. She taught home economics, short hand, and typing in Turley, Oklahoma before her marriage to Ed. She has been and continues to be active in women's work in Tahlequah, is past president of the Methodist women, has been **Home-maker of the Year**, a **Den Mother**, **Mother Advisor of the Rainbow Girls**, is past president of the Fortnightly Club and the Rug Club, and has been active in the A. A. U. W. of Tahlequah. Her hobbies include oil painting and cake decorating.



The National Hotel razed to **make way** for the Hotel Thompson.

Contract Let for Hotel Thompson

The contract was let June 3rd to build Hotel Thompson for \$55,000. It was to be built on the site of the National Hotel. Open house was held in October.

Crippled Boy Walks Again

A headline June 20, 1926 was CRIPPLED INDIAN BOY WALKS AGAIN. He had just returned from the University Hospital. He had been assisted by the Kiwanis Club.

Big Celebration

The 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated July 4, 1926. A pageant under the direction of Jessie Helen Sims was held at Northeastern. A big picnic was held by the city on the court house grounds. L.C. Ross was master of ceremonies with Judge J.T. Parks making the welcome address. The featured speaker was D. Haden Linebaugh.

Boom is Coming

A headline July 15th was CHEROKEE HILLS BOOM IS COMING. Everyone was urged to get a piece of the wonderful Cherokee County real estate.

Short Skirt Triumphs

It was observed July 15th that the short skirt had triumphed. It was "almost up to the knee."

Berries Better than Oil Wells

A headline August 5th was BERRIES BETTER THAN OIL WELLS. D.O. Scott was leading the campaign to grow strawberries. The Chamber of Commerce was backing the movement by hosting a meeting of berry growers.

Cream Producers Meet

The dairy industry was not to be outdone. The DeLaval Separator Co. hosted a meeting of all persons interested in dairying.

Singers Meet

The Cherokee County Singing Convention met September 5, 1926. Various communities were represented by the following singers: Grandview, Olen E. Rainwater; Welling, Grady Rogers; Eureka, Sam Terrell; Tahlequah, J. Walter Davidson and Wilson Phillips; Peggs, Justin Cabe; Hulbert, A.H. Hunter; Park Hill, Floyd Kent; and Stone Chapel, J.M. Whisenant.

THE REEDS AND CULVERS

Dr. Oliver W. Farrar came to Stilwell in 1900 to practice medicine. He traveled all over Adair County horseback attending his patients. After his death in 1914 his wife married W.E. Reed. Mr. and Mrs. Reed opened a funeral home in Stilwell. L.L. Culver married Mildred Ione Farrar June 1, 1919. Mrs. Culver attended the Hood and Smith School of Embalming at Dallas along with her husband, becoming the first woman in Oklahoma to become a licensed embalmer. They moved to Westville in 1924, opening a funeral home.

The Westville and Stilwell funeral homes were sold in 1926 and the Reeds and Culvers moved to Tahlequah, opening the Reed-Culver Funeral Home in a building presently occupied by Dr. Masters. In 1930 they moved to the historic Silver Bell Hotel, which had been remodeled. They moved across the street to the present location in 1938. These facilities are among the largest in Eastern Oklahoma.

L.L., Jr. grew up in the business, first as a driver, attending the Williams Institute of Mortuary Science in Kansas City after graduating from Tahlequah High School and Northeastern. Bob Ed joined the firm in 1955. The wives of all three generations of the Reeds and Culvers have been an integral part of the business. The Culvers retired in November of 1975 after almost half a century, selling the business to Richard Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed, affectionately called Uncle Button and Aunt Polly, made it possible for many young people to attend Northeastern, providing room and board for a large number.

All of the Culvers have been active in Tahlequah civic life. All have been



Left to right L.L. Culver, Sr., Mrs. Culver and Mrs. W.E. Reed.

devoted members of the First Baptist Church. L.L., Jr. was chairman of the building committee when the last church building was constructed. He and his father served as commander of the American Legion. One of the senior Culver's hobbies in days gone by was participation in activities of Roundup Club. L.L., Jr. has been active in the chamber of commerce and Kiwanis Club, chairing the Drug Abuse Committee of the latter and participated in various fund raising drives. Bob Ed has been a member of fire department and Chairman of Civil Defense. He is employed by Midwest Nurseries. Joe F. is chief engineer of the Amarada Hess Oil Company.



L.L. Culver, Jr., left, Joe Culver, right and Bob Ed.



Reed-Culver Funeral Home 1934. Auburn. Meteor-Buick Hearse, Cord.

Work on Sequoyah Park Begun

Work was begun on Sequoyah Park September 9, 1926 through the efforts of the Tahlequah Athletic Association. Bear Creek was being cleaned out and the underbrush cut by football players. Officers of the association were: W.S. Paden, president; Tom Casey, vice president; George Bengé, treasurer; and Wilson Washington, secretary. The city council indicated plans August 11, 1927 to make it a "real city park with a dancing pavillion."

Lose County Agent to Wagoner

It was announced October 14th that Cherokee County was losing its county agricultural agent because of a lack of funds. He was being transferred to Wagoner.

Baptist Church Building Razed

The old building of the First Baptist Church was being razed June 9, 1927 to make room for a new building. It was recalled that Tahlequah had a population of 800 when the building was constructed 50 years before. It was further observed that Tahlequah was as large as Muskegee at that time. This was the second building occupied by the church.

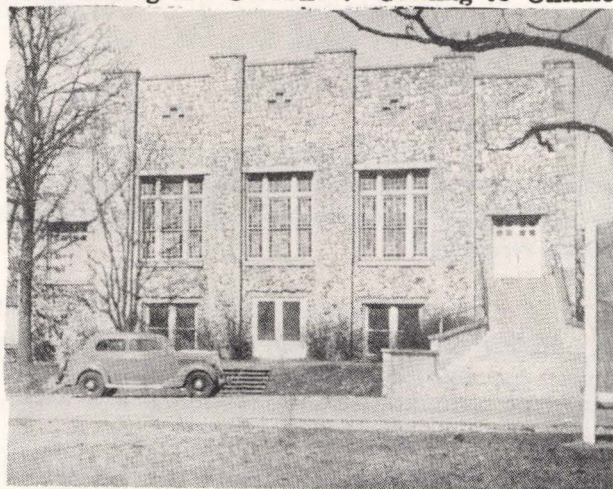


The building of the First Baptist Church that was razed June 9, 1927.

One Hundred Years

The First Baptist Church of Tahlequah is celebrating the centennial of its founding this year. Dr. Minter Uzzell has graciously furnished me the following brief history of this institution:

"The First Baptist Church of Tahlequah was one hundred years old in 1977. Baptist mission work was begun in 1821, when the Triennial Convention in Philadelphia commissioned Evan Jones, newly arrived from Wales, to work among the Cherokee. Coming to Oklahoma with



1927 Sanctuary

First Baptist Church as it appeared from 1927 until 1968.

the removal, he worked at Tahlequah before and after the Civil War and was succeeded by John Jones, his son. They left their name on a street at the west edge of the city.

Other missionaries who served from time to time included Jesse Bushyhead, J.S. Murrow, Almon C. Bacone, Isaac McCoy, and Daniel Rogers. But no church was organized in Tahlequah until 1877, by Daniel Rogers, who gathered a membership and built a building. Twice he served as pastor, 1877-1888 and 1896-1898. Other pastors were A.D. Deter, S.A. Evans, Walter J. Pack, O.A. Stewart, J.P. Paden, and three men whose last names only were given: King, Wilson, and Esseck. Serving for long pastorates were David E. Gambrell, James Newton Edwards, J.S. Weaver, a Mr. Brewer, E.D. Cameron, and C.G. Carter. Important building construction and great membership growth came under the leadership of J.C. Henrick.

James Hogg, H.H. Burton, and Dr. Jack Gritz followed. Dr. Gritz is now editor of the Baptist Messenger. C.O. Bigbie became chaplain of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary. Dr. Benjamin Franklin Bates moved to Arkansas and Tennessee. John Brill served eight years, went to state offices, and is now pastor of Southside Baptist in Tahlequah. Wallace Hough became pastor in Tulsa. Rev. Ronnie Rice became pastor in 1973. Each man has made a significant contribution. The church has grown in missionary and evangelist outreach through the years, has built a series of buildings to house growing activities, and has performed a significant outreach through service to Sequoyah Indian School, Baptist Student Union at Northeastern Oklahoma State University, and in a bus ministry in the community. It has been a good hundred years."

Electric Rates Cut

It was reported January 27, 1927 that the electric rates were being cut 5¢. The city council cut the rate to 12½ cents per 100 kilowats.

Poultry Club Organized

It was announced February 10th that a poultry club was to be organized. The organization was completed March 10th.

Highway Promotion

A committee consisting of C.E. Weber, W.W. Hastings, and J.P. Thompson attended a meeting August 1, 1927 for the promotion of the extension of Highway 51. It was hoped to have a paved highway from Wagoner to Stilwell by way of Tahlequah. They were also promoting Highway 10 from Miami to Hugo by way of Tahlequah.

Purity Bakery Changes Hands

It was announced August 25 that the Purity Bakery had changed hands. J.L. Peabody had sold it to A. Matthews of Checotah.

Improvements at Sequoyah

The contract was awarded to the Muskogee Construction Co. September 22 for \$118,900 worth of improvements at Sequoyah Training School. The improvements included a heating plant and two three-story buildings.

Albert H. Exendine

Albert H. Exendine, one of the nation's outstanding coaches became the coach of Northeastern's Redmen in the fall of 1927. He had been born in Bartlesville on January 27, 1884. He attended an Indian school at Anadarko and graduated from Carlisle Indian School in 1899. He



Albert H. Exendine

was fortunate to have been coached by the famous "Pop" Warner. He played varsity football six years, making Walter Camp's All American Team in 1907. He became an assistant of Pop Warner's in 1908, pioneering passing in football. One of the players he coached was Jim Thorpe. He and Jim were interviewed in Muskogee in 1929. He left Northeastern in 1929 to assume a position on the coaching staff of Oklahoma A. & M. and retired in 1935 as head football coach of that institution.

Boy Scouts Organize

A meeting was held September 29 by Field Executive R.B. Byus to organize the Boy Scouts. A special effort was being made to organize troops in the various churches.

Schaub Memorial House Dedicated

The Frederick L. Schaub Memorial House at Welling was dedicated October 6, 1927. It was a Presbyterian Mission that was established after the Fork of the Illinois Mission was moved to Park Hill. Miss Alice Robertson unveiled a picture of Rev. Schaub. Rev. C.M. Wallace of Muskogee delivered the dedicatory sermon. Miss Smith and Miss Sloan, missionaries, were introduced.

West End Club Gives A Reception

The headline October 20 was WEST END CLUB GIVES A RECEPTION. It was held at the home of Mrs. L.C. Ross with 150 persons in attendance.

Gilbert Thompson Dies

The death of Gilbert Thompson of Muskogee was announced October 27, 1927. He had grown up in Tahlequah and was the son of Rev. and Mrs. G.T. Thompson, an early day pastor of the Presbyterian Church. He was a brother of Mrs. J.W. Reid.

C.N. Haskell Addresses Chamber of Commerce

Ex-Governor C.N. Haskell addressed the Chamber of Commerce October 27. In the introduction by President C.E. Weber, it was pointed out that Haskell had built the Frisco Railroad through Tahlequah and used his influence as Governor to bring Northeastern to Tahlequah. Governor Haskell was loud in his praise of W.W. Hastings.

Cornerstone Laid for Baptist Church

The cornerstone was laid for the First Baptist Church October 30, 1927. Rev. A.N. Hall, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Muskogee preached the dedicatory sermon. Others participating in the program were Rev. A. Worthington, pastor; T.O. Shanks, pastor of the Methodist Church; J.J. Towry, pastor of the Christian Church; J.W. Beck; W.W. Hastings; M.P. Hammond; R.H. Couch; and M.L. Butler.

Thompson Puts Over Good Road Program

A headline November 3, 1927 was THOMPSON PUTS ON GOOD ROAD PROGRAM. The article featured James P. Thompson, County Commissioner, and his work on Highway 51. He indicated he had lived in Tahlequah 40 years and remembered when "the big fight was waged to keep hogs from running wild through the town" on to the building of sidewalks, paving main street, and building a modern light and water plant.

Advertisers in 1928

Advertisers in 1928 included J.R. Linville, jeweler; Allison and Yeager (just installed a Frigidaire and have fresh vegetables and meats); Stauss Motor Co.; Dr. C.C. Holmes, chiropractor; Dr. A. Walters, dentist; Dr. S.M. Riddlebarger, dentist; Sharp Brothers; and Wade Mason Motor Co.

Sam Johnson Is Elected Sheriff

Sam M. Johnson, Sr. was elected Sheriff of Cherokee County in the fall of 1928. He was born April 21, 1895 two miles north of the Chero-



Sam M. Johnson, Sr.

kee National Capitol. He was the son of George and Cherokee Walker Johnson. He was a guard at Spartan Aeronautical School at Hatbox Field in Muskogee from 1942 until 1944. He joined the Muskogee Police Department in 1944, continuing until his retirement in 1964. He served under nine police chiefs. Sam was the author's neighbor for twelve years and gets a top rating in this regard. Sam's favorite pastime since his retirement is to visit with friends on the streets of Tahlequah and Muskogee



Ross Taylor Daniel sitting in Ross Cottage at Rossville on the occasion of his unveiling of a plaque at the cottage.

Ross Taylor Daniel

Ross Taylor Daniel was born October 26, 1873 of Oceola and Emma Ross Daniel. He was the grandson of Chief John Ross, and at his death was the only surviving grandson of the great chief. He was also the grandson of Richard Taylor, Assistant Chief of the Cherokee Nation. Mr. Daniel married Ida Caroline Robbins. To this union was born Bertha Daniel Darter, Leon Ross Daniel, Samuel Daniel, and Carrie Daniel Grant. Mr. Daniel taught school for a period, and at 24 was elected to the Cherokee Council, serving 6 years. He was assistant secretary to Chief T.M. Buffington. He was field clerk for the U.S. land appraisers and served as Indian agent for Cherokee and Adair Counties for 35 years. One of the highlights of his life was the occasion of his unveiling a plaque in Ross Cottage in Rossville on the outskirts of Chattanooga, Tennessee. The accompanying picture was taken on that occasion. Mr. Daniel died in 1946. Mrs. Daniel preceded him in 1940.



Leon Ross Daniel receiving the key to the City of Chattanooga from Miss Zella Armstrong following an address by Mayor Daniel on the occasion of his unveiling a bust of Chief John Ross.

Leon Ross Daniel

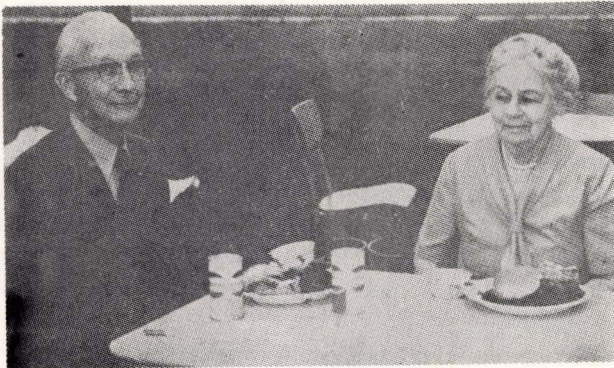
Leon Ross Daniel was born of Ross Taylor Daniel and Ida Caroline Robbins Daniel November 2, 1903. He married Lillian Nichols September 10, 1930. Mrs. Daniel taught school before and after her marriage. Leon was field auditor with the Oklahoma Tax Commission for 10 years. He and Mrs. Daniel opened a grocery store at South Muskogee and Ross Avenue in 1947, continuing for 20 years. He was Mayor of Tahlequah from 1957 until 1963. He considers the building of the bridge on College near the big spring as one of the outstanding accomplishments of his administration. Another was the flood control project on Town Branch. While he was Mayor of Tahlequah, he was invited to be the honor guest at the unveiling of a bust of his great grandfather, Chief John Ross at Rossville, now a suburb of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Mr. Daniel served as postmaster from 1966 until 1970.

Cherokee Orphans' School

Cherokee Orphans' School (Sequoyah Orphan Training School) was featured in the Muskogee Daily Phoenix September 20, 1928. It was pointed out that the institution was established in 1871 by the Cherokee National Council and was then called the Cherokee Orphan Training School. The article continued that the name of the school was later changed to Sequoyah Orphan Training School and was opened to the orphan boys and girls of all Oklahoma tribes. Jack Brown, superintendent, was credited with the "rapid strides and the development into one of the most efficient schools of its kind in the country."

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Brown

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Brown have a fine Indian heritage. Jack's father, John L. Brown, was captain of the Indian Police and a United States Deputy Marshal, and his grandfather, Robert (Robertson) Brown, was high sheriff of the Sallisaw District and was the arresting officer of Aquilla Smith. His great-grandfather was one of the conductors of the



Mr. and Mrs. Jack Brown

Cherokees in their removal from the east. Catherine Brown, the first convert of Brainard Mission and a devout missionary to her people, was his great, great aunt. His maternal grandfather was John Mackey, who operated Mackey's Salt Works. Mrs. Brown, the former Nola Leflore, is the daughter of Greenwood Leflore, a Deputy United States Marshal, and her grandfather was Greenwood Leflore, Principal Chief of the Choc-taws. The Leflore home in Mississippi, the famous Malmansion, was built as a duplicate of the summer home of Louis XIV. Miss Nola Leflore was Maid of Honor of the United Confederate Veterans at their national meeting in 1916.

Jack's mother died when he was 7½ years old, so his father "farmed him out" to various relatives and debtors. His first school was at Jaybird, near his grandparents, the Mackeys. He next attended the Kay Switch School, where he stayed with his aunt, Mrs. Charlie Starr, the mother of Mrs. W.W. Hastings. He then attended the Presbyterian Mission, staying with Tuxie Brown. He then attended the Cherokee Male Seminary, followed by the Braggs School, where he stayed with a family that was in debt to his father. He then spent a year in Webbers Falls, staying with his aunt, Charlotte Fields. He then returned to the Cherokee Male Seminary, becoming a teacher in 1907. He continued here until the seminary burned when he entered Northeastern State Normal. Jack taught the 5th grade in Stilwell, receiving \$60 a month. He went to Armstrong Academy in 1911 as principal, receiving the fabulous salary of \$100 per month. In 1912 he taught at Vann School in the Canadian District. He was principal of Nuyaka School from 1913 until 1916, where he met and married his future wife, Miss Nola Leflore. He was property clerk and worked in the finance section of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency in Muskogee from 1916 until 1918. He returned to Nuyaka School, continuing until 1922. He taught school in the Sapulpa School from 1922 until 1924. In 1924, he became superintendent of Sequoyah Orphan Training School, guiding the destiny of this fine school for 32 years, when he retired. During this period, the school became a model of government operated schools. His extra curricular activities, including Scouting, were outstanding. Mr. Brown is a charter member of the Tahlequah Kiwanis Club and has been honored as a 50 year Mason. He was the 1976 Christmas Seal Chairman for Cherokee County. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are active members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Brown is a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Daisy Garden Club. The Browns had two children: Marion, wife of Martin Hagerstrand; and Jack Leflore, the first to graduate from Anapolis from Cherokee County. He was killed in an accident in 1943.

Presidents of Northeastern

Northeastern State University has had a great deal of influence upon the history and development of Tahlequah, beginning with the Seminaries.



Albert Sidney Wyly
1909



D. Frank Redd
1909-1911

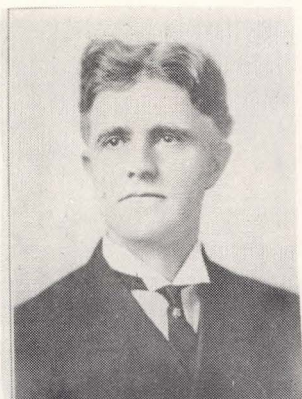
The State Legislature brought Northeastern State Normal into existence in 1909, replacing the Cherokee Female Seminary. The Cherokee Male Seminary burned in 1910, making the transition complete.

Albert Sidney Wyly was designated as the first president but was replaced before the school opened because he was a member of the Board of Regents.

D. Frank Redd, formerly of the Muskogee Schools, was appointed to replace Mr. Wyly. He continued from 1909 until 1911, piloting the institution through its formative years.

Frank E. Buck became president in 1911, and since the appointments in all state schools had become a political football subject to the whims of the governor, he was replaced in 1912.

W.E. Gill became president in 1912, continuing until 1914.



Frank Buck
1911-1912



W.E. Gill
1912-1914



George Gable
1914-1919



William Ford
1919-1923

George W. Gable came to Tahlequah from Checotah, where he was superintendent of schools. He was president from 1914 until 1919. His tenure included the period of World War I at which time the male enrollment was depleted because of enlistment. Gable Field was named to honor him. He sold insurance in Tahlequah several years before moving to Tulsa.

William T. Ford was president from 1919 until 1923. This was a period during which all of the state normal schools were threatened with being closed. During his administration the first president's home was built as well as the first student center and the summer auditorium.

Monroe P. Hammond was president from 1923 until 1935. Many of the "old timers" that meant so much to the institution joined the faculty during his tenure. He died while attending a meeting in Oklahoma City.

Dr. J.M. Hackler was acting president in 1935 and 1936. He was a member of the original faculty and continued to serve the college with distinction for many years.



Monroe Hammond
1923-1935



James Monroe Hackler
1935-1936



John Samuel Vaughan
1936-1951



Louis P. Bally
1951

John Samuel Vaughan became president in 1936, continuing until his death in 1951. He had been State Superintendent of Instruction prior to his becoming president. During his administration, war again took the male students. There was a tremendous increase in enrollment as a result of the G.I. benefits during this period. His tenure was terminated by a heart attack. The John Vaughan Library honors his memory.

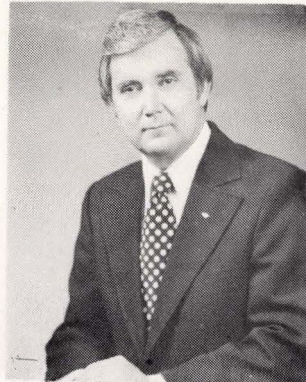
Dr. Louis H. Bally became acting president in 1951, serving until Dr. Harrell Garrison was appointed. He had come to Northeastern in 1922 and continued as Dean of the college after serving as president.

Dr. Harrell E. Garrison was president from 1951 until 1970. The college continued to grow during his administration. He led the movement to bring natural gas to the college and Tahlequah, and upon his retirement, he became head of the Gas Authority.

Dr. Robert E. Collier became president of Northeastern in 1970 and continued to direct this fine institution. It has increased in prestige, culminating in **attaining the rank of a university.**



Harrell Garrison
1951-1970



Robert Collier
1970

Northeastern Has New President

The tenure of college presidents in Oklahoma has been political football during the entire history of the state, and Dr. Robert Collier became a victim of this condition July 21, 1977 when he was asked to resign.

Dr. Elwin Fite Becomes Acting President

Dr. Elwin Fite was appointed Acting President to replace Dr. Collier. He was currently serving as vice president of the university. Dr. Fite came to Northeastern in 1953 as a faculty member of the Division of Fine Arts. He also served as chairman of the Division of Education and Psychology and Co-ordinator of Secondary Education. Dr. Fite received his bachelor's degree from Southwest Missouri State University in 1934, his master's degree from Northwestern University in 1941, and his doctorate from George Peabody in 1953. He has served on the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce and is past president of the Kiwanis Club. He is listed in Who's Who in American Education, the National Register of Prominent Americans, Who's Who in America, and Outstanding Educators. He and Mrs. Fite have two children - Barbara Scarce of Lawton, Oklahoma and Dr. Jim Fite of Springfield, Missouri.

Dr. W. Roger Webb Appointed President of Northeastern

The Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges announced April 2, 1978 that it had selected Dr. W. Roger Webb as President of Northeastern Oklahoma State University. Dr. Webb was currently serving as Commissioner of Public Safety of the State of Oklahoma. He is due to resign this position and become Northeastern's prexy June 30th. Dr. Webb, a native of Heavener, received his bachelor's degree from Oklahoma State University and a Juris Doctorate from the University of Oklahoma.



Dr. Elwin Fite



Dr. W. Roger Webb

Northeastern Veterans

A number of persons who joined the faculty of Northeastern during the formative years of the institution were to have a long tenure and exert a great deal of influence on the progress of that fine institution. A more devoted group of men and women was never assembled. The present stature of this fine educational beacon owes much to him.

James Monroe Hackler

James Monroe Hackler, who was among this group of interest in the life of the school, was a member of the original faculty. He grew up on a farm 150 miles north of Kansas City. He received his preliminary education at Central Missouri State College at Warrensburg, Missouri. He taught school in Missouri for several years before becoming Superintendent of Westville Schools in 1908. When Northeastern State Normal was opened in 1909, he joined the faculty. He was made head of the department of mathematics in 1920. He received his doctorate from Leland Stanford University. He then changed to head the department of education and retained this position until his retirement in 1948 except for the period he was interim president between the terms of M. P. Hammond and John Vaughan. He pioneered in providing a hot lunch for students in the training school. One of his hobbies was the growing of grapes. His associates recall that his creed was "When You Do A Thing, Do It Right."



Dr. J. M. Hackler, Displaying his prize grapes.



Leonard M. Logan

Leonard M. Logan

Leonard M. Logan was another professor who became associated with Northeastern when it was opened in 1909. He was honored by the Oklahoma Education Association February 5, 1932, with a service medal. The articles indicated he had organized the first white school in Indian Territory Wynnewood in 1899. It also stated that he headed the Cherokee Male Seminary longer than anyone. It also indicated that he had been associated with Northeastern since its beginning as a teacher of Latin and Greek.

He married Annie Kuykendall July 15, 1890. To this union was born three sons: Leonard Logan, Jr., who was superintendent of schools at Fort Gibson several years and was a member of the faculty of the University of Oklahoma for many years, Dr. Clifford K. Logan, who practiced medicine in Hominy, Oklahoma from 1920 until 1941, and David M. Logan, former legislator and senator and currently a geologist at Okmulgee.

Mr. Logan graduated from Cumberland College at Lebanon, Tennessee in 1872. He taught school at Tyler, Texas and Vernon, Texas before coming to Tahlequah and was superintendent of schools at Carthage, Texas between his connection with the Male Seminary and Northeastern. Professor Logan died December 10, 1936.

Dr. and Mrs. T.L. Ballenger

T.L. Ballenger came to Northeastern in 1914. He grew up in Yell County, Arkansas, attending school at Rover, Arkansas. He received his bachelor's degree from Ouchita College, his master's from the University of Arkansas, and his doctorate from the University of Oklahoma. His tenure at Northeastern was interrupted by World War I. After being mustered out of the service, he was cashier of the bank at Park Hill. He returned to Northeastern in 1923 as head of the history department, continuing until his retirement in 1951. Dr. Ballenger has



Dr. T.L. Ballenger

done much to preserve the history of Tahlequah and the Cherokee Nation. He is a life member of the Oklahoma Historical Society and the Oklahoma Education Association, and has been a member of Gilcrease Foundation. He is an active member of the Retired Teachers' Association. He has authored sixteen articles in "Chronicles of Oklahoma," and has written the history of Tahlequah banking, the Methodist Church, and the Baptist Church. His "Around Tahlequah Council Fires" is one of the most popular books concerning local history.

Dr. Ballenger married Mildred Parks, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Jeff Thompson Parks. Mrs. Parks is proud of her Cherokee heritage and has spent much time and energy promoting the interest of the Cherokees. She was a witness before the Bobby Kennedy Investigation Committee on Indian Affairs. She has a certificate signed by Chief W.W. Keeler in recognition of her service on the Cherokee Council and was a member of the **Intertribal** Council for 10 years. She has



Mrs. T.L. Ballenger

also been **active in the Federated Clubs of America**. Mrs. Ballenger has taught a Sunday School class in the Methodist Church all of her adult life. She has also been a member of the Library Committee and the Daughters of the Confederacy. The Ballengers have a son, Tom Jr., who lives in Austin, Texas.

A.L. Charlton

A.L. Charlton came to Northeastern in 1919. He was a graduate of Phillips University. He was head of the department of physical sciences for many years, making it one of the most prestigious departments in the state. He kept abreast in the developments of science and was recognized as a leader in his field. He was an ardent church worker - of the Methodist Church. His hobby was fishing, and he worked at it as hard as he worked at **his profession**.



A. L. Charlton



Dr. D. W. Emerson

Dr. D.W. Emerson

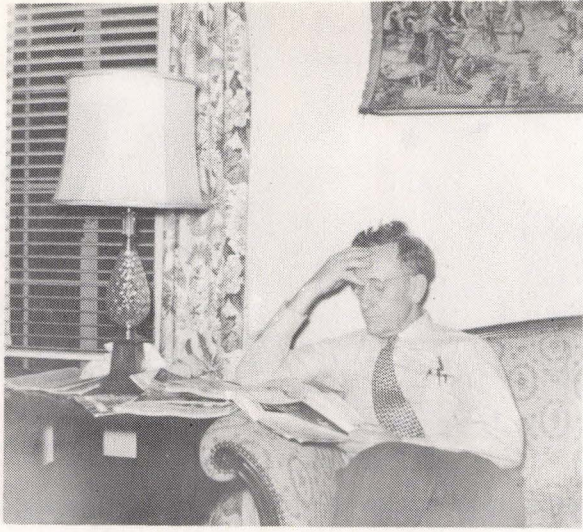
D.W. Emerson grew up in the vicinity of Booneville, Arkansas and farmed for a number of years. He was high school principal at Copan, Oklahoma before coming to Northeastern. He taught in the summer school of 1920, joining the staff in 1921, first as an English teacher and registrar. He organized the extension service in 1923, becoming its director. In this capacity he organized extension classes all over Eastern Oklahoma and developed an outstanding correspondence program. Even more important, he developed an outstanding public relations program. He received his doctorate in economics from the University of Oklahoma. He died October 20, 1943.

Dr. L.P. Woods

L.P. Woods taught in the summer of 1920, coming to Northeastern "for good" in 1921. He had previously been associated with the Stigler Schools and those of Greenwood, Arkansas. He was first head of the department of mathematics and also became Dean of Men in 1923. He had much to do with the organizing of clubs and fraternities on the campus.

M.E. Franklin

M.E. Franklin came to Northeastern in 1921. He had graduated from Central State Teachers' College at Edmond and received his master's degree from Oklahoma A. & M. He was head of the industrial arts department and worked out a long range building program for the college. He was chairman of maintenance and grounds from 1936 until 1951 and was chairman of housing for a long period. It has been said that Northeastern never had a man more loyal and more dedicated man than he. He instilled an attitude of loyalty among members of his industrial arts club that was the envy of his associates. He had much to do with the modernization of Tahlequah. He was always doing small favors for



M. E. Franklin

others. An example of such was the occasion of cutting down the famous oak on the court house lawn. He carefully saved all of the useable wood, making gavels and other mementoes which he gave to interested persons.

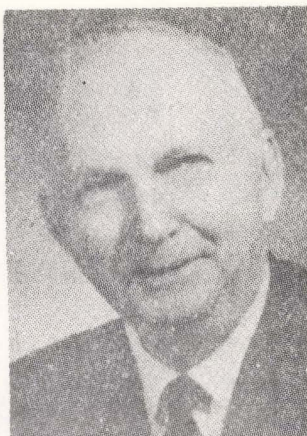
Dr. and Mrs. H.W. Guenther

Henry William Guenther came to Northeastern in 1922. When he retired in 1964 - after 42 years - he did a bit of reminiscing concerning the situation on his arrival. There were 300 students at the time, and the only current instructors that were teaching at the time were M.E. Franklin and Dean L.H. Bally. The library was in the southwest corner of the old Seminary Building, and the lawn was mowed with an old grey mare pulling a mower. When the mower broke down, the mare mowed the grass by grazing until repairs were secured at Muskogee.

He was born in San Antonio, Texas in 1893. He had served in the armed forces from June 1918 until 1919 and had received his A.B. degree from Sam Houston State Teachers' College, Huntsville, Texas. He later received his master's degree from Baylor University, Waco, Texas and his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Guenther's entire Northeastern career was spent in the education department. In a paper entitled "How I Met My Biggest Challenge as a Teacher" he concluded that to truly communicate with students "one must speak the 'lingo' of the students - correct English, of course, but in the vernacular of the students." He is credited with organizing the first fraternity at Northeastern. He was sponsor of the Zeta Chapter of Sigma Tau Gamma and was its first "poet laureate."



Dr. L. P. Woods



H. W. Guenther

Dr. Guenther married Miss Bertha Engelke of Seguin, Texas in 1925. They were active in the First Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Guenther was active in the women's work, and Dr. Guenther was Sunday school teacher, Sunday school superintendent, chairman of the education committee, and clerk of the session. Dr. Guenther's hobbies included fishing, playing the violin, composing music and poetry, and entering advertising contests. He was a life member of the O.E.A., and was a member of the Retired Teachers' Association and the Masons. One of Mrs. Guenther's hobbies has been the raising and showing of canaries and parakeets. She taught school before her marriage and is a member of the Kappa Kappa Iota sorority as well as the Friends and Council Study Club. The Guenthers had two sons - Lewis and Henry William, Jr. Mrs. Guenther is proud of the fact that Henry William II is champion canoeist of Oklahoma and Arkansas and that Michael Warren is the national wrestling champion for his class. Dr. Guenther died March 13, 1970. His philosophy is expressed in the excerpt from his poem, "On Growing Old.":

Grow old gracefully, dear
 God's hand is ever near
 To still all dread and fear
 And give you peace;
 Heaven is earth's cherished goal
 Comforts each anxious soul
 Makes broken heartstrings whole
 Helps faith increase.

Dr. L.H. Bally

L.H. Bally came to Northeastern in 1922. He had graduated from Claremont College in Wichita, Kansas, later obtaining his master's degree and his doctorate from the University of Kansas. He laid the foundation of the biological science program in Northeastern. As a result of his guidance more students were accepted from Northeastern at medical schools than



Louis M. Bally



Dr. R.K. McIntosh

from any other college or university of Oklahoma. One of these students was Mary Estelle Smith, breaking the barrier for women to be accepted by medical schools. Dr. Bally became dean of instruction when the position was made available upon the death of Dr. McIntosh.

Dr. and Mrs. R.K. McIntosh

Robert K. McIntosh came to Northeastern in 1923 from Broken Bow, Oklahoma, where he was superintendent of schools. He grew up in Mississippi. He became county superintendent of schools of Bryan County in 1908, continuing for three years. He was superintendent of schools at Platter and Bennington before becoming superintendent of the Broken Bow Schools.

Dr. McIntosh came to Northeastern as registrar, later becoming the first dean of instruction. He was a good selection for the position, as he worked especially well with the students. He continued as dean until his death in 1945.

Mr. McIntosh married Dora Crudup in 1912. To this union was born one son, Robert K. Jr., affectionately known as "Dr. Bob". Dr. Bob was one of Tahlequah's best loved physicians when he was stricken with a heart attack and died in 1960.

Mrs. McIntosh continues to live on Seminary Avenue just across the street from the beautiful Northeastern campus. She has been an active member of the Methodist Women's work, the Garden Club, Study Club, and the P.E.O.

T.M. Pearson

T.M. Pearson came to Northeastern in 1923. His brother, J.B. Pearson, had been in Tahlequah several years and influenced T.M. in coming to this area. He had the distinction of being the youngest individual who had graduated from the University of Arkansas at the time. He first taught English and Latin, later ancient history. He was active in the Methodist Church and the Kiwanis Club, serving as president of the latter in 1935.



T. M. Pearson



Mrs. Felicia M. Paden

Mrs. Felicia M. Paden

Mrs. Felicia M. Paden joined the faculty of Northeastern in 1923. Under her direction the primary department became the leader in the state. She used many innovations to instruct the primary teachers under her direction. For instance, she developed one project entitled "Adventures in Friendship" which had as its basis the making of dolls of various countries of the world dressed in their national costumes. The Muskogee Daily Phoenix featured her and another project in which she demonstrated that any school, even the poorest, could have a library. Her students made chairs and tables of orange crates and bought 10 cent books to be used in the library. The idea was used by many schools in northeastern Oklahoma. Her father was the grandson of Patrick Henry, and her sister was a law partner of Sam Rayburn. Her husband practiced law and was County Judge of Cherokee County for a number of years.

D.R. Bedwell

D.R. Bedwell came to Northeastern in 1912 as a student. He worked for Dr. Blake to take care of his board and room. He entered the service in 1917, going overseas and was released in 1918. Upon being mustered out of the army, he came back to Northeastern. Upon graduation, here, he entered Peabody. He was made head of the natural science department upon his return to Northeastern. Professor Bedwell was an authority on the plants of Eastern Oklahoma and took his students on many field trips. He and George Ogle were responsible for decorating the sidewalks on the campus of Northeastern with prints from trees. He retired in 1955 after 28 years of service to his alma mater.

Professor Bedwell married Elizabeth Rook. He and she were active in the Methodist Church and in the Garden Club. Mrs. Bedwell died in 1958, followed by Professor Bedwell in 1969.



D. R. Bedwell

Dr. and Mrs. Vaud A. Travis

Vaud A. Travis came to Northeastern as a student in 1920, working as a student assistant in the extension department under Professor Emerson. He had previously attended Berea College at Berea, Kentucky, taught school in Okmulgee County, at Durant (in the middle of the Durant Ranch), and served in the United States Army. He was superintendent of a consolidated school in Okmulgee County, Morris Liberty No. 2. He graduated from Northeastern in 1923. From 1923 until 1926 he was superintendent of the Osage School and served in this position in the Bixby School from 1926 until 1927, when he came to Northeastern as a member of the extension department staff, remaining in this position until 1929 when he enrolled in the University of California at Berkley to work on his doctorate, which he received in 1930. He had received his master's degree from the University of Oklahoma in 1926. After receiving his doctorate, he returned to Northeastern as a member of the



Dr. Vaud A. Travis



Mrs. Vaud A. Travis

education department in charge of the secondary division of the training school. Upon Dr. Hackler's retirement in 1948, he became head of the department of education. He continued in this position until his retirement August 1, 1962. During his tenure at Northeastern, he assisted in the development of the extension service and the operation of the training school, training hundreds of teachers to assume the responsibilities of their chosen profession. He was on the president's advisory committee for many years and was a leader in campus and civic activities. He had a special interest in the Boy Scout program and did much toward its progress.

During his later professional years Dr. Travis began the application of Action Research, participating in many workshops on the subject. Upon his retirement, he continued this activity, serving as consultant for many concerns and teaching seminars. He is the co-author of "Guidelines to Achievement."

Dr. and Mrs. Travis met at Berea College. They were married in 1920. Mrs. Travis taught several years before retiring to give full attention to her family. Mrs. Travis has been a free lance writer for many years, writing feature stories of Cherokee County families. Dr. and Mrs. Travis have two children, Dr. Vaud Ancil, Jr., vice president of Piedmont College in Charlotte, North Carolina and Louise of the home.

George Ogle

George Ogle came to Northeastern in 1926 from eastern Missouri. He had been assistant county agent in Wisconsin and served as superintendent of some Missouri schools before coming to Northeastern. He first taught agriculture, later joining the education department. He was described as a "good man" and was active in the Baptist Church, singing in the choir. He was active in the Kiwanis Club, serving as its president. He, along with Professor D.R. Bedwell, was responsible for making prints of tree leaves in the sidewalks of the campus of Northeastern. He was also responsible for landscaping the grounds, seeing that all trees, shrubs, and flowers were properly cared for, even after his retirement.



George Ogle



Miss Ruth Allison

Miss Ruth Allison

Miss Ruth Allison, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Starr Allison, was a "home town girl that made good," joining the faculty of Northeastern after her graduation from the University of Oklahoma. During her tenure, she developed an outstanding art department. She attended Northeastern State Normal, received a B.F.A. degree from O.U., an M.A. degree from Columbia University of New York City, and did graduate work at Columbia and the University of Tulsa. She was a member of the Pi Beta Phi sorority. She helped to establish the Sigma Sigma Sigma sorority at Northeastern in 1929, when it received national recognition, becoming its first sponsor and continuing until 1962.

Miss Allison has been active in the womens' missionary society of the Presbyterian Church all of her adult life. She was a member of the N.E.A. and the O.E.A. during her teaching years and is active in the local, state, and national Retired Teachers' Associations. Her aim during her teaching career was to better train elementary teachers so they could provide a satisfactory art experience for students and to help art majors become good teachers on the junior and senior high school level. She retired in 1967.

One of State's Strongest Girls' Cage Teams

The caption **ONE OF STATE'S STRONGEST GIRLS' CAGE TEAMS** was above the picture of the Tahlequah Tigerettes February 13, 1919. The team coached by Ray Scott had won 24 out of 25 games, having won the conference title in 1928. They had scored 524 points to 299 scored by their opponents. Those pictured were Evelyn Emerson, Lucille Bennett, Frances King, Leola Marshall, Captain Audrey Marshall, Lucille Manus, Minnie McNett, Marie Rickert, and Gertrude Justice.

D. O. Scott Most Useful Citizen

D.O. Scott was voted Tahlequah's Most Useful Citizen March 22, 1929, He was president of the First National Bank. He was active in the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He had been especially active in the promotion of agriculture.

Griffin Buys Ozark Grocery

It was announced May 29, 1919 that J.T. Griffin had purchased the Ozark Grocery Co. It was combined with Griffin Grocery Co.

Cheese Factory Opens

Tahlequah's new cheese factory opened May 29th with G.T. Barber as manager. It was sold to Emil Stricker July 19th.

New County Agents

It was reported May 29, 1929 that Ruth H. Smith was the new Home Demonstration Agent for Cherokee County and C.F. Parrott was the new County Agricultural Agent.

Many See Easter Pageant

A headline April 5th was MANY SEE EASTER PAGEANT. It was held on the bluff near Duncan's Springs.

City Civic Clubs Meet

The West End, Delphain, Noonday, Kiwanis Clubs and Chamber of Commerce met in a joint meeting April 12th.

Christian Church Dedicates New Building

It was announced April 12th that the Christian Church members would dedicate their new building the following Sunday. The building committee consisted of Roy H. Ballard, Lemar Smith, and L.I. Wilson. It was the anniversary of Rev. I.H. Dugan's coming to Tahlequah.

Northeastern Graduates

Northeastern had 735 students in May of 1929. There were 11 A.B. degrees awarded, 58 life certificates, and 30 high school graduates. Jack Kisner, Robert K. McIntosh, Jr., and Rex Presley were among the group.

Superintendents of Schools Change

There was a rapid change of superintendents of Tahlequah Schools beginning in 1929. J.B. Anthony was given as the superintendent May 24, 1929, with H.R. Ellis of Jay becoming the head of the schools May 9, 1930, followed by S. P. Hammond April 22, 1932 and Hiram C. King May 19, 1933. Superintendent King had been president of Connors College and had recently been a member of the faculty of the Oklahoma City Schools.

Judge A.E. Robertson

A.E. Robertson was given as the county judge of Cherokee County May 31, 1929. Dr. Emmet Starr gives his biography as follows: He was born at Hulbert in 1888 the son of Evans Price Robertson and Sarah Ellen Spears. He attended the Cherokee Public Schools, Henry Kendall College, and graduated from St. Charles Military College, the University of Tulsa, the University of Oklahoma, and the University of Paris. He served in the A.E.F. as a member of the 143rd Infantry of the 36th Division. He was elected judge of Cherokee County September 9, 1926. He was also county judge of Wagoner County in the 1940's. He was interested in young people, serving a number of years as a Scoutmaster of the Boy Scouts. He was an avid football fan and died of a heart attack while attending a football game in Gable Stadium.

Former Tahlequah Woman A Winner

It was reported May 31, 1929 that a former Tahlequah woman, Mrs. Bertha Woodward, was the winner of the 52 mile walk from Seattle to Lake Washington.

J. Berry King Named Attorney General

J. Berry King was named Attorney General of the State of Oklahoma September 6, 1929, to fill a vacancy. He had been the Assistant Attorney General several years. He was elected in August of 1931. Mr. King was born in Harrison, Arkansas May 29, 1888, the son of Alfred Lafayette King and Laura McCormick. He received a B.A. degree from the University of Arkansas in 1907 and a law degree from the University of Virginia in 1910. He was a law partner of W.W. Hastings from 1910 until 1917 and was the manager for the Hastings Congressional Campaign. A very interesting and thorough article entitled THAT'S CHEROKEE LAW, written by Mr. King, appeared in the Muskogee Times Democrat June 3, 1916. He pointed out that the Cherokees had a very elaborate series of tribal customs long before Columbus discovered America, and that these tribal customs were the basis of their laws. He pointed out that the first prohibitionary law in the United States was passed by the Cherokees in 1823 and that they had laws providing for the building of roads as early as 1820. He was a captain in the 77th Infantry in World War I, serving as judge advocate before leaving for France. Upon returning from the service, he joined the law firm of deMueles, Rosser, Martin, and King of Muskogee. He married Miss Sadye Thompson, daughter of Judge and Mrs. William Pressley of Vinita. He was a charter member of the Tahlequah Kiwanis Club, was president of the Tahlequah Commercial Club, and was a member of the American Legion, V.F.W., Muskogee Town and Country Club, the Oklahoma Club, and the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club. He was a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Shriner. He was a very effective story teller and an expert golfer. He can be given credit for the highway from Wagoner to Tahlequah. He called Ex-Governor

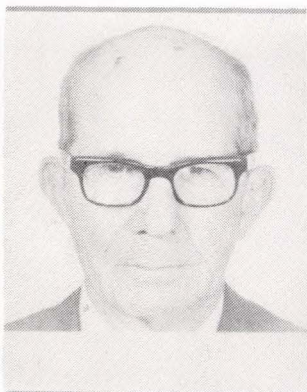
C.N. Haskell's attention to the fact that Cherokee and Wagoner Counties gave him a majority in his Senate race. He suggested that a Haskell Highway from Wagoner to Tahlequah would be a good tribute and a lasting monument to the first governor of Oklahoma. Haskell accepted the challenge and furnished the funds to build said highway.

Mr. King died November 24, 1962 and is buried in the Tahlequah Cemetery. Mrs. King lives in Oklahoma City.

Guy Lookabaugh

One of Tahlequah's citizens is a member of the Oklahoma Athletic Hall of Fame and represented the United States in the 1924 Olympics.

Guy Lookabaugh was born in Oklahoma Territory, now Blaine County. He entered Oklahoma A.&M. in the fall of 1917, playing football, but World War I interrupted this experience. He joined the 36th Division and was shipped overseas in 1918. After the Armistice, Guy remained in Europe for some athletic competition. His group played the 89th Division, winning 12 games but losing the final one. He was mustered out of the service at Camp Bowie in the summer of 1919. He again enrolled at Oklahoma A.&M. that fall. Hard times resulted in his dropping out of school in 1922 to coach at Frederick, Oklahoma. The fall of 1923 found him at Cameron Junior College at Lawton. Knowing the Olympics were coming, he enrolled at A.&M. in 1924. He made the wrestling team and headed for the Olympics. He won all of his matches until he reached the finals where a Swiss defeated him (a controversial decision, by the way). He returned to A.&M., lettering in football. After graduating in 1925, he was employed by the University of Kansas, where he remained three years. He then coached at Ardmore High School a year. He came to Northeastern in 1927 as "the athletic department," remaining seven years. He then coached at Grinnell College for three years. In 1939 he returned



Guy Lookabaugh



J. Berry King

to Tahlequah to conduct the driver training and safety program for Northeastern and Tahlequah High School where he taught 1,500 students and 250 teachers. He was the only person in Oklahoma who could certify teachers to conduct driver training courses. The Lookabaughs bought Point of the Pines in 1934 and have developed it to become one of the most beautiful spots in Oklahoma. Guy was voted into the Hall of Fame for Oklahoma Athletes in 1970. Mrs. Lookabaugh died in 1971. They had two children: Guy Jim, who is employed by Esso Exploratory Co. of Norway and is stationed at Stravanger, Norway; and Anne Lookabaugh Lancaster, a teacher at Dyesburg, Tennessee. Her husband operates a drug store in that city.

A New Staff

The Arrow Democrat and the Cherokee County Democrat were combined September 27, 1929 with the following staff: William Condor, editor; Ben Baker, advertising manager; and Mrs. Jewelle Norwood, society editor.

Pastors in 1929

The following pastors were listed October 11, 1929: Otto Seymour, Presbyterian; J.C. Hendrick, Baptist; Fletcher S. Crowe, Methodist; Virtes Williams, Christian; and C.E. Marshall, Assembly of God.

Stocking the Illinois River

It was announced October 8th that the Illinois River was being stocked with channel cat.



Mr. and Mrs. Willis G. Banker

Mr. and Mrs. Willis G. Banker

Mr. and Mrs. Willis G. Banker were pictured October 25th as visitors to Hawaii. They were prominent citizens of Tahlequah for many years.

Tahlequah Boy Writes a Novel

Shelton Lawrence, son of Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Lawrence, was pictured October 25th. He had written a novel entitled "The Laughing Cavaliers," which dealt with the reign of Louis XIV.

New Officers of the Kiwanis Club

The new officers of the Kiwanis Club were given November 29, 1929 as follows: Fletcher Rogers, president; J.L. Brown, vice president; and J.W. Reid, trustee.

Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Lawrence

Joseph Augustus Lawrence was born in Smith County Texas, October 18, 1856. He was educated in Texas for the legal profession which he practiced in Quitman, Texas, having been elected prosecuting attorney of Woods County in 1882 and 1884.

He moved to Tahlequah in 1889, establishing a mercantile business. In 1907 he formed a partnership with Percy Wyly under the name of Lawrence Wyly Mercantile Co. He assumed other business affiliations until at the time of his death he was a director in the Mid-Continent Life Insurance Co., the Porter Crew Wholesale Drug Co., the R.T. Stuart Co., and others. He served as president of the First National Bank of Tahlequah from 1907 until 1910. This was during the period of the "Rich Man's Panic" with President Theodore Roosevelt ordering that no more than \$50 could be withdrawn at a time from each bank account. An exception was made to this order for the First National Bank because of its sound financial condition - thanks to the business ability and integrity of Mr. Lawrence and the board of directors.

Mr. Lawrence married Miss Dora Wilson of Quitman, Texas, December 10, 1884, but she died in 1897. He later married Miss Sarah Jane (Bluie) Adair, a teacher in the Cherokee Female Seminary. She had graduated from the Seminary and Howard Payne College of Fayette, Missouri. She was born March 10, 1875, the daughter of Benjamin Franklin Adair and Mary Adair. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence had two sons, Joseph Adair and Gilbert Shelton.

Mrs. Lawrence was very community conscious, having worked in the Red Cross, was a member of the Library Board, Study and Civic Clubs, the Methodist Church, and was a member for years of the rural school board of her community. She founded and was an active member of the William Penn Adair Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and at the time of her death was a member of the board of directors of

the Cherokee Seminaries Student Association. She died April 4, 1944 and is buried in the Tahlequah Cemetery.

Mr. Lawrence was given the Cherokee name of Carsolane, meaning coat, because when he first came to Tahlequah he always wore a long coat, either a Prince Albert or a frock coat. He died November 10, 1938 and is buried in the Tahlequah Cemetery.

Local Athlete Murdered

Tahlequah was saddened by the headline March 7, 1930: LOCAL ATHLETE MURDERED. Joseph Adair Lawrence, son of Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Lawrence, had been murdered during a Mardi Gras "melee" at Vanderbilt University.

Cold Weather

A seige of cold weather descended upon Oklahoma January 30, 1930. It was reported that the thermometer dipped to 26 below in some localities.

Mrs. Kate Duncan Dies

Mrs. Kate Duncan, sister of Mrs. John Ross, died March 7, 1930. She had married Albert Caleb in 1866, who died a few years later. She was associated with the Cherokee Orphans' Asylum, where she met and married Rev. Walter Duncan, who had died in 1907.

A Coffee Shop

It was announced March 14, 1930 that the new Hotel Thompson was to have a coffee shop.

A Reward

A reward of \$1,000 was offered March 14 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the explosion at the Liberty State Bank.

To Have Golf Club Here

A headline March 14 was TO HAVE GOLF CLUB HERE. Officers of the club were A.E. Robertson, president; Fletcher S. Crowe, vice president; Frank Stauss, secretary; and J.W. Banker, treasurer.

Engine Installed at Light Plant

A headline April 4 was ENGINE INSTALLED AT LIGHT PLANT. R.C. Dahne, superintendent of the city power and light department, announced open house for April 21 and 22.

R.B. Ross Is Dead

The death of R. B. Ross, the grandson of Chief John Ross, was reported

May 15, 1930. The famed Cherokee had just returned the previous Friday from Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he had gone to unveil a marker at Ross Landing. This left just two grandsons of John Ross - Ross Daniel and Robert Meigs.

First National Progress

The history of the First National Bank was given June 6, 1930. The article indicated that the First National Bank was originally the First Bank of Tahlequah, which was organized and commenced business December 11, 1891. It was organized by James S. Sr., and John B. Stapler, brothers, who were engaged in the mercantile business at the time. The initial stock was \$20,000, and the officers were James S. Stapler, Sr., president; John B. Stapler, vice president; and Leon C. Ross, cashier. It continued as a private bank until June 15, 1900 when the First National Bank of Tahlequah was organized and took over its assets. The board of directors were James S. Stapler, Sr., John B. Stapler, J.A. Lawrence, Percy Wyly, and W.W. Hastings. The following officers were elected of the new institution: James S. Stapler, Sr., president; J.A. Lawrence, vice president; and Leon C. Ross, cashier. The capital stock was increased to \$40,000; it was increased to \$50,000 July 9, 1902 with the following being added to the board of directors: John F. Thompson, J.W. McSpadden, Sr., E.E. Starr, D.W. Wilson, and H.W. Seeman.

James S. Stapler died July 9, 1907 and J.A. Lawrence was active president until September 3, 1907 when he was elected president. D.O. Scott was elected cashier in September 1908 upon the resignation of Leon C. Ross. Mr. Scott had joined the bank October 13, 1902 as bookkeeper, becoming assistant cashier June 30, 1907. He had resigned in December of 1907 to enter business. On January 1, 1910, J.A. Lawrence resigned as president and W.W. Hastings was elected to that position and D.W. Wilson became vice president. W.W. Hastings was made chairman of the board January 12, 1915 and D.O. Scott was elected president and J. Robert Wyly assumed the position of cashier. J. Robert Wyly resigned November 28, 1917 to be associated with the Liberty State Bank and L.L. Leslie was elected cashier. D.W. Wilson resigned May 14, 1918 and was succeeded by J.B. Pearson as vice president. L.L. Leslie became active vice president January 15, 1921 and was succeeded as cashier by H.B. Upton. Mr. Leslie resigned June 20, 1923.

Current officers were D.O. Scott, president; J.B. Pearson, vice president; and H.B. Upton, cashier. The board of directors consisted of D.O. Scott, J.B. Pearson, W.W. Hastings, J.B. Stapler, J.B. Crew, J.E. Pyeatt, and John F. Thompson. Mr. Stapler had been an active officer and board member since its organization in 1891. Mr. Hastings had been an active officer and director since 1900, and Mr. Thompson had been a director since 1902, except for two years during which he served as county commissioner.

Progress of the Liberty State Bank

The history of the Liberty State bank was also given June 6 as follows: The Liberty State Bank was first organized under the name of the First State Bank of Tahlequah. It was granted a charter November 14, 1908 with a capital of \$15,000. Leon C. Ross was the first president with the following stockholders: W.H. Talley, Ed Sharpe, R.H. Couch, John M. Phillips, T.J. Carlile, and J.W. McSpadden. Mr. Ross continued as president until 1917 when he retired from the banking business and J. Robert Wyly became president.

On January 11, 1922 the First State Bank of Tahlequah was converted into a national institution as the Liberty National Bank of Tahlequah, continuing for 7 years until it was converted into a state institution under the name of the Liberty State Bank of Tahlequah. The article stated that the same board of directors had served since 1918 - Percy Wyly, B.L. Keenan, J.W. Reid, Ed Sharpe, J. Robert Wyly, T.O. Graham, and R.H. Couch.

Kiwanis Officers

Fletcher Rogers was given as the president of the Kiwanis Club June 27, 1930. D.O. Scott was the secretary. The article indicated that J.B. Pearson was the first president in 1924, followed by W.P. Hicks. C.E. Weber headed the club in 1926 and Rev. O.C. Seymour was president in 1927. D.O. Scott was offered the presidency in 1928 but refused because of the press of business and L.H. Bally was elected to the position.

Lead in the Streets

An article June 27 was headed LEAD IN THE STREETS. The article read as follows: "There are several citizens who used to allege that after a heavy rainfall pieces of lead from the size of plums to small walnuts had been picked up in the small gulches. Furthermore, it was said these specimens had been washed down from a rich vein of lead and there was talk of seeking the vein, but so far as is known, no one ever did so. At least, the vein was never located, but there are living several who are convinced that under the ground on which Tahlequah stands is lead in vast quantities."

An Unusual Occurrence

The June 27, 1930 issue of the Arrow Democrat related an unusual occurrence that happened in 1872. Services were being held on Sunday on the lower floor of the old Masonic Hall by Rev. T.M. Rights, Moravian minister. A shot was fired through the window "eliminating the eye of Richard H. Fields, often called Halfbreed Dick, causing him to collapse as if dead." This broke up the service, and the congregation hurried home. Fields recovered after a few days, but he declared that he had

actually been killed by the bullet, saying that while his body lay on the floor, his spirit was fluttering at the ceiling of the room but finally re-entered the body, whereupon he experienced great pain from his wound. It was indicated that Fields had incurred the enmity of several persons and that the shot was fired with the intention of ending Fields' career.

Canning Factory Ready

A headline July 11 was **CANNING FACTORY READY TO START**. Mr. Stone was the manager.

A New Fire Truck

It was announced that the city had a new fire truck. It replaced the one that had been in service 15 years.

Dr. Blake Dies

The death of pioneer physician, Dr. William G. Blake, was reported February 30, 1931. He was born in Missouri February 22, 1845. He was a graduate of the Missouri Medical College. He served in the Confederate Army under the command of General Joe Shelby. He came to Tahlequah in the early 1880's and had been a devoted member of his profession, making his rounds in horse and buggy in spite of the weather.

A Silver Find

The following headline appeared in the February 20th issue of the Cherokee County Democrat: **SILVER FOUND IN CREVICE YEARS AGO**. The article stated that a dog was chasing a rabbit, which went into a crevice in the rock. He claimed that he threw what he thought was a stone which "glittered like a light" at the rabbit. He maintains that there were many silver nuggets in the area. Unfortunately, he died before he was able to return to claim his treasure.

R. H. Couch Is Appointed

R.H. Couch was named attorney for the State School Land Commission February 27. W.S. Paden was appointed county judge to fill the vacancy.

Early Tahlequah Inhabitants

It was recalled February 27 that fifty years before James Mooney, famed ethnologist, had discovered the remains of Euchee Indians on the bluff east of Bear Creek (Town Branch). He was of the opinion that they had died of smallpox. He also found some French and English coins which were sent to Smithsonian Institute.

Red Cross Aid To Cease

It was reported March 6 that before long the Red Cross disaster relief would cease.

Eula Doris Wins Beauty Contest

It was announced April 10, 1931 that Eula Doris, a student at Northeastern, had won the national beauty contest as being the most beautiful basketball star in the United States.

Tahlequah Retailers Organize

The Tahlequah Retail Merchants' Association was organized April 24 with L.R. Renshaw as manager.

A Pageant

Seminary Day was observed May 7, 1931 with a presentation of a pageant depicting the dedication of the Cherokee Female Seminary in 1889. Eula Fullerton was the director, and Henry Minsky was in charge of the music.

Mr. and Mrs. James Walker Reid

Mr. James Walker Reid was born May 31, 1870 in Sharon, North Carolina. He graduated from Erskine College and did graduate work at Johns Hopkins. He taught school for a period, and one of his pupils was T.O. Graham. He later was responsible for Mr. Graham's coming to Tahlequah. Upon moving to Tahlequah he became an integral part of the business community, serving as president of the Reid and Graham Gin Co. and the Tahlequah Mill and Elevator Co. He was a member of the board of directors of the Liberty State Bank and vice president of the Tahlequah Building and Loan Association. In the early days of Northeastern, he often was a substitute teacher of Latin and mathematics. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church, Mayor of Tahlequah, president of the school board, was a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He died February 4, 1946.

Cleo Thompson Reid was born May 11, 1876 and died April 18, 1959. She had a Masters degree in music. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, West End Club, and the Garden Club. Mrs. Reid wrote the letter that first interested Andrew Carnegie in underwriting the Tahlequah Public Library.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid were the parents of four children - Thompson Reid, Cleo Reid Morgan, James Walker Reid, Jr., and Marjorie Reid McCullough. James Walker Reid, Jr. received a doctorate from Peabody College. He taught at Northeastern from 1934 until 1936 and at Davidson College in North Carolina for 33 years.

An Engagement

Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Reid announced the engagement July 11, 1930 of their daughter, Marjorie, to Thomas M. McCullough.



Dr. T. McCullough



Mrs. T.M. McCullough

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. McCullough

Thomas M. (Mac) McCullough was born in 1903. He graduated from Northeastern with a B.A. degree in 1928. He was employed that fall by the Stigler Schools as high school principal and coach of football, basketball, and track. He was elected superintendent of the Stigler Schools in 1930. He attended Vanderbilt University and Peabody College, receiving his M.A. degree from the latter in 1936.

Mac came to Tahlequah in the fall of 1936 as superintendent of schools. He continued his interest in sports and was an active supporter of the Boy Scouts and the DeMolays. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, president of the Kiwanis Club, and was a 32 degree Mason.

In 1942 he and his family moved to Dallas where he entered the Baylor Dental College, receiving a D.D.S. degree. He began his dental practice in Tulsa in December of 1945, continuing until his death in 1969. He served in World War II as a private and in the Korean Conflict as a captain. He was an elder of the Second Presbyterian Church and the John Knox Presbyterian Church of Tulsa and was a Kiwanian.

Mrs. McCullough attended Monticello Seminary in Alton, Illinois from 1927 until 1929 and graduated from Northeastern with a B.S. degree in 1930. She did graduate work at Peabody in 1932, 1934, and 1935. She was a member of the New Century Club, Fortnightly Club and the Library Board in Stigler. While living in Tahlequah, she was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the West End Club, and the Garden Club. In Tulsa she has been a member of the League of Women Voters, Children's Medical Center, Kiwanitas, Garden Club, Salvation Army, and Allied Arts. She is an elder in the John Knox Presbyterian Church.

The McCulloughs had two children - T. Reid McCullough, D.D.S., Bristow, Oklahoma, and Jane McCullough Morse, Ph.D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Election Results in 1930

The election results were given November 7, 1930 as follows: county judge, R.H. Couch; court clerk, Virgil Clark; county sheriff, James S. Sanders; county attorney, Claude Thompson; county clerk, Dewey Carlile; county assessor, Ira Chaffin; county treasurer, W.T. Thorne; county superintendent, Henry Hensley; and county commissioner, district two, Wilson Washington. W.H. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray was elected governor and W.W. Hastings was re-elected congressman. W.A. Woodruff was elected district judge and H.I. Hinds was elected state representative.

Red Cross Helps

A headline January 9, 1931 was RED CROSS TAKES CARE OF DROUGHT STRICKEN FAMILIES. Wilson Washington was county chairman. Other members of the committee were J.Robert Wyly, D.O. Scott, J.B. Pearson, H.A. Galey, and W.H. Ghormley.



Robert Meigs

Robert Meigs

Robert Meigs, the oldest native born citizen of this locality, was featured in the Muskogee Sunday Phoenix, January 31, 1931. He was the great grandson of Col. Return Jonathan Meigs of Revolutionary War fame and the grandson of Chief John Ross. He valued a picture of Return Jonathan Meigs, who received the thanks of Congress and an "elegant sword" as well as a commendation from General George Washington for his heroism in the Revolutionary War. After serving a Governor of Northwest Territory, Colonel Meigs was appointed U.S. Agent to the Cherokees, holding this position for 33 years until his death at age 89. His father was also named Return Jonathan and died enroute to California during the gold rush. Robert was born at Park Hill in 1848. As a boy he was a pupil of the venerable missionary, Rev. Samuel A. Worcester. He recounted that on one occasion during the Civil War, a band of soldiers surrounded his home, and he crawled up into the large chimney, remaining in it amid smoke and soot until the soldiers left. He recalled the many hardships experienced during the war. In 1887 Mr. Meigs was elected speaker of the council, serving two years. It was believed that this 85 year old patriarch was the only surviving member of that body.

Ozark Mountain School

The Ozark Mountain School, located 9 miles northwest of Hulbert, was featured September 25, 1931. Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Barnhurst, directors, were pictured.

Murray for President

An Alfalfa Bill Murray for President Club met at the Courthouse September 25th. Houston Tehee was the president.

Kiwanis Club Officers in 1931

The officers of the Kiwanis Club were given November 20th as follows: Houston Tehee, president; A.L. Charlton, vice president; and George Ogle, trustee. The board of directors consisted of Virtes Williams, Guy Lookabaugh, J.S. Allison, J.M. Hackler, R.C. Dohe, and W.L. Cole.

Cherokee County Democratic Star

The consolidation of several newspapers January 15, 1932 resulted in the Cherokee County Democratic Star. William Condon was the editor and business manager with Ben Berger acting as assistant business manager and Ruth Dixon serving as society editor and cashier.

Ice, Soda Water, and Ice Cream

The Tahlequah Bottling and Ice Cream Company was featured January 15. In addition to a large production of soda water and ice cream, they manufactured 22,000 pounds of ice daily.

Much Building

A headline February 12th was MUCH BUILDING IS UNDER WAY IN CITY. Besides a great deal of building in the residential area, a new dormitory was being built at the Training School, and a water line was being laid.

National News

Two events dominated the national news early in 1932. Pretty Boy Floyd was in the midst of his exploits, and the Lindbergh baby was kidnapped.

Nazarene Tabernacle

Rev. L.A. May was given as the pastor of the Nazarene Tabernacle March 4, 1932.

Chief Thomas Mitchell Buffington

Chief T.M. Buffington was in town March 4th. The editor observed that he was in perfect health and that the only living ex-Chief of the Cherokee Nation was "a brilliant conversationist."

Thomas Mitchell Buffington was born October 19, 1855, the fourth son of Rev. Ezekiel Buffington and Louisa Newman. His great grandmother was Mary Emory, the daughter of William Emory and a daughter of Ludovic Grant. As a result, he was related to Captain Jack Rogers, Chief W.C. Rogers, and Chief Dennis W. Bushyhead. His father earned his livelihood from farming and ranching, but his missionary efforts among his fellow Cherokees were his engaging pursuits.

Young Buffington attended the tribal schools with his education being supplemented by private tutelage from his parents. He entered politics as secretary to his brother, John D. Buffington, senator from the Goingsnake District. He was elected district judge of the Delaware District in 1889, resigning in 1891 to become senator from that district. He was elected president of that body, and upon the death of Chief Joel B. Mayes December 14, 1891, who was preceded in death by Henry Chambers, Thomas M. Buffington became Chief until Colonel Johnson Harris was elected December 23, 1891. Buffington was then selected as delegate to Washington. Upon the completion of his term as senator, he moved to Vinita, becoming one of the earliest mayors of that city. He was elected Principal Chief of the Cherokees over Wolf Coon August 7, 1899, succeeding Samuel H. Mayes. It was during Chief Buffington's administration that much of the negotiation was made with the Dawes Commission. The high regard that most of the Cherokee people had for him had much to do with the good response evident among the Cherokees in signing up for their allotments. Upon completion of his term, the old chief returned to Vinita where he engaged in stock raising. He became an outstanding influence in that city, serving as its mayor several times.

Chief Buffington married Susan Woodall May 20, 1879, who died November 11, 1891. He married Emma Gray December 28, 1895. The chief was a big man, towering 6 feet 6 inches and weighing 250 pounds. From all indication, his congeniality and friendliness matched his size, and he was well thought of by his fellowmen. He died at his home in Vinita February 11, 1938 and was buried in the Fairview Cemetery of that city.

R.C. Dohe Heads Chamber of Commerce

R.C. Dohe was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce March 4th. J.D. Parsons was secretary, and the board of directors consisted of W.T. Thorne, J.M. Hackler, H.H. Coats, William Robertson, Homer Gill, Lee Stauss, and F.H. Rogers.

Plenty of Hides

It was reported March 4th that trapping had been good in Cherokee County. More than 3,000 hides had been sold including 2,251 possum, 1,023 skunk, 345 civet cats, 149 muskrat, 95 coon, and 58 mink.

Training School Court of Honor

Troops 35 and 36 of the Training School Boy Scouts held a court of honor March 25th. Daniel Tilden and Dennis Groundhog received the star awards. Thurman Bohart and L.B. Hunt were the Scoutmasters. The troops carried off the honors in the council field meet in April.

Tahlequah Teachers in 1932

The following Tahlequah teachers were listed June 22nd: S.P. Hamman, superintendent; T.J. Maxwell, principal; Jack Baker, science; Avo Davis, math; Edith Pringle, Latin and English; Estelle Davis, music; and Gladys Mayfield, American history.

Rev. Seymour Leaves

Rev. Otto C. Seymour, the prominent pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was called as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Joplin, Missouri July 1st. Rev. L. Burney Shell of Plainview, Texas took his place.

Tennis Stars

Jack Kisner and Ray McSpadden were featured August 19th. They were the stars of the East District Tennis Tournament.

Mrs. E.E. Starr Dies

The death of Mrs. E.E. Starr was reported November 25, 1932. Mr. Starr had died in 1905.

Kiwanis Ladies' Night

Kiwanians held their Ladies' Night meeting January 13, 1933. The

program was a style show with Fletcher Rogers, L.P. Woods, Wilson Washington, Thompson Reid, T.M. Pearson, and Guy Lookabaugh acting as models. Houston Tehee was the retiring president. The new officers were: George Ogle, president; Wilson Washington, vice president; and D.O. Scott, secretary.

Chamber of Commerce Officers for 1933

J. Robert Wyly was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce February 17th. T.L. Ballenger was vice president, and J.D. Parsons was secretary.

Bank Moratorium Over

It was announced March 17th that all three banks were open after the moratorium declared by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

W.B. Wyly Is Postmaster

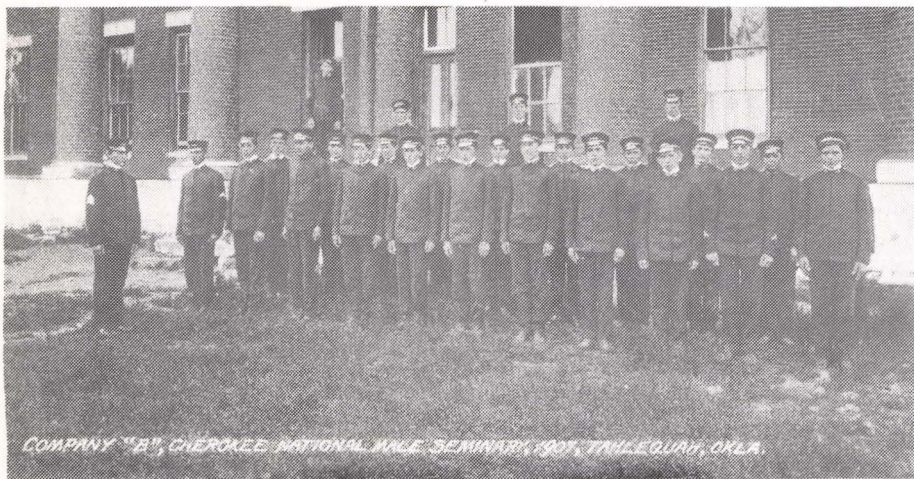
A headline March 17th was W.B. Wyly GETS APPOINTMENT AS POSTMASTER. He had been a salesman for the Ozark Wholesale Grocery Co. for 21 years.

First Auction of Strawberries

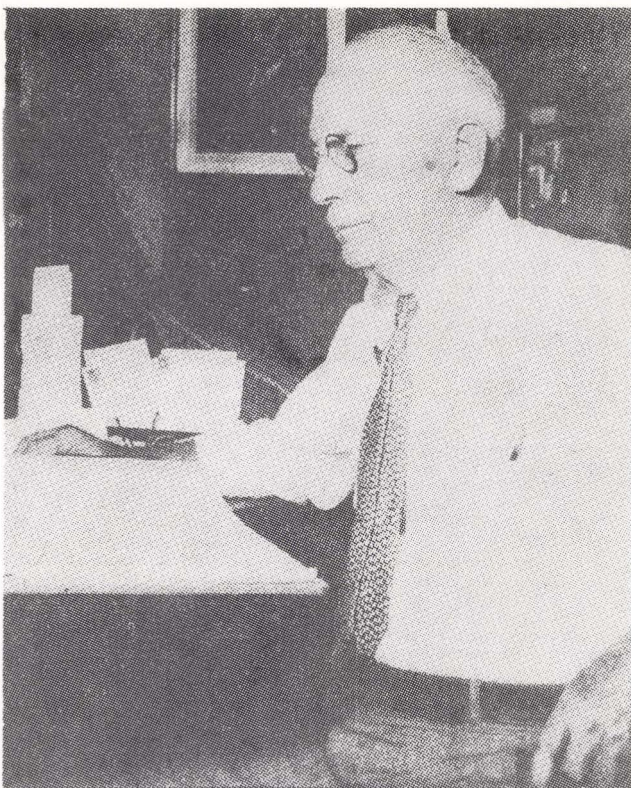
It was reported April 28th that the first auction of strawberries would be held May 1st. They were of very good quality and were selling at \$3.55 a crate.

Stave Mill Begins Operation

The stave mill began operation May 26th. C. M. Farmer of Fayetteville was the manager.



COMPANY "B", CHEROKEE NATIONAL MILITARY SEMINARY, 1907, TULLEQUAH, OKLA.



Postmaster W. B. Wyly, above, scans the records of the postoffice at Tahlequah for the past decade. The figures over which he is glancing are the detailed reports to which is attributed the apparently successful bid for a \$60,000 federal building in Tahlequah. Tahlequah was selected for a federal building when its postal receipts were said to be the highest in the district, except towns already having federal buildings.

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Thompson

James Polk Thompson was born in Lufkin, Texas in 1876. He came to Tahlequah with his mother and father in 1881 as a boy of five. His mother, the former Miss Frances Treadwell, died in 1889, followed by his father, Dr. Jim Allen Thompson, in 1891. Upon the death of his father, he was placed in the Cherokee Orphan Asylum at Salina, where he received his education. The experiences there probably influenced his interest in the modernization of the Methodist Home, culminating in his furnishing funds for a wading pool at the home.

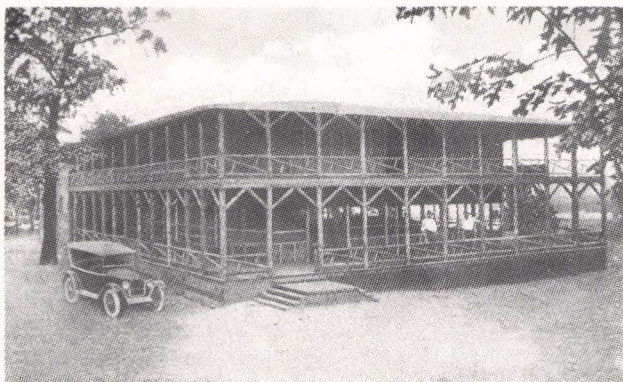
Mr. Thompson married Miss Maggie Mayes January 6, 1900. She was the daughter of William P. Mayes and the niece of Chief Joel B. Mayes.

Mr. Thompson's first job was as a clerk in a Tahlequah store, followed by that of U.S. Government Inspector. His duty was to endeavor to prevent the unlawful cutting of timber and apprehend any violators. With



James P. Thompson

the coming of Statehood, he was Cherokee County's first treasurer, serving 5 years. He also served as county commissioner for 10 years and as the Mayor of Tahlequah for 8 years. During his administration as mayor, 146 blocks of paving were laid from the profits of the power and light plant and with the help of the W.P.A. Tahlequah had the distinction for many years of providing all of the services of government without taxation but



Sycamore Inn on Illinois River, Tahlequah



Mrs. James P. Thompson

by using the profits of the municipally owned power and light company.

When Tahlequah was negotiating to obtain a railroad, he and his brothers, Claude and Gilbert, gave 15 acres of land for a switch yard and the right of way through Tahlequah. He, along with W.W. Hastings, A.B. Cunningham, Horace Gray, and J.W. Sutton, were credited with persuading Governor C.N. Haskell to give Tahlequah Northeastern State Normal.

Mr. Thompson was a builder, having built the Sycamore Inn and Hotel Thompson as well as six other buildings. He was also a theater operator for many years. He and Mrs. Thompson indicated their interest in the youth of Tahlequah by furnishing the funds for the Statue of Liberty honoring the Boy Scouts near the southwest corner of the courthouse square.

Mr. Thompson died in 1953, followed by Mrs. Thompson in 1954. They were survived by two sons, Claude Thompson of Tahlequah and Dr. Mayes Thompson of Muskogee.

James Soggy Sanders

James Soggy Sanders was born at Caney near Wauhatchie in 1880 where the Sanders family had settled after their removal from Georgia. Soggy attended the Cherokee Male Seminary, graduating in 1905. While attending the Male Seminary, he played on the baseball and football teams. Their opponents were Henry Kendall College and a Fort Smith team. They confused the other teams by calling signals in Cherokee. A Cherokee football team went to Pennsylvania in 1906, playing at night under the lights. Soggy was invited to be a member, but other responsibilities prevented his making the trip.

Soggy was active in Cherokee County politics, serving as the first sheriff after Statehood, following in the footsteps of his father, Matt Sanders, who was elected sheriff of the Tahlequah District in 1881. His son, Owen Sanders, also served as sheriff of Cherokee County for 4 years. Soggy also served as sheriff from 1930 to 1934 and served as county treasurer and county commissioner for a number of years. It is said that at one time he knew every man in Cherokee County.

James S. Sanders married Miss Millie L. Holland of Menard. Minnie L. and her sister, Fannie, attended the Female Seminary at Tahlequah, boarding and rooming in Seminary Hall. To this union was born six children - Cherry, Owen, Cecil, Joe, Peggie, and James Soggy, Jr. All six children have been teachers. Soggy died in 1942 and is buried in the Tahlequah Cemetery.



James "Soggy" Sanders



Charles N. Haskell

Under the Blue Eagle

The N.R.A. and the Blue Eagle made their appearance August 4th. The masthead of the newspapers and most of the ads displayed the Blue Eagle and the motto - "We Do Our Best."

New Editors

O.P. Welch was given as the editor of the Cherokee County Democrat Star August 25, 1933 with J.W. Mitchell acting as business manager and Ruth Dixon as society editor and bookkeeper. Another change was made January 5, 1934 with M.E. Smith given as the editor, Bob K. Hill as advertising manager, and Ella Mae Covell as society editor.

Mrs. T.O. Graham Dies

The death of Mrs. T.O. Graham was reported August 25, 1933. She was described as a "good neighbor" and beloved by all. She was active in the Presbyterian Church and the Order of the Eastern Star. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.T. Cunningham.

Tennis Stars Return from Kansas City

Tahlequah tennis stars Vance McSpadden, Jack Kisner, and Ray McSpadden returned from a tennis tournament at Kansas City August 25th.

Dr. Thomas J. Bond Dies

Dr. Thomas J. Bond died of a lingering illness August 25, 1933. He had come to Tahlequah in 1890.

Mayor Tells of Western Trip

Mayor J.P. Thompson recounted his western trip September 1st. He was a guest of Will Rogers at his Beverly Hills mansion.

City Loses Friend

A headline July 7, 1933 was CITY LOSES FRIEND IN DEATH OF C.N. HASKELL. The Ex-Governor had brought the railroad to Tahlequah, and it was his influence that gave Tahlequah Northeastern State Normal. He had owned a camp near Tahlequah which had many notables as visitors. He also gave the Boy Scouts a camp.

Pioneer Citizen Laid to Rest

Another headline on this date was PIONEER CITIZEN LAID TO REST. William H. Ballentine, Sr., the son of Hamilton and Anna Hoyt Ballentine had died at the age of 79. His mother was the granddaughter of Major George Lowrey and was Tahlequah's first teacher. He filled the unexpired term of his father as principal of the Cherokee Female Seminary upon the death of his father. He also taught schools in the Canadian and Illinois Districts. He was custodian of the Fort Gibson buildings, was clerk of the National Council, and supervised the copying of the Cherokee rolls. He married Miss Fannie Keys in July of 1878.

Rev. Hamilton Balentine

Rev. Hamilton Balentine was born January 1817 in Churchtown, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His parents both died before he was six years of age, leaving him destitute and without support. His early years were spent with and in the service of two different farmers nearby. In each case, he showed a great deal of industry, intelligence, and fidelity, attracting the attention of friends who aided him in securing an education. After attending a country school, he went to Lawrenceville (New Jersey) High School under the supervision of Rev. Samuel H. Hamill. He also joined the Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church during this period. He graduated from the college of New Jersey in 1845 and entered Princeton Theological Seminary the same year, graduating in 1848. He was licensed to preach February 2, 1848 and ordained as an evangelist May 29, 1848 by the Presbytery of New Brunswick.

Rev. Balentine made the decision to devote his life to "foreign" missions, and his first assignment was Kotewah Mission among the Creek Indians. Here he met and married Anna Hoyt, a teacher at Kowetah Mission. Miss Hoyt was the daughter of Milo and Lydia Lowrey Hoyt and the granddaughter of Major George Lowrey and was Tahlequah's first teacher (subscription). Her mother, Lydia Lowrey Hoyt was supposed to have been the first person to translate and sing the first English hymn that was ever sung by the Cherokees. Mrs. Balentine acted as a teacher in most of the assignments given her husband.

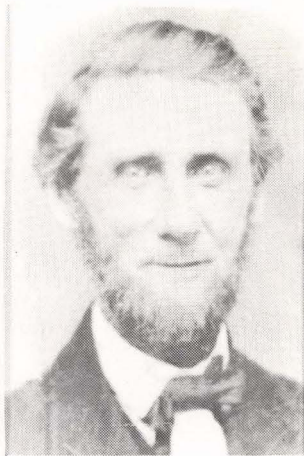
They were assigned to Spencer Academy in the Choctaw Nation in 1850, remaining until 1852 when Rev. Balentine assisted in the opening of Wapanucka Academy for the Chickasaws. In 1855 he was placed in charge of Kooncha (Coldwater) Boarding School, continuing in that position until 1859 when he returned to Wapanucka. He continued this work until 1861 when communication and support from the Board of Missions was cut off. Without support, he remained among the Indians teaching and preaching among them.

Shortly after the War, the Balentines came to the Cherokee Nation, since Rev. Balentine was an adopted citizen. They settled seven miles from present Vinita. Here he began to preach, and Pleasant Hill Church was organized. He and his brother-in-law, Rev. Amory Nelson Chamberlain, along with Rev. W.P. Haworth, were instrumental in organizing the First Presbyterian Church of Vinita. Rev. Balentine preached at a number of surrounding churches including Landrum's school house and Rogers' settlement as well as Pleasant Hill and Vinita.

In June of 1875 Rev. Balentine was asked to re-open the Cherokee Female Seminary and serve as its superintendent. His arduous life had taken a toll on his health, and he took pneumonia and died February 22, 1876. Thus ended the fine works of one of the most devoted servants of God who spent his entire adult life ministering to four of the Five Civilized Tribes.



**Great Grandmother
Anna Hoyt Balentine**



Hamilton Balentine

William Henry Balentine

William Henry Balentine, the son of Rev. Hamilton and Anna Hoyt Balentine, was born July 6, 1854 at Wapanucka Academy. He received his early education from the tutoring of his accomplished parents.

He entered Highland University in 1872, attending two years and attended Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri until 1876 when he was called home by the death of his father. He was asked to take charge of the Cherokee Female Seminary in the place of his father, an awesome responsibility for so young a person.

Mr. Balentine married Miss Fannie Keys, a daughter of Chief Justice and Mrs. Riley Keys. There were three children born to this union - Fannie M., William Henry, Jr., and Annie M. After the death of his first wife Mr. Balentine married Mary D. Johnson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnson of the Flint District.

Mr. Balentine taught school at Durdeen, White Oak, Pleasant Hill, Garfield, Eureka and the Cherokee Male Seminary.

The Balentine home was on the site of historic Riley's Chapel, dating back to Riley's Chapel where the Indian Mission Conference was organized.

Mr. Balentine held a number of important positions in the Cherokee Nation including that of clerk of the National Council, secretary to Judge Walker while he was superintendent of the Female Seminary, and as a member of the board of directors of the Insane Asylum. He died July 3, 1933.



**William Henry
Balentine, Sr.**



**William Henry
Balentine, Jr.**

William Henry Balentine, Jr.

William Henry Balentine, Jr. was born October 31, 1882 in the historic home built in 1833 on the site of Riley's Chapel. Upon the death of his mother, he and his sisters lived with their grandmother, Mrs. Minerva Keys in Welling. His grandmother Keys was a niece of Chief John Ross, and his grandmother Balentine was a granddaughter of Major George Lowrey.

Mr. Balentine was a board member of the First Presbyterian Church for more than 40 years. He was a Mason and a member of the Woodmen of the World, was the second president of the Seminary Association, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Cherokee Nation. He married Ollie Antoine, a member of the Thornton-Thompson families, June 7, 1905. Mr. Balentine was postmaster of the Tahlequah office from May 16, 1941 until December 16, 1954.

The Fourth Generation

Miss Bernice Balentine is proud of the heritage of that famous family. She is of the fourth generation of Balentines who have lived in the Tahlequah area. In fact, though she spent much of her adult life away from this area, she returned here for retirement after teaching in the schools of Holbrook, Arizona for 26 years and serving a period with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. She has provided me with a copy of a 20 page letter that her grandmother, Anna Hoyt Balentine, wrote to D.C. Schenk at Princeton University concerning the life of Rev. Balentine. The copy was obtained by Jack Balentine, a brother of Miss Bernice. Other fourth generation Balentines are as follows: Violet Horn Harris and Belle Horn Sanders,

daughters of Fannie Balentine Horn and Roger Ross, son of Anna Balentine Ross. Information was also obtained concerning Rev. Hamilton Balentine and William Henry Balentine from an article appearing in *Chronicles of Oklahoma* by Carolyn Thomas Foreman. Information concerning William Henry Balentine, Jr. was obtained from various newspaper accounts and from an article by Lorena Travis

Houston Teehee Is Honored

Houston Teehee was voted to be one of the outstanding Indians of America by the Indian Council Fire and was honored at Chicago's Century of Progress.

N.R.A. Parade

A big N.R.A. parade was held in Tahlequah September 22nd. Frank Buttram, State N.R.A. Chairman, was the principal speaker after the parade.

Dr. Claude A. Thompson

Dr. Claude A. Thompson, a brother of Mayor Thompson, was buried in the National Cemetery October 6th.

Armistice Day Observed

Tahlequah observed Armistice Day with a parade and lots of speaking. The business houses were closed for the occasion. The Rhodes Pritchett Post of the American Legion was sponsoring the affair under the chairmanship of L.L. Culver.

The New V8 Ford

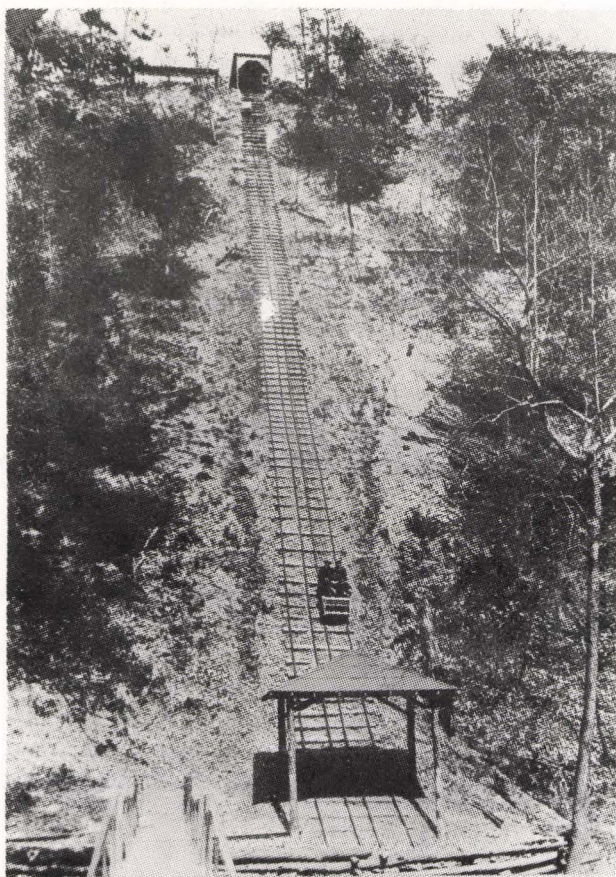
The new V8 Ford was pictured December 15. It was a new concept in automotive engineering.

J. Robert Wyly Is President of Kiwanis

The new officers of the Kiwanis Club took charge January 5, 1934 as follows: J. Robert Wyly, president and T.M. Pearson, vice president. George Ogle was the outgoing president. Mrs. Galey was presented a table in appreciation for being the club pianist. She was honored as having served for 50 years as pianist at a meeting in 1975.

Colorful Pioneer Figure Passes

The headline January 13, 1934 was COLORFUL PIONEER FIGURE, JOHN B. STAPLER, SR., PASSES. His grandmother was a sister of Chief John Ross. His mother was the former Jane Hicks. He married Ellie Morgan in 1885.



**Electric Rail Way at Sycamore Inn on the
Illinois River Near Tahlequah, Oklahoma.**

Rev. M.L. Butler Is Honored

A headline February 2nd was **REV. M.L. BUTLER GIVEN PRAISE BY TULSA NEWSPAPER.** He was proclaimed "the grand old man of Methodism." He had preached in the same pulpit that he filled 50 years before. He was currently presiding elder of this district and had held pastorates in many churches of Indian Territory including Tahlequah and Muskogee. The article stated that he had raised more than a million dollars for the various churches during those 50 years, having directed the building of 15 church buildings and 7 parsonages. He had married 1,000 couples and officiated at 2,400 funerals. On one occasion in the early days, it was necessary to lay his gun on the pulpit to maintain order.

Stroke Fatal to Uncle Jack Robertson

A stroke was fatal to Uncle Jack Robertson February 16, 1934. He was born near Fort Gibson August 4, 1854 and had been a blacksmith most of his life. He helped build the Cherokee National Capitol.

C.E. Weber Celebrates 10th Anniversary

C.E. Weber celebrated the 10th anniversary of his coming to Tahlequah March 9th. He recalled that 10 years before Main Street was not paved and the road to the Muskogee county line was "black mud." He also observed that Tahlequah had built a new school and had a new, modern hotel. He forecast a fine future for Tahlequah. Mr. Weber had definitely become an integral part of Tahlequah, serving as president of the Tahlequah Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club and taking an active interest in the Boy Scouts.

A City Beautiful

The Kiwanis Club with the co-operation of the other clubs launched a City Beautiful Contest April 9th. The committee was headed by J. Robert Wyly and D.O. Scott, assisted by C.F. Parrott, Mrs. Sam Davis, and Mrs. Charles Rogers.

Berry King Comes Home

J. Berry King came home to Tahlequah May 18, 1934 to launch his campaign for re-election as Attorney General of Oklahoma.

Col. W.S. Hansford Dies

Col. W.S. "Billy" Hansford died June 8th. He had piloted Governor Murray's "cheese and cracker tours."

Low Water Rates

It was reported July 20th that Tahlequah's water rates were lower than those of 32 other cities.

Cherokee County Sunday School Association

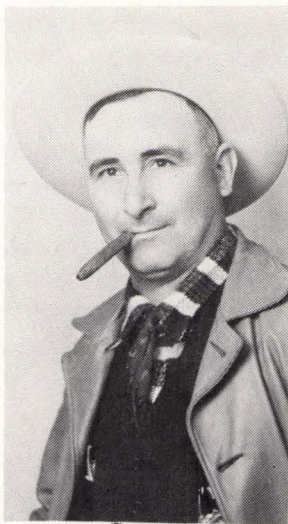
Charles Rogers was pictured October 19, 1934 as the president of the Cherokee County Sunday School Association.

Pretty Boy Floyd Is Dead

It was reported October 26th that the crime spree of Pretty Boy Floyd had come to an end. He had passed through Tahlequah on a number of occasions.

New Officials in 1934

The following officials were elected November 9th: Grover Bishop,



Grover Bishop



Dr. M.L. Butler

sheriff; Sanford Martin, county attorney; W.S. Paden, county judge; Homer Cowan, county clerk; Virgil Clark, court clerk; A.O. Kirkwood, county assessor; W.H. Ghormley, county superintendent; E.W. Marland, governor, and Percy Wyly II, state representative.

Grover Bishop

Grover Bishop is one of the last law enforcement officers who helped bring Oklahoma through some very trying times. He was born in Arkansas. He helped his father build the Frisco Railroad from Muskogee to Fayetteville. He recalled that most of the labor on the road was done by Greeks and that there was a fight most every day - sometimes a killing. Another interesting job was being waterboy for the Dawes Commission when they made their surveys.

Grover became associated with law enforcement in 1932 as criminal deputy for Sam Johnson. He also held this post under Jim Sanders and succeeded the latter as Sheriff of Cherokee County.

Grover was one who gave no quarters to criminals and generally brought them in-dead or alive. In his earlier years when his health was better, he delighted to recount some of his experiences. He knew most of the outlaws including Tommy French and Henry Starr. He recalls Tahlequah during the strip payment and was especially complimentary as to the manner in which E.E. Starr handled the affair. However, he was very critical of the manner in which the Indians were taken advantage of during their new found wealth. He said that everything imaginable was available to contribute to their being fleeced.

Grover's pet peeve concerning present day law enforcement and the courts is the widespread permissiveness that is evident. His opinion of the legal profession is something to be desired, but he has almost a reverence for Judges Robert L. Williams, O.H.P. Brewer, Silas Vernor, and E.A. Summers.

Stauss Drug

Frank Stauss was born July 25, 1903 at Booneville, Arkansas. He graduated from the School of Pharmacy of the University of Oklahoma in 1924. He came to Tahlequah in 1925 as a pharmacist in the B & H Drug Store. He bought out his employers in 1927, continuing to operate the Stauss Drug until 1968.

Frank married Marguerite Sweatt of Fort Gibson in 1927. Before her marriage, Mrs. Stauss was a school teacher but became an integral part of the Stauss Drug after her marriage. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stauss - Bill, who lives in Houston and is a petroleum engineer with Teal Oil Co. and Jim, who lives in Tulsa and is in the painting and decorating business.

Mr. Stauss was a member of the First Baptist Church, was a Shriner, a Kiwanian, and a member of the Quarterback Club. He died November 22, 1969. Mrs. Stauss is a member of the First Baptist Church, the Tahlequah Study Club, and the Indian Territory Genealogical and Historical Club.



Stauss Drug in the Late 1920's
Pictured are Frank Stauss and Nobel Smith.

Red Cross Campaign

It was announced November 9th that Mrs. Frank Stauss was chairman of the Red Cross Drive.

Northeastern Gets Papers

Northeastern received the papers of J.W. Duncan November 16th. He was a lifelong student and teacher and was a graduate of Northeastern and Emory University.

Farewell to Rev. Shell

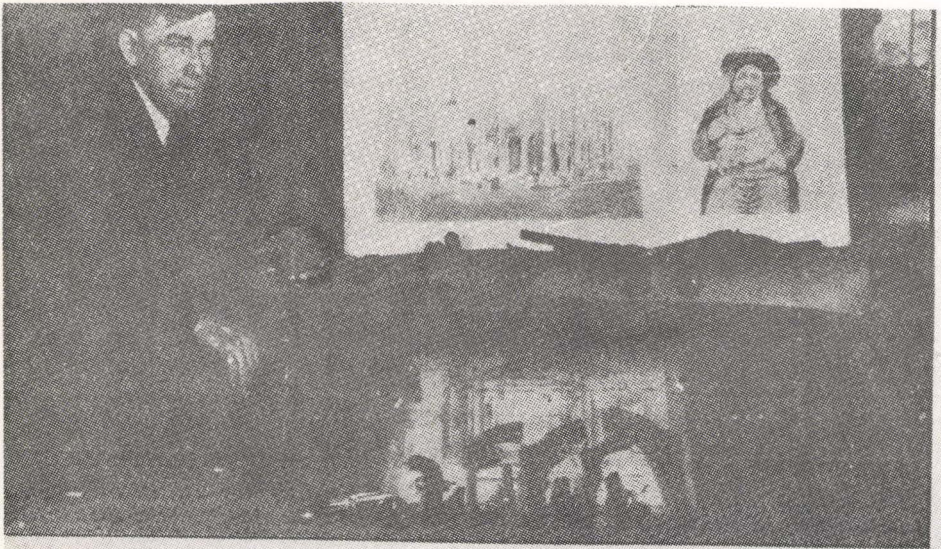
A capacity crowd bade farewell to Rev. L. Burney Shell November 30th. He had been called to the Presbyterian Church at Pampa, Texas.

D.O. Scott is Featured

D.O. Scott was featured by the Muskogee Phoenix December 16, 1934. He was the fourth president of the First National Bank of Tahlequah. He had come to the First National in 1902 from a bank in Kansas City. He was first bookkeeper, becoming cashier, followed by the presidency when W.W. Hastings was elected to Congress. The other presidents up to that time were James S. Stapler and J.A. Lawrence.

Virgil Clark Honored

Virgil Clark was elected Grand Prelate of the Knights of Pythias of Oklahoma December 20th. He was Past Chancellor of the local lodge.



Above is shown a picture, taken several years ago, of Dr. J. M. Thompson of Tahlequah, who died here yesterday at the United States veterans bureau hospital on Honor Heights. The drawing in India ink with which Thompson was versatile (at the upper right) is of Zeke Proctor, early Indian Territory bad man, for whom town of Proctor was named and who figured in several spectacular affrays of the Judge Parker days in the thwest. In the lower part of the picture are pieces from Dr. Thompson's famous collection of derringers and firearms.

Dr. Joe M. Thompson Dies

Dr. Joe M. Thompson, early day Tahlequah doctor, died in the Veterans Hospital in Muskogee January 2, 1935. Familiarly known as "Dr. Joe," he had been a resident of Tahlequah for more than 50 years. He was a son of Johnson Thompson, pioneer merchant of Vinita and Tahlequah. He was born February 8, 1865 in the Chickasaw Nation where his mother had gone during the Civil War. After graduation from the Cherokee Male Seminary, he attended the Missouri Medical College (now Washington University) from which he received an M.D. degree in 1889. He was married to Miss Lula Elliott the same year. Before statehood "Dr. Joe" was medical superintendent of all Cherokee institutions in addition to handling a large private practice. He had retired 18 months previous to his death, devoting his time to his hobbies of painting and collecting of guns and other historical material. He was survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. Jack Purdy and Mrs. Homer Mannis.

Rev. W.H. Franklin Honored

Rev. W.H. Franklin, retired Presbyterian minister, was honored with a party celebrating his 88th birthday April 19, 1935. He had served with the Confederate Army during the Civil War and had been a pastor of churches in Indian Territory for the previous 40 years.

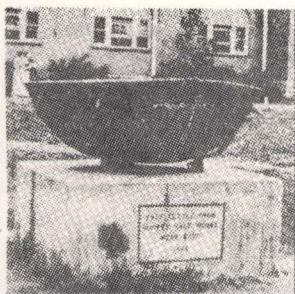
TAHLEQUAH PASTOR OBSERVES 88TH BIRTHDAY



The Rev. W. H. Franklin of Tahlequah celebrated his 88th birthday Sunday April 7 with a birthday party. He is a retired Presbyterian minister, having served in Oklahoma and Texas for 40 years. He was in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and made a stop at Fort Gibson in 1864. He is shown in the picture seated in the center. Those standing, from left to right, are Mrs. S. W. Franklin, Mrs. Charles L. Rogers, Mrs. W. A. Thompson, W. A. Thompson, Mrs. J. T. Parks, J. T. Parks, Mrs. T. O. Shanks, the Rev. T. O. Shanks, Mrs. L. M. Logan, the Rev. S. W. Franklin and Mrs. C. M. Yeager. Seated, from left to right, are S. H. Mayes, W. T. Miller, the Rev. W. H. Franklin, L. M. Logan and C. M. Yeager.



Virgil Clark, above, Cherokee



The old Mackey kettle on the Northeastern campus.

Salt Kettle Presented to Northeastern

A 100 year old salt kettle from the Mackey Salt Works was presented to Northeastern April 23, 1935. It had been hauled to Tahlequah by Dr. T.L. Ballenger, Richard Smith, and Max Fullerton. The Mackey Salt Works were on the old Military Road between Fort Gibson and Fort Smith and was supposed to be one of the kettles originally used at the Campbell Salt Works near Union Mission. The Mackey Salt Works were established in 1826 and operated continuously until the Civil War, when it along with the others were destroyed to prevent the enemy from using it. It had been repaired with iron strips.

T.M. Pearson Heads Kiwanis

T.M. Pearson assumed the presidency of the Kiwanis Club January 4, 1935. R.C. Dohe was the vice president and D.O. Scott was the secretary.

Ministers Edit Democrat Star

Tahlequah ministers took over the editorial department of the Democratic Star January 11th with Rev. S.W. Franklin being the first to serve. Rev. T.O. Shanks served in this capacity January 18th, followed by Rev. Vertis Williams and Rev. C.H. Shackelford.

Dr. Lucien Buffington Wyly is Dead

The death of Dr. Lucien Buffington Wyly was reported April 26, 1935. He was the son of postmaster W.B. Wyly, and J. Robert Wyly was his uncle. He was a promising young physician, having studied abroad the previous 2 years. He was born in the National Hotel.

1934 NORTHEASTERN TEACHERS COLLEGE REDMEN FOOTBALL SQUAD



Dryden Store Being Remodeled

C.L. Dryden was indicating his confidence in the future of Tahlequah by remodeling his store. He had come to Oklahoma in 1903, first to Webbers Falls, where he was bookkeeper and cotton weigher for the Hays Store. He opened his business in Tahlequah in 1909, continuing until he retired in 1946. His nephew Alden Dryden, joined him in the business in 1927 and was associated with the firm until he sold out December 31, 1960. Thus, the Dryden Store was in operation for 51 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Alden Dryden

Alden Dryden came to Tahlequah September 4, 1927, associating himself with his uncle, C.L. Dryden in the dry goods business. He continued this association until his uncle retired in 1946. Alden operated the Dryden Store until he sold out in 1960. He was on the school board from 1938 until 1954 and was a member of the excise board in 1969. He has been treasurer of the First Baptist and the Grace Baptist Churches a total of 40 years and has served as a member of the board of deacons most of that time.

Alden married Miss Zelma Scales February 14, 1931. They have two children, James Alden, an endodontist at Joplin, Missouri, and Judith Ann Burnham, an English teacher at Tulsa Junior College. Mrs. Dryden has served as an organist and Sunday School teacher and is a member of the Oklahoma Education Association and the National Education Association.

Leon C. Ross Dies

The death of Leon C. Ross was reported May 17, 1935. He was born at Park Hill January 26, 1872 and was a grandson of Chief John Ross. As a young man he walked from Park Hill to Tahlequah to work in the Stapler Store. He married Miss Grace Keam, daughter of a Presbyterian minister of Canada, who came to Indian Territory as a missionary. For the previous 40 years he had been in the banking, real estate, and insurance business. He had served as president and secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and was a charter member of the Kiwanis Club.

Joe R. Holmes Elected President of Northeastern

It was announced May 17th that Joe R. Holmes, Superintendent of Muskogee Schools had been elected President of Northeastern. It was reported May 24th that he had decided not to accept the position.

Bagley High Graduates

Wesley Miller and Andrek McJunckin were among the graduates of Bagley High School May 17, 1935. Rev. C.H. Shackelford delivered the baccalaureate sermon. Dr. D.W. Emerson gave the commencement address.

Railroad Week Observed

Railroad Week was observed, beginning June 14th. C.N. Young, superintendent of this division, was the speaker.

Storm Causes Damage

It was reported June 21, 1935 that the continuous rain culminating in a storm had done a great deal of damage in Cherokee County. Bridges were out, the roads were practically impassable, and the crops had suffered much damage.

Robert J. Thompson Passes On

A headline June 21, 1935 was ROBERT J. THOMPSON PASSES ON. He was a member of the first graduating class of Bacone College and attended Barnes Business College. He was a peace officer and collected revenue for the Cherokee Nation. He was the father of Mrs. Virgil Clark.

Mrs. Mary Richards Dies

Mrs. Mary Richards, the wife of pioneer merchant, W.T. Richards, died June 21st.

Frank Howard Killed by Lightning

Frank Howard, a merchant of Barron, was killed by lightning July 19, 1935. He was president of the First National Bank of Westville.

Will Rogers Killed in Plane Crash

The deaths of Will Rogers and Wiley Post were reported August 23, 1935. Will was a nephew of J.W. McSpadden and a cousin of William and John Gulager, E.D. Hicks, and John Adair. He was often a visitor in Tahlequah, and some of his articles were being serialized in the Democrat Star. W.W. Hastings suggested that he be honored by being represented in Statuary Hall, which did occur.

Frank Walker Commander of American Legion

Frank Walker was elected Commander of the American Legion August 30, 1935, succeeding Dewey Carlile. A.E. Robertson was unanimously endorsed as County Commander.

Many Improvements

Many improvements were made in Tahlequah during 1935. Bids were asked for for a new post office, and \$24,000 worth of paving was being laid. More than \$40,000 was being spent on the county road north of Tahlequah, and the new sewage disposal plant was completed, costing \$20,000.

Kiwanis Notes

Wilson Washington reported on his attendance at the meeting of Kiwanis International September 13th. He and Mrs. Washington had taken an extended trip in the east, culminating it with a tour of the Ford plant in Detroit.

H.A. Galey Dies

The death of H.A. Galey, a pioneer resident and civic leader, was reported September 27, 1935. He was an ardent church worker and a member of the Kiwanis Club. He came to Tahlequah in 1904 and had been a member of the firm of Sharpe Brothers. Upon his death, he was a partner of the Galey Hargis Automobile Agency. Mrs. Galey continued to be active in this business for many years. She was also very active in church and civic affairs and was recognized shortly before her death June 19, 1976 for having been pianist for the Kiwanis Club for 50 years.

Women's Clubs Edit Newspaper

The 10th anniversary of printing in Oklahoma was observed September 27, 1935 by permitting the women's clubs to edit the Democrat Star. The first item was printed at Union Mission by Rev. Samuel A. Worcester. The following women participated in the project: Mrs. J.A. Lawrence, Miss Ella Mae Covell, Mrs. L.B. Hunt, Mrs. David King, Mrs. Thompson Reid, Mrs. W.M. Metzler, and Mrs. Charles L. Rogers.

\$42,000 for Sidewalks

It was announced November 1st that Tahlequah was to receive \$42,000 for sidewalks.

Meeting to Boost Rogers Memorial

A mass meeting was held in Tahlequah November 18th to raise money toward a memorial to Will Rogers.

Work Started on Armory

Work was started on Tahlequah's \$35,000 National Guard Armory November 8th. George McGregor was supervisor of the work. Ben Bliss was captain of the National Guard.

Junior Chamber of Commerce Organized

A Junior Chamber of Commerce was organized in Tahlequah November 22, 1935. Glen Bardwell was temporary chairman and Rex Pressley was temporary secretary. Their first banquet was held February 14, 1936 with Clell Yeager as president. C.E. Weber was the speaker.

Park Hill Mission Commemorated

The establishment of Park Hill Mission was commemorated December 13, 1935. It was established in 1835 by Rev. Samuel Newton. Samuel A. Worcester, Stephen Foreman, Leodinas Dodson, G.T. Thompson, and W.L. Miller had served this pioneer beacon of Christianity.

Tahlequah Gets Indian Hospital

Through the efforts of Congressman W.W. Hastings and Five Tribes Superintendent A.M. Landman Tahlequah received an Indian Hospital as a Christmas present in 1935. It was to be named the W.W. Hastings Memorial Hospital and continues to serve the needs of the Indian people.

Mammoth Crowd in Tahlequah

A headline December 20th was MAMMOTH CROWD IN TAHLEQUAH. It was the result of a merchant's promotion program. It was reported that the largest crowd was in town since the Strin Payment.

Keetoowah Being Paved

It was noted January 10th that Keetoowah Avenue was being paved.

It was announced February 28th that the community auction sales would continue, since there was a great deal of interest. Col. F.L. Neet was the auctioneer.

Mrs. R.M. Dannenberg Dies

The death of Mrs. R. M. Dannenberg was reported December 20th. She was survived by a daughter, Mrs. B.C. Kress, and a son, R.M., Jr.

Ladies Attend Kiwanis Meeting

The annual Ladies Night of the Kiwanis Club was held January 3, 1936. Wilson Washington was the new president and T.M. Pearson was the outgoing president.

County Saddened by Death of W.H. Ghormley

Cherokee County citizens were saddened March 15th with the death of W. H. Ghormley, who had been county superintendent of schools for 40 years. He had graduated from the Male Seminary June 17, 1897. Oscar Smith was appointed county superintendent to take Mr. Ghormley's place.



Five generations of Ghormley's from right to left: Michael O. Ghormley, William H. Ghormley, Roger Ghormley, and Marilyn Ghormley Nichols.

Michael O. Ghormley

The August 7, 1932 issue of the Tulsa World had an article featuring Michael O. Ghormley, on the occasion of his 85th birthday. He was born near the western Arkansas border and attended the Cherokee Public Schools. He then attended Cane Hill College, reputed to have been founded by Samuel Newton, the founder of the Forks of the Illinois Mission and Park Hill Mission. Mr. Ghormley was too young to join up at the outbreak of the Civil War, but in 1864 at the age of 17 he enlisted as one of Stand Watie's Men and participated in a number of skirmishes including the capture of the steamboat on the Arkansas near Tamaha. After the war he engaged in the mercantile business and in farming, giving a great deal of attention to fruit culture. He was Tahlequah's first justice of the peace after Statehood, serving several terms. He was well recognized in this posi-

tion, and had the reputation of always having his decisions upheld in superior courts. He was honored with the designation of judge as a result of this service. Judge Ghormley was acquainted with many persons of note in the Cherokee Nation, including all of the Principal Chiefs from John Ross to W.C. Rogers. The Ghormley home was at Grandview on the site of the Cherokee Agency which had many notable residents and visitors including Governor Pierce M. Butler, Cherokee Agent.

William H. Ghormley

William H. Ghormley, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael O. Ghormley, was born January 22, 1876. He attended the Cherokee Public Schools, near Hulbert and Crittenden. He graduated from the Cherokee Male Seminary June 25, 1897 in the same class as Connell Rogers. He married Elizabeth Foreman, a daughter of William Foreman, who served as in interpreter for Rev. Neilson of Oaks. Mr. Ghormley was townsite assessor for 2 years after Statehood and was assistant county superintendent in 1910. He then farmed and taught at Grandview School. He was serving as superintendent of schools when he died March 11, 1935, completing the longest tenure as a county official. John P. Ragsdale, who rented a farm for 2 years from Mr. Ghormley said in an interview, "William Ghormley was the best Indian I ever knew, and he always had a word of cheer for everyone." He was a Mason, a Woodman of the World and a member of the Anti Thief Association.



Students of the Cherokee Male Seminary in 1897. William H. Ghormley is in the front row at right.

Roger Ghormley

Roger Ghormley, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Ghormley was born September 23, 1904. He attended Northeastern State Normal, receiving his B.A. degree in 1925. He received his Master's degree from the University of Oklahoma in 1945. Roger married Lillie Houghton January 14, 1928. To this union 2 children were born - Connell Roger Ghormley, pastor of the First United Methodist Church of Woodward, and Marilyn Ghormley Nichols. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols operate the Village Craftsman. Roger taught at Catoosa, various schools in Osage County, and at Stidham in McIntosh County. He became county superintendent of schools in 1936, continuing until 1945 when he was employed by the powder plant at Pryor. After the war he became superintendent of schools at Hulbert, serving several years. He was superintendent of schools at Oaks at the time of his death February 9, 1969. Mr. Ghormley was active in the Methodist Church and was a member of the Anti Thief Association.

Owen Speaker at Reunion

Robert L. Owen was the principal speaker at the reunion of former students of the Cherokee Male and Female Seminaries May 7, 1936.

First Folk Festival

The committee for the first Folk Festival was announced May 18th as follows: Vaud A. Travis, chairman; Miss Bess Howard, secretary; Acee Blue Eagle, T. L. Ballenger, Buena Vista White, and Mrs. B.D. Weeks. The program was to consist of songs, dances, arts, handcrafts, tales, superstitions, customs, and drama.

Travis Memorial Day Speaker

Vaud A. Travis was the speaker for the Memorial Day exercises May 30. The program was held on the courthouse grounds, before the bandstand.

Jayce Officers

The following were elected officers of the Junior Chamber of Commerce September 18th: Dr. John D. Morrow, president; Dean Lewis, vice president; and Clell Yeager, secretary.

First Night Football Game

Tahlequah's first night football game was played September 26, 1936. The Redmen met the Aggies of Wilburton.

New Sewage Plant

The New city sewage plant was nearing completion. R.C. Dohe was superintendent of the public works program including light, power, water, and sewage.

Baptist Student Union

Rev. Ira Peak was pictured October 23rd as the secretary of the Baptist Student Union.

Acee Blue Eagle Exhibits Paintings

Acee Blue Eagle exhibited his paintings at Northeastern October 30th.

Fort Gibson Stockade Dedicated

The Fort Gibson Stockade was dedicated June 20, 1936. It had been restored to conform as nearly as possible with the original installation. This was made possible by a grant from the legislature and with labor furnished by the W.P.A.

John Vaughan Appointed President of Northeastern

It was announced August 21st that John Vaughan, currently State Superintendent of Instruction, had been appointed president of Northeastern. His salary was \$4,000 a year. He and Mrs. Vaughan were honored with a reception by the Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club September 18th.

T.M. McCullough Elected Superintendent

T. M. "Mac" McCullough was elected superintendent of the Tahlequah Schools September 4, 1936. He had graduated from Northeastern and received a master's degree from Peabody. He immediately entered into the civic activities of Tahlequah.



The Northeastern State Teachers college band of Tahlequah, long ranked among the best in collegiate circles, now steps out as one of the best dressed. The 55 members were pictured above in their new finery when they presented a memorial concert last Monday night in tribute to Stephen C. Foster, one of America's best-loved composers of southern melodies. The concert was the first of a series which will take the bandmen to numerous towns in northeastern Oklahoma within the next few weeks. *Henri Minski*, director, stands at the extreme left in the picture. *Miss Maurine Alhow*, queen, and *Bill Roberts*, drum major, stand at the right.



Nathaniel Baron von Dannenberg

The Dannenbergs

Nathaniel Baron von Dannenberg came to Dutch Mills, Arkansas about 1845 with a large group of German immigrants. He homesteaded on a farm near the Oklahoma line $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from present Stilwell. He married Christine McPherson, $\frac{1}{4}$ Cherokee. To this union were born the following children: Henry, Richard Martin, Louis, Josephine (Alberty), Susan (Bean), and Nathaniel, Jr. Mr. Dannenberg was a member of the installing team that delivered the charter to the Tahlequah Masonic Lodge July 12, 1849. He was killed during the Civil War.

John C. Dannenberg was the son of Richard Martin Dannenberg and Elvira Vestal. He married Okla Spradling. Their children were as follows: John Yancey, Okla Gladys (Shurr), and Margaret (Muldrow). John Yancey made a career of the U.S. Navy, attaining the rank of Rear Admiral. He died in 1970 and is buried in the Fort Gibson National Cemetery.

Daniel, a younger brother of John C., was a graduate of the Law School of the University of Michigan. He served as a missionary to China from 1904 until 1917, when he returned to the states because of his health.

Both John C. and Okla attended Bacone College and the Cherokee Seminaries. The Cherokee Advocate of June, 1890 gives an account of the



Okla Spradling Dannenberg

Grand Institute Ball at the Opera House in Tahlequah, listing a number of the young ladies who were honored including Misses Spradling, Bushyhead, Cummings, Boudinot, and Thompson. Miss Okla Spradling wore a gown of black silk.

The house in Sequoyah Park in Tahlequah was owned by John C. Dannenberg. He was appointed Auditor of the Cherokee Nation in 1895 and became Deputy U.S. Marshal in 1897. He attended the Indian Territory Republican Convention in Fort Gibson April 23, 1896. He bought one-half of the Barracks Building at Fort Gibson, tore his half down and built a house with the materials.

Mr. Dannenberg died in 1912, followed by Mrs. Dannenberg in 1959.

The Box Grocery

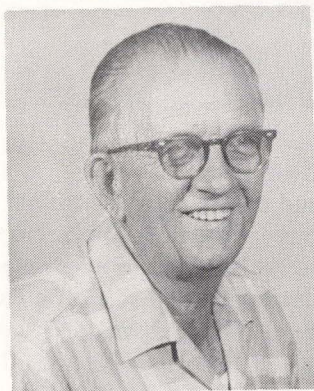
The Box Grocery was established in 1935 by Henry Box, and though he has retired from its active management, his son, Maurice, continues to run the business, expanding it to one of the most extensive independent grocery chains in Eastern Oklahoma. The original store is in Tahlequah, along with two quick stop stores and additional complete stores in Gore, Hulbert, Fort Gibson, Wagoner, Locust Grove and Salina.



A picture of the Box Grocery in its Early Days.

Henry was born at Mount Hershey, Arkansas but moved to Stidham, Oklahoma with his family at an early age. As he plowed from sunup to dark, from Monday to Saturday, he dreamed of owning a grocery store. He came to Tahlequah in 1932, quietly looking for the opportunity to go into the grocery business, farming in the meantime. In 1935 he found what he was looking for. He bought the beginning of the present main store on West Downing. It was a 16 x 30 "hole in the wall" as described later by Mrs. Box. It has been expanded and remodeled many times.

Henry married Eula Campbell April 13, 1935 after he purchased the store. Mrs. Box was also from Mount Hershey and had been teaching school in Arkansas and Oklahoma before her marriage. They occupied 16 x 30 living quarters adjacent to the store, and Mrs. Box became an integral part of the operation of the business.



Henry Box



Maurice Box

Mrs. Box installed Tahlequah's first open top meat box, which permitted customers to wait on themselves. On the other hand, it is still the policy of Box Grocery to wait on customers, cutting the meat as desired.

Mr. Box's hobby through the years has been his 490 acre farm 12 miles north of Tahlequah on Highway No. 10. Since his retirement, he spends a great deal of time on the place. Mrs. Box has devoted much of her time since retirement to her grandchildren and her antiques. Mr. and Mrs. Box have two children, Maurice, who has taken over the active management of the grocery business, and Elizabeth Miller, who also lives in Tahlequah. They built their home across the street from the store in 1957. They are members of the First United Methodist Church.



James D. Wilson

James D. Wilson Dies

James D. Wilson, pioneer teacher and collector of historical relics and papers, died at his home on Bluff Avenue October 7, 1935. He was a full-blooded Cherokee Indian who had lived in Tahlequah all of his 74 years.

He is pictured with a bell, which he had intended to present to the Oklahoma Historical Society in a few days. The bell was originally used at the original Brainard Mission in the Eastern Cherokee Nation. It was subsequently moved, along with the mission to Chickamaugua Creek in 1817. It had been brought to the Cherokees by Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury. It was

brought to the Western Cherokee Nation over the Trail of Tears and was used for several years at Park Hill Mission. It was removed to the first Masonic Hall and was moved to the second Masonic Hall but had been in the Carnegie Library for several years.

Mr. Wilson remembered Tahlequah when there were just 14 houses and the city cemetery was on the site of Sequoyah Grade School. Among his collection of relics was the commencement program of the Oakdale School where he taught in 1885 and 1886. The program indicated the Judge Isaac Parker was the commencement speaker.

Northeastern Bandsmen State's Best Dressed

The Northeastern Band was pictured in the Muskogee Phoenix January 19, 1936 as the state's best dressed aggregation. Henri Minski was the director.

Lookabaugh Accepts Grinnell Offer

A headline March 27, 1937 was LOOKABAUGH ACCEPTS GRINNELL OFFER. Tahlequah's popular mentor was leaving Northeastern after 9 successful years. He came to Northeastern in 1929 as coach of football, basketball, wrestling, and track - in short, directing the entire athletic program. His gridiron teams had won 50 games out of 84 with 4 games resulting in a tie. The previous season had ended by their being barely nosed out of the Oklahoma championship.

Guy was one of Oklahoma A.&M.'s all-time greats, having made the touchdown that gave the Aggies their first victory over the University of Oklahoma in 1924. This was also the year that he represented the United States in wrestling at the Paris Olympics, bringing home a silver medal.

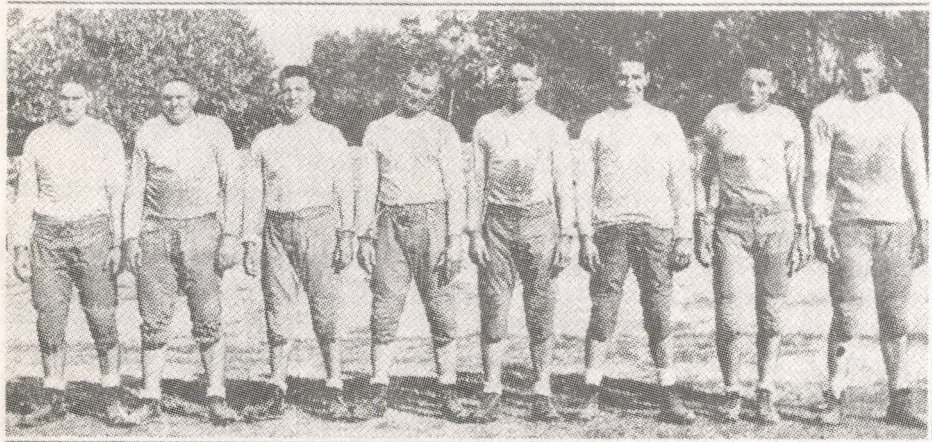
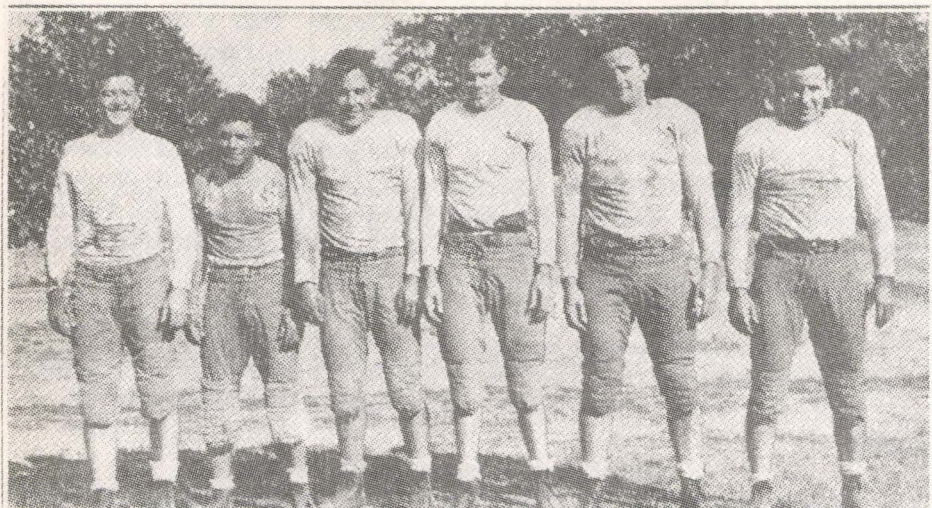
He said that he was leaving just before realizing one of his fondest dreams - the use of a modern stadium. When he came to Northeastern "there was not even a fence around the playing field."

Standouts of Northeastern Football Squad

The 1936 football squad of Northeastern was pictured in the Muskogee Sunday Phoenix of September 13, 1936. Wister Newby was the coach.

Tahlequah - The Taxless City

A full page was devoted to Tahlequah in the October 4, 1936 issue of the Phoenix with the caption - TAHLEQUAH - THE TAXLESS CITY RECEIVES \$750,000 FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION. Tom McSpadden was the special correspondent who wrote the article. His opening sentence was - "known as the taxless city of this section of the state, Tahlequah, one of the historic centers of the Cherokee Nation, is undergoing the greatest period of growth in the history of the city." Projects under construction were: the Indian Hospital, an overpass, a boys' and girls' dormitory, the new post office, the armory, a stadium, and the city sewage plant.



Coach Wister Newby has some of the best backfield material in the Oklahoma Collegiate conference in the six lettermen pictured at top; (from left to right) *Homer Ward*, Tahlequah; *Louis DeMott*, Tahlequah; *Dan Fagan*, captain from Kiefer; *Herman Ragsdale*, Miami; *John Whinnery*, 200-pound ace from Fort Dodge, Iowa; and *Bob Smith*, Kiefer. Lettermen who will return to the Redmen line are in lower picture above: (left to right) *L. D. Gilley*, Muskogee, end; *George McCoy*, Haskell, tackle; *Roebuck Miller*, Tahlequah, guard; *Tom Johnson*, Warner, guard; *Arthur Paschal*, Sand Springs, guard; *Glenn Ullom*, Stigler, tackle; *Jay Dixon*, Tahlequah, end; and *Bill Kaufman*, Tahlequah, end. *Bill Hopkins*, Haskell, end, and *Ival Allen*, Sand Springs, center, are not shown above.

Kiwanis Club Sponsors Church Attendance

The Kiwanis Club sponsored a church attendance campaign November 6th. President **Wilson Washington** announced the committee as follows: **Dr. J.M. Hackler**, **Roy Hinds**, **F.J. Greene**, **Hugh Gill**, and **J.O. Brown**. The club held its annual ladies night January 8, 1937 with **Dr. R.K. McIntosh** as the new president. Board members were as follows: **J.B. Pearson**, **J.L. Brown**, **C. E. Weber**, **Roy Hinds**, **Mac McCullough**, **J.M. Hackler**, and **T.F. Watson**.

Funeral Services Held For J. Robert Wyly

Funeral services were held December 18, 1936 for J. Robert Wyly. J. W. Reid was elected to succeed him as president of the Liberty State Bank.

Funeral Services for L.M. Logan

Funeral services were held December 18th for L.M. Logan, professor emeritus of Northeastern. He had been superintendent of the Male Seminary longer than anyone and was a member of the original faculty of Northeastern.

Post Office and Armory Dedicated

Tahlequah's new post office was dedicated December 31st. W.W. Hastings was the principal speaker. The armory was dedicated February 9, 1937. W. S. Key, State Administrator of the W.P.A. was the principal speaker.

Ray Molloy Heads Chamber of Commerce

Ray Molloy was elected president of the Tahlequah Chamber of Commerce February 19th, succeeding Roy Wiggins. R.C. Dohe was the vice-president, and J.B. Pearson was the secretary.

New Dorms Are Opened

The formal opening of Haskell and Wyly Halls were held February 19th. A. L. Crable, State Superintendent of Instruction, was the principal speaker.

Safeway Store Opens

The Safeway Store had its grand opening March 26, 1937. It was noted that the most modern equipment was used.

400 Attend 4-H Rally

Four hundred members attended the county-wide rally of 4-H members April 9th. Clarence Hurlbert was elected president. Miss Nan Rockwell was the home demonstration agent.

Seminary Reunion

J.B. Milam was elected president of the Seminary Alumni May 7th. Mrs. R.L. White wrote an interesting historical sketch of the Cherokee Male and Female Seminaries which appeared in the Democrat Star.

Roy Wiggins Installed as Mayor

Roy Wiggins was installed as the Mayor of Tahlequah May 7, 1937. He succeeded James P. Thompson, who was appointed a member of the Utility Commission.



Dr. John Starr Allison

Mrs. John Starr Allison

Dr. and Mrs. John Starr Allison

Dr. John Starr Allison came to Tahlequah in 1910. He had graduated from Vanderbilt Medical School in 1895, beginning the practice of medicine at Uniontown, Arkansas the same year. From 1896 until 1910 he practiced medicine in Evansville, Arkansas. Before entering Vanderbilt he had studied under a preceptor and later at Arkansas Medical College at Little Rock. He continued his studies with post graduate work at Chicago Polyclinic Hospital, Mayo Clinic, and Tulane University. He married Annie Lucinda Williams February 8, 1896. To this union was born Ruth, who was professor of art at Northeastern for many years, and Vera who married Dr. E.H. McCune, prominent school administrator of Eastern Oklahoma.

Dr. Allison opened the first hospital in Tahlequah - first in his office above Smith Brothers, later in the Morris House, currently owned by Mrs. R.K. McIntosh, and a bit later at the house known as the Logan Home. Mrs. Edna Holland who had been associated with the University Hospital in Oklahoma City, was its manager. The hospital later became the City Hospital, still under Mrs. Holland's supervision.

Dr. Allison made his early rounds with horse and buggy, often operating on the kitchen table with sheets partitioning an "operating room". One of the most serious emergencies in his practice was in connection with the Peggs tornado in May of 1920. He worked all night, using the lights of his car as illumination. He was the physician at Sequoyah Training School for 25 years, was college physician for many years, and was chief of staff at the City Hospital for a number of years. He was a member of the Cherokee County Medical Society, the Oklahoma Association, and the American Medical Association. His service to the medical profession was recognized by the Oklahoma Medical Association in October of 1948 when he was

presented a 50 year button for 50 years as a practicing physician.

Dr. Allison was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, was a charter member of the Kiwanis Club, and was a Mason. He died April 27, 1955.

Mrs. Allison was a member of the P.E.O., the Women's Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church, and the West End Club. She died March 12, 1957.

List of Tahlequah Mayors

It is likely that there were unofficial mayors during the early days of Tahlequah, but the first of which we have record is that of George W. Hughes, the grandfather of Miss Buena Vista White, longtime teacher in the Muskogee Schools. According to the Cherokee Advocate, he was mayor in 1889-90 and 1890-91, followed by Johnson Thompson in 1891-92, a Mr. Roberson in 1892-93 and Joe Henrich in 1893-94. The records in the City Hall begin with Ridge Pascal in 1894-95; R.F. Wyly, 1895-96; J.T. Cunningham, 1896-97; Ridge Pascal, 1897-99; John H. Pitchford, 1899-1900; G.W. Benge, 1900-1900; A.B. Cunningham, 1900-04; A.S. Wyly, 1904-06; Horace Gray, 1906-07; T.J. Adair, 1910-13; J.T. Parks, 1913-15; R.H. Couch, 1915-18; J. Robert Wyly, 1918-1919; J.W. Reid, 1919-21; A.B. Cunningham, 1921-27; A.T. Edmondson, 1927-29; James P. Thompson, 1929-37; Roy J. Wiggins, 1937-47; Roy Hinds, 1947-51; Claude G. Berry, 1951-55; Charles A. Burbage, 1955-57; Leon Daniel, 1957-63; Dean Bridges, 1963-69; Jack Ross, 1969-73; John Purdy, 1973-77; Anthony Stockton, 1977-.

John Vaughan Heads Scout Committee

John Vaughan was elected chairman of the Cherokee District Committee of the Boy Scouts May 7th. Members of the committee were: Roy Hinds, C.E. Weber, C.H. Shackelford, and Jack Brown.

Chamber of Commerce Hosts Indian Service

The Chamber of Commerce hosted a meeting honoring members of the Indian Service July 16, 1937. C.E. Weber, Roy Hinds, and Roy Wiggins were members of the committee in charge of the affair.

Thompson Named by Marland

James P. Thompson was appointed a member of the board of directors of the Grand River Dam Authority by Governor E.W. Marland October 8, 1937.

McCullough Heads NOEA

T.M. "Mac" McCullough was elected president of the Northeastern Oklahoma Education Association November 12th.

Jack Bliss

Jack Bliss, the son of Mr. and Mrs. C.F. Bliss, Sr., was born in Tahlequah in 1922. He graduated from Bagley High School in 1939 and attended Northeastern for 3 years before enlisting in the Army Air Force. After the war he graduated from the University of Chicago. He enrolled in the Law School of the University of Oklahoma in 1946, receiving his degree in 1948. Jack married Marjorie Mills in September of 1943. They have 2 children - Betty Reubin and Jack Benjamin (Benjie). Jack was county attorney of Cherokee County from 1951 until 1954. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1954, serving until 1958. Since that date, he has maintained a private legal practice. He has been City Attorney for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss are members of the First Presbyterian Church. He was a charter member of the Tahlequah Lions Club, served as chairman of the Democratic Party of Cherokee County for 8 years, and is a member of the Oklahoma Bar Association and the American Bar Association.



Jack Brown Jr.



Jack Bliss

Jack Brown, Jr. Goes to Annapolis

Jack Brown, Jr. was pictured June 7, 1937 in the Muskogee Phoenix with the caption - TAHLEQUAH BOY GOES TO ANNAPOLIS TODAY. He had received the appointment to the United States Naval Academy from Congressman Jack Nichols. He had been a student at Northeastern during the previous three years.

Dean Lewis Elected President of Jaycees

Dean Lewis was elected president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce November 26, 1937, succeeding Dr. John D. Morrow. The Jaycees voted to back the Boy Scouts. They voted April 8, 1938 to sponsor the N.Y.A. baseball team.

The Bliss Family

Charles Fred Bliss, Sr. came to Indian Territory in 1903 to work for the Dawes Commission. Upon completion of the work of the commission, he moved to Tahlequah and opened a law office. He had received his L.L.D. degree from the University of Michigan. He continued to practice law until his death in 1950. C.F. Bliss, Jr., joined him in 1933, continuing until he was elected County Attorney in 1937 and rejoining him in 1941. Mrs. Bliss was the former May Bryce, a native of New York State. She was working for the Dawes Commission when she met and married Mr. Bliss.

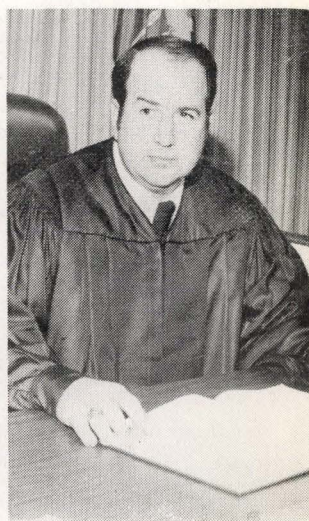
Charles F. "June" Bliss, Jr. was born in 1908 in Muskogee. He was admitted to the bar in 1933, when he joined his father in the practice of law. He was elected County Attorney in 1937, serving until 1941. He was elected District Judge in 1955 and served until he was appointed a member of the Court of Criminal Appeals in 1972. He served in this position until his death in July of 1977. Mr. Bliss was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and a Mason. Mrs. Bliss is the former Ethel Williams, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Williams. Mrs. Bliss served on the school board of the Tahlequah Public Schools for 14 years, serving as president of that body a number of years. She has been a member of the Westend Club, the American Legion Auxiliary, and the Women's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian Church. She was a Den Mother for her sons. Mrs. Bliss is proud of her four children - Fred, Bryce, Bill, and Susan. All three boys were active in the Boy Scouts and received three letters each of the three years they were in senior high school.



Charles Fred Bliss



Charles F. Bliss, Jr.



Bill Bliss

Fred is a West Point graduate and retired as a colonel in the Army.

Bryce received his M.D. degree and is head pathologist at St. John's Hospital. He supervises the pathological work at hospitals in Tahlequah, Miami, Vinita, Pryor, Okmulgee, Stilwell, and Claremore.

Bill was appointed District Judge to succeed his father when the latter became a member of the Court of Criminal Appeals. He had been an Assistant District Judge previous to this appointment.

Susan Bliss Purkey, a daughter, is a teacher at Hildale School in Muskogee.

Purdy Sport Shop

Gene Purdy came to Tahlequah in 1937 from Salina, establishing the Purdy Sport Shop in the same location it now occupies. The Big Four Confectionery had formerly been at this location. Gene operated the business until 1954 when his sons, John and Blake took over its operation. If the shop could talk, it could recount many tall tales of the exploits of fishermen and hunters, as it has been the rendezvous for some of the area's best sportsmen.

The Purdys have been active in the civic life of Tahlequah. John served as Mayor of Tahlequah from 1973 until 1977 and is a member of the Lions Club and the American Legion. Gene served as service officer of the American Legion for many years and as a director of the Chamber of Commerce. Blake has been active in the Boy Scouts and is a member of the Tsa La Gi Kiwanis Club.



Gene Purdy in Purdy Sport Shop in 1937.



John Purdy

The Tahlequah Chamber of Commerce

The Tahlequah Chamber of Commerce has been an integral force in the progress of Tahlequah for many years. There are references to the Chamber of its counterpart - the Commercial Club - in many issues of the newspapers, but unfortunately, the president is not always given. M.E. Hurst and yours truly have searched all available issue of the Tahlequah newspapers and consulted a number of known presidents and other active members to receive the following information. If any of you can give us additional information, please feel free to do so.

The earliest date that we can associate with a president of the Chamber is C.E. Weber in 1928, though we know that J. Berry King and J.C. Ross were presidents previous to this date.

According to our information, the following persons have been presidents of the Tahlequah Chamber of Commerce: C.E. Weber, 1928, 1932; H.B. Upton, 1930; F.H. Rogers, 1931; R.C. Dohe, 1933; J. Robert Wyly, 1934; Clell Yeager (Jaycee), 1935; Roy Wiggins, 1936; Ray Molloy, 1937; Owen Grant (Jaycee), 1938; June Bliss, 1941; R.L. Parker, 1942; Wilson Washington, 1943; C.G. Berry, 1944; Roy Hinds, 1945. J.L. Lafavers.

1946, 1948; Clay Felts, 1947; Ed Mutzig, 1948, 1951; Leo Bode, 1953; Dr. A.G. Gibson, 1954; J.S. McClure, 1955; Bill Parham, 1956; Bill Hinds, 1957, 1958; Hal Reed, 1959, 1961; Bob Cunningham, 1960; Bob Ed Culver, 1962; Jack Kaufman, 1963; Keith Holland, 1965; J.I. Monroe, 1966; Joe Cunningham, 1967; Larry Reasor, 1968; John Purdy, 1969; Cliff Turk, 1970; Arman Franklin, 1971; M.E. Hurst, 1972, 1976; Clyde Felts, 1973; Randall Morgan, 1974; Champ Stauss, 1975; Ralph Lynch, 1977; Phil Newton, 1978.

The following persons have served as secretary, manager or executive director through the years: J.C. Ross, J.D. Parson, Gregg James, Louis Flesner, Roy Stafford, Elmer Davis, Willard Dyer, Marty Hagerstrand, C.C. Cole, Don Hoyt, Paul Jones, Joe Cunningham, Delmar McNatt, Bob Duckworth and Dick DeGeorge.



Blake Purdy

Joseph C. Pack Recalls Early Days

Joseph C. Pack had an article in the Democrat Star December 3rd, telling of the early days of Tahlequah. He had been principal of the Cherokee Baptist Academy 35 years before. He was currently director of the State Normal School at Oswego, New York.

Football Players Given Banquet

The faculty of Northeastern had as their guests the football team at the annual banquet December 3rd. R.K. McIntosh was the principal speaker.

Old People Receiving Help

A headline December 31st was OLD PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY RECEIVING HELP. Corinne Crutchfield was County Director of Public Welfare.

Dr. Richard L. Fite Dies

It was reported January 1, 1938 that Dr. Richard L. Fite, pioneer Tahlequah physician, had died. He had come to Tahlequah in 1883 from Cartersville, Georgia after graduating from Southern Medical College (now Emory University). He was also a graduate of New York Polyclinic. He had practiced medicine in Tahlequah from 1883 until his retirement in 1914 and was one of the leading physicians in this area. Much of his practice was during the days that it was necessary to travel horseback to attend his patients. At Statehood he was the medical superintendent of the Cherokee Nation.

Dr. Fite married Miss Nannie Daniels in the First Presbyterian Church in 1884. The officiating minister was Rev. Gilbert T. Thompson (who was a half brother of Dr. Fite). Their home - "The Shadows" - was later to be on the site of the Methodist Home. It was noted that a large cedar tree on the front lawn had been brought from Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Fite was one of Tahlequah's most prominent citizens. She was active in politics, having attended a number of National Democratic Conventions. She was inducted into the Oklahoma Hall of Fame November 16, 1939. Dr. and Mrs. Fite were the parents of eight children, four of whom were living at that time: Captain Houston B. Fite, M.C.U.S.N., Augustus W. Fite, Dr. Denman W. Fite, and Kathryn Smullin. The latter was a prominent Chautaugua entertainer for several years.

Hot Lunches for Children

It was reported January 14, 1938 that "hungry children would be served hot lunches."

Chamber of Commerce Meets

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held February 11, 1938. C.E. Weber was chairman of arrangements, and John Vaughan was the principal speaker. A feature of the entertainment was music from a string band.

Anniversary of Knights of Pythias

The 74th anniversary of the founding of the Knights of Pythias was observed February 18th. Virgil Clark was the chancellor commander of the local lodge.

Carnegie Library Notes

A regular feature of the Democrat Star in the 1930's was **CARNEGIE LIBRARY NOTES** by Miss Essa Gladney, Librarian.

62 Youths Added to N.Y.A.

It was reported March 4, 1938 that 62 county youths had been added to the N.Y.A. Ullys Morgan was the county project supervisor of the program.

Hastings Mourned by Entire State

The headline April 13, 1938 was **HASTINGS MOURNED BY ENTIRE STATE**. W.W. Hastings, one of Tahlequah's famous citizens died April 8, 1938. He was born in Arkansas December 31, 1866. He moved with his



W.W. Hastings



Mrs. W.W. Hastings

parents to Beattie's Prairie in Delaware District when he was 3 years old. He attended the Beattie's Prairie Public School and graduated from the Cherokee Male Seminary in 1884 along with J.T. Parks and William P. Thompson. He and Mr. Thompson were classmates and roommates at Vanderbilt University, graduating from the Law Department in 1889. Upon graduation they formed a law partnership with E.C. Boudinot, continuing such until Mr. Boudinot's death with the two resuming a partnership until Statehood.

Mr. Hastings married Miss Lula Starr in 1896. Their home, one of the finest in the Cherokee Nation, was the center of a great deal of social life, as Mrs. Hastings was a gracious hostess.

Mr. Hastings served the Cherokee Nation as Attorney General, Superintendent of Education, and was attorney for the Cherokee Nation in making up its final rolls, **allotment of lands**, and cases before the Court

of Claims and the Supreme Court of the United States. He was the confidential advisor of the Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation.

He was elected to Congress in 1914, continuing for nine terms, interrupted only by the defeat of Miss Alice Robertson, the year of the Republican landslide in Oklahoma, retiring of his own volition in 1934. Congressman Hastings was an active member of the Committee on Indian Affairs and the Appropriations Committee and was one of the outstanding members of Congress.

He was one of Tahlequah's foremost business men, serving as a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank and as its president. He was buried in the Tahlequah Cemetery.



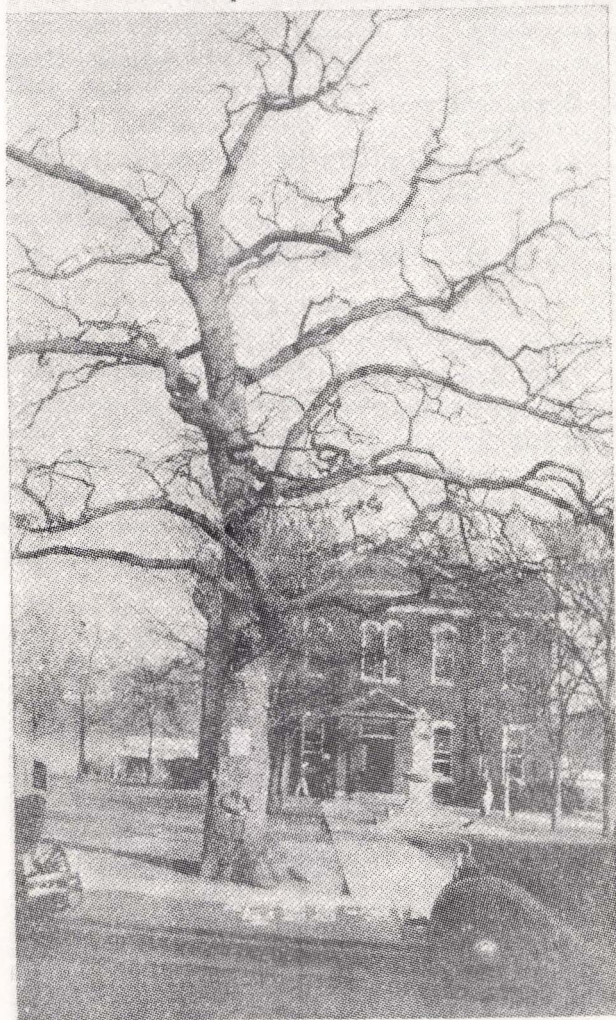
This is the home of W. W. Hastings, veteran United States congressman of Tahlequah. The home has more than a dozen rooms and is regarded as one of the finest in eastern Oklahoma.

Tahlequah Postmasters

According to records in the National Archives, the following is the listing of the postmasters serving Tahlequah: The so-called Tahlequah post office was really established at Park Hill May 18, 1838 by Samuel Newton. He was followed by Charles G. Newton in 1839, Lorenzo Delano in 1840 and George M. Murrell in 1844. The post office was moved to Tahlequah May 6, 1847. The subsequent postmasters have been: Joshua S. Boynton, 1855; Oliver W. Sipe, 1856; Andrew S. Wilson, 1861; Henry D. Reese, 1866; John W. Stapler, 1868; Jane L. Stapler, 1873; John W. Stap-

ler, 1878; Mary J. Adair, 1885; James S. Stapler, 1890; John L. Adair, Jr., 1893; Walter A. Thompson, 1894; Joseph L. Worthington, 1899; Robert Rose, 1904; Horace Gray, 1903; A.B. Cunningham, 1913; Walter A. Thompson, 1919; George F. Bengé, 1923; Mrs. Mertha Martin, 1932; William B. Wyly, 1933; William H. Ballentine, 1941; James B. Cox, 1955; Leon Ross Daniel, 1966; T.R. Morris, 1969; and William P. Brooks, Jr., 1971.

The Old Oak Tree' Is Removed From Tahlequah Courthouse Lawn



After standing more than a century and being generally recognized as a famous eastern Oklahoma landmark, the venerable oak, shown above, finally yielded to the ages as workers chopped it down last week.

"The Old Oak Tree" Is Removed

A caption May 29, 1938 was "THE OLD OAK TREE" IS REMOVED FROM THE TAHLEQUAH COURTHOUSE LAWN. It was quite a coincidence that "The Old Oak Tree" had expired in the 100th year of the Trail of Tears and the origin of Tahlequah. As Tahlequah's historian Dr. T.L. Ballenger says in "Around Tahlequah Council Fires," "What a thrilling story it could tell if it were only able to talk." It had been in the center of a century of Cherokee activities. It was under its branches that the horses of Chief John Ross had rested and been fed while the chief was attending to official business. Hundreds of persons important in the affairs of the Cherokee Nation had lingered in its shade, discussing the business of the day. All of the Principal Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation from John Ross to W.C. Rogers had delivered their messages from platforms nearby. In short, it had observed most of the activities of the Cherokee Nation and the growth and development of Tahlequah. It was observed that "about 20 pounds of lead would be found in its branches and millions of tacks in its trunk." Gavels and other mementoes were made from the wood of the tree by M.E. Franklin and distributed to interested persons.

Jack Kilpatrick Is Granted Degree

Jack Kilpatrick was pictured June 19, 1938 as having received his Bachelor of Music degree from Redlands University. He was a native of Stilwell, and the community was proud of its graduate. He was the only student majoring in composing. He had graduated from Bacone College in 1935. He had had numerous compositions published. Mr. Kilpatrick also became famous as an author. He and his wife, Anna Gritts Kilpatrick, co-authored "The Shadow of Sequoyah" and translated many selections from Cherokee into English including the Wah-Ne-Nauh Manuscript for the Bureau of Ethnology.



Jack Kilpatrick



Osie Gourd, shown above, will be buried in Moody cemetery today after services in the First Baptist church of Tahlequah at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Millers - 132 Years of Legal Practice

The Millers - Bill, Ira, and Wesley represent 132 years of legal practice in Tahlequah. In addition, Bill and Ira had practiced law 10 years before coming to Tahlequah, and their father, John Wilson Miller, was a lawyer.

Bill came to Jay, Oklahoma in 1915 after teaching school and studying law at night in western Oklahoma. He married Leah Nora Boyd April 19, 1916 and was elected county attorney that fall, taking office in 1917. He entered military service in 1918 and was sent to Camp Travis. He moved to Tahlequah in 1923 and was elected county attorney of Cherokee County in 1924, holding the office 6 years. He was city attorney for 8 years during the 1950's and was again county attorney from 1963 until he retired in 1967. During the remainder of his legal career, he was a law partner of his brother, Ira, or his son, Wesley. He died in August of 1973.

Mrs. William Miller was postmistress at Jay for 7 years. She graduated from Northeastern in 1938 and taught in the rural schools of Cherokee County for several years.

Ira Miller taught school for a year in Missouri before being admitted to the bar in that state. He practiced law in Missouri a year before coming to Oklahoma. He was admitted to the Oklahoma bar in 1917. He came to Tahlequah in 1927 after living in Jay 6 years. He was associated with his brother, Bill, until 1949 when he was elected county judge, serving 28 years until his retirement. Mr. Miller participated in World War I and was sent overseas where he was in 2 battles. The Millers had 5 children, all who lived to maturity receiving college degrees - Kenneth, who teaches at OSU; John, who teaches in the Tulsa Schools; Caroline, who teaches in the Claremore Schools; and Joyce who teaches in the Miami Schools.

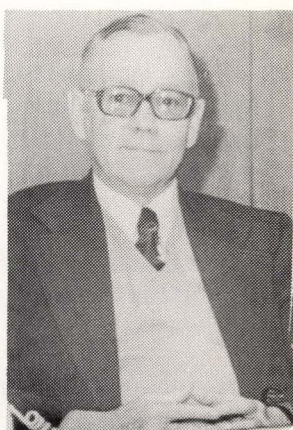
Wesley graduated from Northeastern in 1939, where he was president of the student council. He joined the service in 1941. Upon being mustered out of the service, he joined his father in the practice of law, con-



Bill Miller



Ira Miller



Wesley Miller

tinuing this partnership until 1963 when his father became county attorney. He continues to carry on the tradition of the Miller family in the practice of law in Tahlequah. He is currently serving as vice chairman of the Oklahoma Council of Judicial Complaints.

Indian Territory Genealogical and Historical Society

The Indian Territory Genealogical and Historical Society is doing much to preserve and extend the heritage of Tahlequah and this area. The group was organized March 27, 1969 after a great deal of effort on the part of Mrs. A.H. Justus and W.E. Stanford. The following persons were the first officers: Mrs. A.H. Justus, president; Dr. Carl Mahaney, first vice president; George Stratton, second vice president; Lee A. McKinney, third vice president; and W.E. Stanford, secretary-treasurer. The following persons were charter members of the organization: Lee A. McKinney, Mrs. Gerald Kelley, Mrs. Izola McCoy, Mrs. Jess L. Frasher, Ruby Burk, Mr. and Mrs. A.H. Justus, Raymond and Charlene Hook, Mr. and Mrs. W.E. Stanford, Mr. and Mrs. Burt Mahaney, Mr. and Mrs. T.B. Hall, Obara K. Cude, Mrs. Dixie Sollock, Mrs. Marguerite Stauss, Mrs. Vernal L. Bottoms, Dr. and Mrs. Carl Mahaney, Mr. and Mrs. George Stratton, Zee Davis, Mrs. S.E. Douglas, and Mrs. T.F. French. The following charter members are deceased: A.H. Justus, W.E. Stanford, Mrs. T.B. Hall, and Mrs. T.F. French.

The Society has made a great deal of progress since its organization. They received first prize and \$100 for their float entitled Our Family Tree June 1, 1972. Mrs. T.B. Hall was corresponding secretary when they received a \$6,000 grant from the State Legislature. They established the W.E. Stanford Memorial Library in the John Vaughn Library and purchased a large group of books and microfilm pertaining to genealogy. The membership has grown to exceed 100 persons and the members are working to complete their family trees. Dr. Minter Uzzell is the current president.

Sunrise Easter Service

It was announced April 13th that the churches of Tahlequah and Bagley High students would sponsor a Sunrise Easter Service. Mrs. W.E. Paden and Mrs. R.E. McCormick were in charge of the affair. In addition there was an "egg rolling like that at the White House."

Farm News

A regular feature of the Star Democrat was the farm news by County Agent Titus Manasco.

Seminary Reunion

The Seminary Reunion of 1938 honored W.W. Hastings and Robert L. Owen. It was one of the best attended reunions in the history of this distinguished group.

State Historical Society Meets in Tahlequah

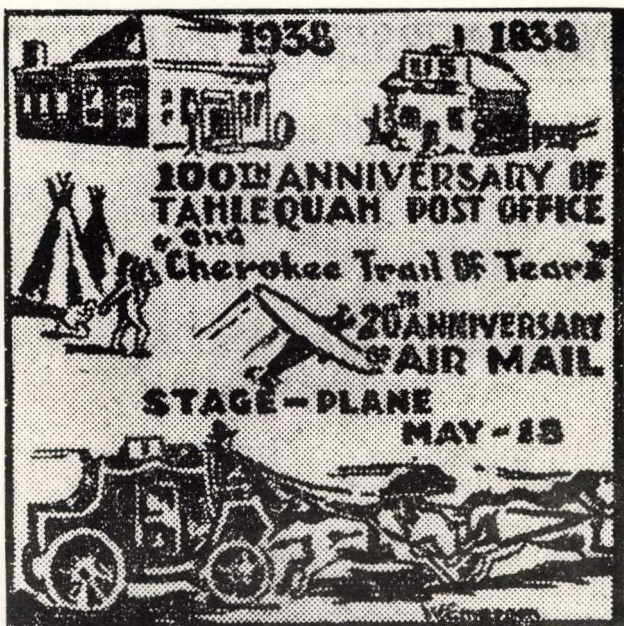
The Oklahoma State Historical Society met in Tahlequah May 7, 1938. Persons appearing on the program were Grant Foreman, Judge Robert L. Williams, John Vaughan, and Dr. B.D. Weeks. Professor Gambrill, Texas historian was the featured speaker.

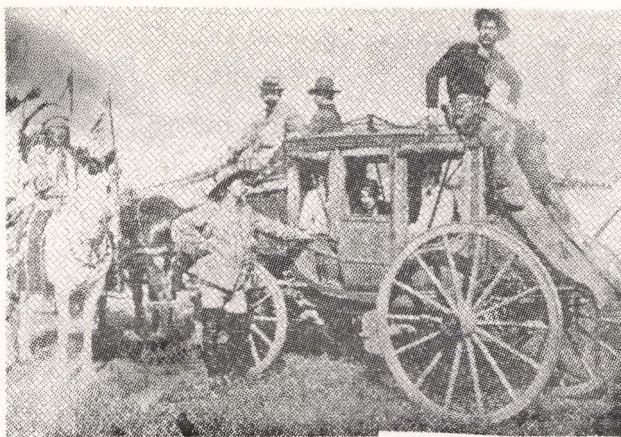
Ocie Gourd Is Buried

Ocie Gourd was pictured May 14, 1938. The veteran peace officer had been killed in a gun battle with two escaped convicts.

Three Big Events Celebrated

It was announced May 14, 1938 that a three day celebration would commemorate three historical events - the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Tahlequah post office (really that of Park Hill), the 100th anniversary of the Trail of Tears, and the 20th year of airmail service in the United States. A special cachet was issued, which had been designed by Waldo Emerson, a student of Northeastern. A Deadwood, South Dakota stagecoach owned by John Guthrie carried the mail from Tahlequah to Muskogee where a plane was waiting to carry the mail to stamp collectors all over the world. "Buffalo Bill" Cody was standing beside the coach, and "Colorado Jack" was holding the reins in the picture.





This was the first time in the history of this area that mail had been transported by the earliest and latest form of transportation. The Trail of Tears received special recognition in the celebration. The affair was sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion. Members of the arrangements committee were Russell Morris, Dean Lewis, Jim Williams, Owen Grant, and Roger Ghormley.



Rev. and Mrs. G.T. Thompson

Rev. and Mrs. Gilbert T. Thompson

The death of Mrs. Gilbert T. Thompson was reported April 22, 1938. The Rev. Thompson had died April 20, 1917.

The Thompsons celebrated their golden wedding anniversary February 1, 1915 as reported in the Tahlequah Arrow February 2, 1915. The article stated the event was "one of the most notable social affairs of this little historic capital." The article stated that the morning train brought their

six sons, all of whom lived in Muskogee with the exception of Rev. Ernest Thompson, who had a pastorate at Charleston, West Virginia. The other sons were Dr. Allison D., Gilbert T. Jr., Dr. Milton K., Rev. James, and Matthew. The daughter, Mrs. J.W. Reid, lived in Tahlequah. The list of hostesses included all of the prominent families of Tahlequah. The wedding of 50 years before was re-enacted.

Young Thompson enlisted in the Confederate Army as a mere lad, serving under E. Kirby Smith in Kentucky, Tennessee, and at Vicksburg, where he was taken prisoner. He was exchanged as a prisoner, taken again as a prisoner, and was with Joseph E. Johnston as he contended with General Sherman in his march through Georgia. It was while he was fighting in the rear of Sherman's army that he married Miss Josephine King February 1, 1865.

Miss King was the daughter of Judge and Mrs. David G. King who was related to William R. King, 13th vice president of the United States. Her mother was a Gaston, directly descended from the Duke of Tuscany, cousin of the Bourbon King, St. Louis of France.

Gilbert T. Thompson, Sr. was the son of James Allen Thompson, who was a cousin of General Albert Sidney Johnston. The Thompson family came from Tyron County, Ireland. His mother was a Denman, related to Lord Denman of England. His parental grandmother was a Lynch, who belonged to one of the most prominent Cherokee families.

Rev. Thompson first came to Tahlequah in 1868, coming by horseback from Little Rock. He returned to Georgia with the intention of bringing his little family to Indian Territory, but God called him to the ministry. After receiving his ministerial education and preaching several years in Georgia and middle Tennessee, he was called by the Presbyterian Church of Tahlequah. After a year, he accepted a call to pastor the church in Springfield, Missouri. He returned to Tahlequah in 1903, continuing as pastor of the Presbyterian Church until his retirement. He is credited with never missing an appointment in his 41 years as a pastor. Rev. Thompson was a half-brother of Dr. R.L. Fite of Tahlequah and Dr. F.B. Fite of Muskogee.

Ulys Morgan Praised

Officials praised the administration of the N.Y.A. Program July 1, 1938. Ulys L. Morgan was the director. He resigned from this position July 29th to enter Northeastern to continue his education. As a student he was also active in the Boy Scout program, serving as a member of the advancement committee and as advisor to the Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity. He was also active in the Youths' Temperance Council. One of his poems was published in the magazine, "The Voice of St. Nicholas" in January of 1939. Ulys later entered professional Scouting, retiring in 1977.

Howard Upton Wins Contest

It was announced July 8, 1930 that Howard Upton, Jr., had won the district oratorical constes of the Youths' Temperance Council.

Percy Wyly Dies

It was reported August 5, 1938 that Percy Wyly, prominent Tahlequah business man, had died. He was born at Maysville, Arkansas February 8, 1861 of Robert Fletcher and May June (Buffington) Wyly. He attended the Cherokee Male Seminary and was a roommate of Jeff T. Parks. While attending the seminary, he was secretary of the Cherokee Debating Society. He married Ida Frances Harmon of Maysville in 1885, and they were parents of James Robert. Leah and Thurman Wyly.

The Indian name given Percy was Wa-Sa (Wildcat) because of his superior strength and agility. He was elected sheriff of the Delaware District in 1889 and was chosen as a delegate to the Commission of the Cherokees in 1890. The Commission went to Washington to wind up the affairs and bridge the gap between the tribal relations of the Cherokees and their new status as citizens of the State of Oklahoma. The nine members of the commission were: Percy Wyly, Clem Rogers (father of Will), W.W. Hastings, George Bengé, John Gunter, Henry Lower, Soggy Sanders, Robert Bruce Ross and William Thompson.

Percy took delight in playing the fiddle for the amusement of his friends, and in his youth he played for many a square dance. He, J.A. Lawrence and W.W. Hastings were the first to own automobiles in Tahlequah. Percy once commented that they had no one to teach them how to drive, so the three of them had a lot of "runaways" in the process of learning to drive.

In 1900 Percy and J.A. Lawrence formed a partnership known as the hardware, and a clothing store, under one roof, something unique for that day and time. They sent buyers to St. Louis twice a year to restore the merchandise. Two items they took special pride in was Arbuckle Coffee and Studebaker wagons.

Percy was a member of the masonic blue lodge and the Royal Masons, a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, and active in the civic affairs of Cherokee County up until the time of his death.

Boy Scouts Return from Camp

Tahlequah Boy Scouts returned from camp August 12th. Tom Ballenger gave an account of the group's activities. Tahlequah Scoutmasters were Omer Morgan of Troop 34, Bagley High; Rev. S. W. Franklin, Troop 43, First Methodist Church; and Homer Ward, Tahlequah High School. A court of honor was held September 16, 1938 with Dan Morgan, Jim Upton, Tom Ballenger, Jack Morgan, and Vaud Travis, Jr. receiving awards. The last two were the first Eagle Scouts in Cherokee County. Members of the court were Dr. Vaud A. Travis, Karl Herde, Omer Morgan, Dale Perry, Rev. S. W. Franklin, and Homer Ward.

Veteran Police Chief Dies

It was reported August 19th that D. W. Perkins, veteran police chief of Tahlequah, had died of a lingering illness. He had been Chief of Police for 19 years and had joined the Tahlequah Police Department in 1909 as night policeman.

Dr. F. B. Fite Dies

Dr. F. B. Fite, pioneer doctor of Muskogee, died August 19th. He was a brother of Dr. R. L. Fite, and a half brother of Rev. Gilbert S. Thompson. He had begun his practice in Tahlequah in the 1880's.

Owen Grant Elected President of Jaycees

Owen Grant, principal of Sequoyah Grade School, was elected President of the Junior Chamber of Commerce October 7, 1938.

James Thompson on GRDA Board

It was announced October 7th that James P. Thompson had been appointed a member of the board of directors of the Grand River Development Authority.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hicks Celebrate Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hicks were pictured September 26, 1938. It was the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary. Mrs. Hicks was the former Miss Lizzie Musgrove. Her father, Frank Musgrove, was a half-brother of Clem Rogers, Will's father. Mrs. Hicks had the distinction of being the great grandson of Chief Charles Hicks. E. D. brought the telephone to Tahlequah and Indian Territory just 10 years after it was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. He had been employed by the Bell Telephone Co. after the company he organized was bought by that firm.

Sam Knight Appointed Chief of Police

Sam Knight was pictured October 12, 1938 as the newly appointed Chief of Police of Tahlequah, succeeding D.W. Perkins, who had died a few days before.

Kiwanis Club Meets at Welling

The Kiwanis Club held its annual fellowship meeting at Welling October 28th. Roy Hinds was president of the club. Dr. D.W. Emerson was elected president for the coming year.

Masonic Lodge Celebrates 90th Anniversary

Cherokee Lodge No. 10, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, celebrated its 90th anniversary November 10, 1938. George Moser was the Worshipful Master. They were especially proud of the Chief Bowles sword and the gavel made from walnut in the Cherokee Capitol. Officers of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma were present for the celebration.

Dwight I. Hunt Is New Pastor

Rev. Dwight R. Hunt, new pastor of the First Methodist Church, was introduced to Tahlequah November 18th.



Sam Knight, above, has been appointed chief of police of Tahlequah to fill the vacancy created by the death of D. W. Perkins, veteran Oklahoma peace officer.



Emmett McLemore

Funeral Set for J.A. Lawrence

A Headline November 18, 1938 was **FUNERAL SET FOR J.A. LAWRENCE**. Mr. Lawrence had established his mercantile business in Tahlequah in 1882.

New Owners of Democratic Star

It was announced December 2nd that the new owners of the Democrat Star was Rev. W.E. Rockett and his sons, Harrill and Gordon. The paper had been bought from Fort Smith banker, I.H. Nadkimen.

Jaycees Sponsor Poultry Show

Owen Grant, president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, announced December 20, 1938 that they would sponsor the poultry show in the spring.

Emmett McLemore Comes to Sequoyah

Emmett McLemore, who had been athletic director at Bacone for 8 years, became the boys' advisor at Sequoyah Indian Training School December 21, 1938. He was later coach at Stilwell, and the high school field house was named for him.

Formal Opening of Reed-Culver Funeral Home

The formal opening of the Reed-Culver Funeral Home was announced January 13, 1939. They were moving to the location presently occupied from across the street.

Roy Hinds Gives Highlights of 1938

Outgoing president Roy Hinds gave the highlights of the accomplishments of the Kiwanis Club of 1938 at the club banquet January 27, 1939. They had bought eyeglasses for 10 children, revived the Boy Scout program, assisted the F.F.A. and 4-H Club program, paid \$75 for a lawn mower to be used in the city cemetery, and had made application for fish to be placed in the Barren Fork and the Illinois River.



R.K. McIntosh



Rev. Fletcher S. Crowe

METHODISTS CELEBRATE

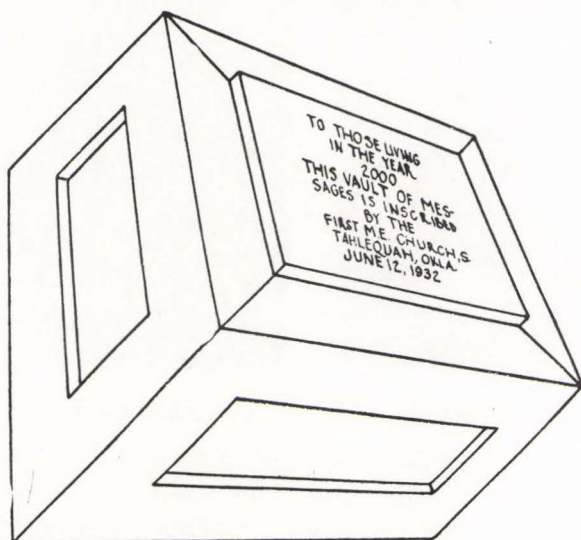
Tahlequah Methodists celebrated 100 years of Methodism in the Cherokee Nation and 89 years of the First Methodist Church of Tahlequah, looking forward to the year 2,000 on June 12, 1932. They recalled the heritage of the past and placed in a vault messages for the members of 2,000 A.D. to read. Mementoes placed in the vault included letters, accounts of various groups and businesses, pictures, and a history of Tahlequah and Northeastern Oklahoma. Rev. Fletcher S. Crowe was pastor, and R.K. McIntosh was chairman of the board of stewards. Congressman W.W. Hastings, Judge O.H.P. Brewer, Houston B. Tehee, and Rev. M.L. Butler were speakers. Rev. Butler currently presiding elder, was one of the early pastors. Each member was asked to contribute 89 cents, a cent for each year the Tahlequah church had been in existence. The program was culminated with a covered dish luncheon.

A SHORT HISTORY OF METHODISM

Dr. T.L. Ballenger has written a history of Tahlequah Methodist, and I am indebted to him for a short sketch of such.

The Missouri Conference sent Thomas Bertholf to work among the Cherokees. He came to the vicinity of present day Tahlequah in 1832, establishing Riley's Chapel 2 miles southeast of present Tahlequah. The Indian Mission Conference was organized at Riley's Chapel October 23, 1844. According to the June 12th newspaper article, members began worshipping in Tahlequah in 1843. They met at various places, including the Masonic Hall. One of the early ministers was Rev. Young Wolfe, who lived on the bluff east of Town Branch. Sehon Chapel was built in 1856. ½ mile east of the Female Seminary. It was torn down in 1888.

Tahlequah Church to Preserve Relics of Today for Posterity



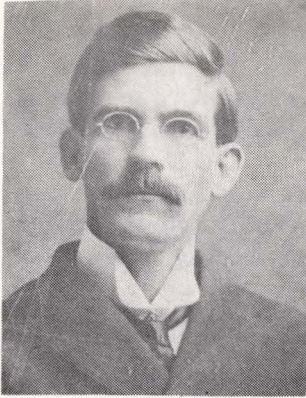
Above is the vault in which those attending the anniversary service of the First Methodist Episcopal church, South, of Tahlequah, this morning will place articles characteristic of this age.

and the brick was used to build a church in Tahlequah across from Sequoyah School which was sold in 1916, and the church was built which was recently torn down to make room for the Education Building.

Other early ministers were William McIntosh, Thomas B. Ruble, Isaac Sanders, Young Ewing, T.K.B. McSpadden, J.F. Thompson, M.L. Butler, J.A. Parks, and T.O. Shanks, Rev. T.K.B. McSpadden was the ancestor of the McSpaddens who have meant so much to Tahlequah and Eastern Oklahoma. Rev. J.F. Thompson was the grandfather of Mrs. T.L. Ballenger, and Rev. T.O. Shanks continued to live in Tahlequah after retirement.

Pastors since 1932 have been S.W. Franklin, Dwight H. Hunt, O.A. Morris, Robert L. Main, A.K. Fleming, Owen Gragg, William Henry, L.E. Shackelford, Robert L. Majors, Glenn Miller and the present pastor, Tom Kirby.

Lay members who have contributed to the progress of the church are too numerous to mention, but special consideration should be made of Judge J.T. Parks, who was Church School Superintendent for 25 years; J.B. Pearson, who held many offices; J.L. Brown, who was Church Treasurer for 25 years; R.K. McIntosh, who was chairman of the Board of Stewards for many years, and D.R. Bedwell, who was Church School Superintendent for 11 years.



Rev.

Thomas Olin Shanks

Mrs.

Thomas Olin Shanks

John O. Shanks

The Shanks Family

The death of Rev. Thomas Olin Shanks July 13, 1957 and that of Mrs. Shanks November 17, 1962 terminated a religious heritage of incalculable value to this area.

Thomas Olin Shanks was born in Clarke County, Mississippi, the son of Rev. and Mrs. George Shanks in 1868. Rev. George Shanks was a Methodist minister for 50 years, with more than 20,000 converts to his credits, and his father was an itinerant Methodist preacher. T.O. Shanks came to Tahlequah in 1888 as a circuit rider, staying with his brother, J. Oscar Shanks. He was assigned Bald Hill, Crittenden, Blue Springs, Eureka, and Grand River. After completing this assignment, he entered Southwestern University. This was followed by a teaching position in the Choctaw school at Stringtown and a church assignment at Dulaney's Chapel, west of Atoka.

Rev. Shanks returned to Tahlequah to marry Miss Alice Lavenia Hightower, step-daughter of Rev. J.J. Lovett, pastor of the Methodist Church in Tahlequah. It was an event of November 24, 1892. They went immediately to the Cameron circuit, pastoring Cameron, Spring Hill, Monroe, and Nubbin Ridge. Other assignments were Webbers Falls, Duncan, Comanche, Checotah, Marietta, Holdenville, Spiro, Chouteau, Muskogee, Tishomingo, Lexington, Malden, Missouri, Mill Creek, Hickory, Stonewall, Tupelo, Westville, Keota, Cowlington, Boynton, Morris, Vian, Kiowa, Pittsburg, Brewer, Allen, Atwood, Fort Towson, Bennington, and Kokchito.

Rev. Shanks superannuated in Tahlequah in order to send his sons to Northeastern and for Mrs. Shanks to take care of her aged mother. The sons, James, William, and John, all graduated from Northeastern and completed graduate study in other colleges. Rev. and Mrs. Shanks celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary November 24, 1952.

John O. Shanks, youngest son of Rev. and Mrs. T.O. Shanks, retired from professional Scouting January 11, 1975. He had served the Boy Scouts of America for 38 years in various capacities, including those of Assistant National Director of Training and Scout Executive at Kansas City, Missouri, Wilmington, Delaware, Oil City, Pennsylvania, and Cleveland, Ohio.

Rev. J. Oscar Shanks served the Tahlequah Methodist Church on two occasions. It was during one of his pastorates in 1888 that the Sehon Chapel was torn down and the materials used to build the church in Tahlequah.

F. Edgar Shanks was pastor of the Methodist Church at Fort Gibson in 1888.

Thus, the Shanks Family has made an indelible impression throughout the South, and the three brothers, Thomas Olin, J. Oscar, and F. Edgar, all did much to distribute Methodism in Indian Territory.

The Fortnightly Study Club

The Fortnightly Study Club of Tahlequah affiliated with the Sixth District, State Federated Women's Clubs in 1910 and had been active continuously since then. Mrs. Charles Rogers, who is still a member, joined the Fortnightly Club in May of 1923 and has been an active member, since that date.

The following have been presidents of the Fortnightly Club: Mrs. B.L. Keenan, 1910; Mrs. W.C. Banker, 1911; Mrs. J.A. Lawrence, 1912; Mrs. E.C. McMichael, 1913; Mrs. G.S. Sutton and Miss Ella Mae Covell, 1914; Mrs. W.C. Holt and Mrs. W.B. Wyly, 1915; Mrs. H.R. Williams, 1916; Mrs. L.M. Logan, 1917; Mrs. D.O. Scott, 1918; Mrs. G.W. Gable, 1919; Mrs. Edward Sharp, 1920; Mrs. G.W. Banker, 1921; Mrs. C.R. Williams, 1922; Mrs. J.A. Lawrence, 1923; Mrs. D.W. Wilson, 1924; Mrs. M.P. Hammond, 1925; Mrs. A.W. Belt, 1926; Mrs. W.A. Thompson, 1927; Mrs. W.P. Hicks, 1928; Mrs. Thurman Wyly, 1929; Mrs. J.B. Anthony, 1930; Mrs. L.P. Woods, 1931; Mrs. C.L. Dryden, 1932; Mrs. C.O. Rogers, 1933; Mrs. W.B. Wyly, 1934; Miss Ella Mae Covell, 1935; Mrs. D.W. Emerson, 1936; Mrs. B.M. Belt, 1937; Mrs. Tom Aldie Hall, 1938; Mrs. Roy Hinds, 1939; Mrs. T.F. Walton, 1940; Mrs. W.D. Newby, 1941; Mrs. E.M. Bowers, 1942; Mrs. H.I. Hinds, 1943; Mrs. Fannie Baker, 1944; Mrs. Angus Gillis, 1945; Mrs. C.L. Rogers, 1946; Mrs. A.W. Belt, 1947; Mrs. J.W. McSpadden, 1948; Mrs. Edward Sharp, 1949; Mrs. C.L. Rogers, 1950; Hattie Propst, 1951; Dr. Nadene Harris, 1952; Mrs. Mary Haas, 1953; Mrs. C.L. Rogers, 1954; Mrs. Felix Deaton, 1955, 1956; Mrs. Lloyd Anderson, 1957; Mrs. O.T. Peck, 1958, 1959; Mrs. Dennis Jones, 1960, 1961; Mrs. H.B. Sherrod, 1962, 1963; Dr. Nadene Harris, 1964, 1965; Mrs. Lois Wright, 1966, 1967; Mrs. C.L. Rogers, 1968, 1969; Mrs. L.H. Tidmore, 1970, 1971; Mrs. E.R. Clark, 1972, 1973; Dr. Hattie Propst, 1974, 1975; and Mrs. W.A. (Sally) Ross, 1976, 1977, 1978.

The First Presbyterian Church

The First Presbyterian Church of Tahlequah was established in 1881 by Rev. Willis Weaver, an ordained missionary of the Presbyterian Church, who became its first pastor. The organizing meeting was held in the Moravian Church at 120 West Shawnee, which they bought later and continued to use until it was destroyed by fire and a brick structure was built. They moved to their present structure in 1964.

Rev. Weaver was succeeded by the following pioneer ministers: G.T. Thompson, W.L. Miller, A.E. Thompson, W.R. King, W.M. Hamilton, John Huber, David N. Allen, G.T. Thompson (again), George R. Anderson, Leonidas Dobson, Nelson C. Hanney, Harry W. Miller, George S. Sutton, T.M. Hartman, A.G. Hinkle, George W. Watson, and Otto C. Seymour.

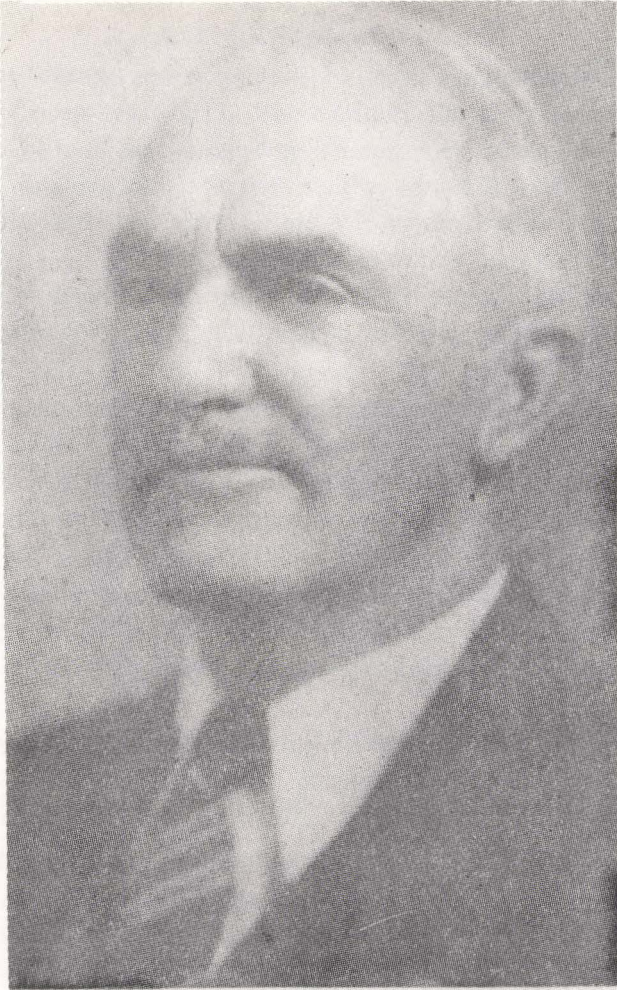
The church had a special 50th anniversary service in 1931 at which time E.D. Hicks recounted those 50 years as he remembered them. Another celebration was held on the 90th anniversary February 13, 1972. Mrs. Jane Stapler was credited with organizing the first Sunday School in the 1870's, before the church was established. She served as superintendent of the school 25 years, followed by L.C. Ross, J.M. Hackler and H.W. Guenther.

The church has had the following pastors since 1932: L. Burney Shell, C.H. Shackleford, Leonard Webster, Fred Speakman, George Nichols, Joseph E. Johnston, Eldon Seamans, Jim Forkner, and Jammie Thomas.

Mr. Hicks commended Mrs. L.C. Ross for having been the church pianist for 25 years and Mrs. J.W. Reid, who had been pianist and director of the choir for 27 years. The board of trustees in 1931 included the following: W.W. Hastings, J.W. Reid, J.M. Hackler, L.C. Ross, and Dr. J.S. Allison.

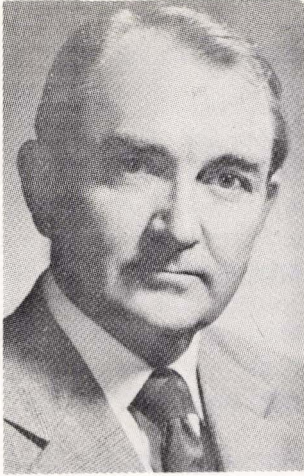
Rev. Harry W. Miller

A headline in the Ada Evening News of April 23, 1957 was as follows: REV. HARRY W. MILLER, BELOVED SCOUT, RELIGIOUS LEADER DIES. Rev. Miller was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Tahlequah from 1909 until 1911. He had previously pastored churches at Tonkawa and Blackwell. After leaving Tahlequah, he served churches at Fort Gibson, Haskell, and Atoka. He met and married his wife, Helen Rice, a teacher at Dwight Mission, during his Atoka pastorate. During World War I he directed war-related work for the Y.M.C.A.



REV. HARRY W. MILLER

After the war, Rev. Miller accepted a church at Chandler. In 1919 he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Ada. In 1920 when the Boy Scouts were organized, Rev. Miller became Scout Executive of the group, continuing in this capacity for a quarter of a century. During this period, he influenced thousands of boys through the Boy Scout program, his Edward Bok newspaper boys, and his Sunday school class, becoming a legend in his time. After retirement, Rev. Miller accepted a pastorate at Coalgate continuing 10 years. He was survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Carolyn Knapp, Dr. Ross Miller, surgeon in Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, and Dr. Keith Miller, a dentist at Westville, Mississippi. Few men have left a richer heritage than Rev. Miller, and some of that heritage had its beginning in Tahlequah.



Dr. Ross Hayes Miller



Miss Callie Loeser

Dr. Ross Miller was inducted into the Oklahoma Hall of Fame November 16, 1977.

Miss Callie Loeser

Miss Callie Loeser, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. I.D. Loeser, attended the Female Seminary as well as Henry Kendall College. She taught at Grandview and Gravel Hill Schools. She served many years as a sick nurse at the seminary. She did not marry, as she would not leave her mother. She also sort of looked after her brothers, sisters, and nieces. She was active in the Presbyterian Church and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She died May 12, 1959.

William T. Loeser

William T. Loeser, son of Dr. and Mrs. I.D. Loeser, was born November 3, 1857. He was active in Cherokee affairs. He was elected by the National Council of the Cherokee Nation to become editor of the Cherokee Advocate December 21, 1899. He died January 2, 1905.

Walter S. Loeser

Walter S. Loeser, son of Dr. and Mrs. I.D. Loeser, was born September 2, 1858. His obituary February 17, 1944 indicated that at the time of his death (February 5, 1944), he was the oldest native born resident of Tahlequah. He was also the last surviving person who attended the funeral and interment of Chief John Ross in May of 1867. He was 8 years old at the time. He operated a hack line between Tahlequah and Fort Gibson for a number of years.

American Legion Post No. 50

The American Legion Rhodes-Pritchett Post No. 50 was chartered September 19, 1919. One of its organizers and the first elected commander, A.E. Robertson, was present when the national group was organized in Paris, France May 9, 1919. C.A. Peterson was also active in organizing the Tahlequah post and was the first acting commander. The post was named for Jesse M. Rhodes and Tony Pritchett, who were the first two casualties of World War I from Cherokee County. The post had a special recognition ceremony on the 50th anniversary of chartering. The following charter members were living at that time: Robert Owen Covell, Brice Downing, Roy C. Hinds, Leonard Logan, and H.B. Upton.

The following persons have been commanders of the Rhodes-Pritchett Post: Dr. C.A. Peterson, 1919, 1920; A.E. Robertson, 1921, 1938; H.E. Chandler, 1922, 1924; S.A. Cummins, 1923; G.R. Alberty, 1925; L.A. Carrington, 1926; Frank L. Walker, 1927, 1936, 1937; J.W. Washington, 1928; B.R. Jones, 1929; P.H. Darter, 1930; Martin Cochran, 1931; John M. Littlefield, 1932, 1933; Walter H. Herrin, 1934; Dewey Carlile, 1935; J.T. Mallow, 1939; Joe M. Deem, 1940; Roy C. Hinds, 1941; W.W. Miller, 1942; Tom Bessire, 1943; W.B. Covey, 1944; Joe R. Fullerton, 1945; Gregg James, 1946; Fred Guthrie, 1947; J.E. Woodward, 1948, 1949, 1957, 1958, 1963, 1967; Eugene Carr, 1950, 1951; L.B. Scott, 1952; John McClure, 1954; Dewitt Talley, 1955; Johnnie Pierce, 1956; Joe Thornton, 1959; R.L. Parker, 1960; Joe Deem, 1961; Benjamin Bliss, 1962; Owen Covell, 1964; A.L. Dickerson, 1965; Elmer O. Plant, 1966; L.L. Culver, Jr., 1968; Raymond Kallman, 1969; C.J. Hall, 1970; Delbert Rozell, 1971; Haskell Gates, 1972; William E. Graf, 1973; Woodrow Allen, Sr., 1974, 1975; Danny Lewis, 1976; and Jerry Knight, 1977.

Bob Miller

Post Adjutants have been as follows: Leonard Logan, 1919, 1920, H.E. Chandler, 1921; Jack Paden, 1922; S.M. Martin, 1923; G.R. Alberty, 1924; Jack Swizewood, 1925; S.A. Cummins, 1926; James H. Carter, 1927, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944; Guy Stratton, 1932, 1933; Greg James, 1945; Fred W. Moore, 1946, 1947, 1948; Max Molloy, 1950; James M. Fuller, 1951; Vernon Fuller, 1952; William S. Buckland, 1953, 1954, 1955; H.F. Morris, 1946, 1957, 1958; R.C. VanScoy, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964; Owen Covell, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1969; J.E. Woodward, 1968, 1970, 1971; Wallace Craig, 1972, 1973, 1974; Minter Uzzell, 1975; Tommy Hall, 1976; Jerry Fuller, 1977.

American Legion Auxiliary Post No. 50

The American Legion Auxiliary Post No. 50 was chartered in 1930. Eacy Cochran was the first president, followed by the following: Bertha Darter, 1931; Nell Woodward, 1933, 1934; Ida Littlefield, 1935, 1936; Rose Carter, 1937; Dee Hargis, 1938, 1939; Bertha Fullerton, 1940; Nellia Morris, 1941, 1942; Margaret Van Dyke, 1943; Cherrie Hinds, 1944; Beulah Bessire, 1945; Beulah Kyle, 1946; Cleo C. Ross, 1947; Louise Moore, 1948; Bertha Parker, 1949; Hazel Gray, 1950; Margaret Smith, 1953; Evelyn McAlwee, 1953; Juanita Talley, 1954, 1955; Vena Rice, 1955; Lucille Hamilton, 1956; Betty Hamphill, 1957; Evelyn Holland, 1958; Mrs. Carl Jones, acting, 1958; Margaret Smith, 1958; Dee Hargis, 1959; Ethel Bliss, 1960; Mary Jo de Steiguer, 1961; Leota Newbern, 1962; Myrtle Heaton, 1962, 1963; Elaine Van Scoy, 1963; Willie Cearley, 1964; 1965; Mary Jo Crawford, 1966, 1967; Melba Pearson, 1968, 1969; Mrs C.J. Hall, 1970; Vera Rozell, 1971, 1972, 1973; Saletha Craig, 1974, 1975, 1976; Margaret Smith, 1977, 1978. Mrs. Bertha Parker served as National President during the year 1970-71,

The Lions Club of Tahlequah

The Lions Club of Tahlequah had its charter night dinner September 10, 1950 with J.M. Gates as the first president. Other officers were: Paul H. Wight, First Vice President; Dana W. May, Second Vice President; Dr. R.L. Currie, Third Vice President; Robert E. Pullen, Jr., Secretary; Hal E. Reed, Treasurer; I.G. Knight, Tail Twister; and J.C. Rhodes, Lion Tamer. S.P. Knight, Dr. Joe N. Greever, Dr. F.H. Holcomb, and Jack Rinnert were Directors.

Presidents since President Gates have been: Jack Bliss, 1951; Willard Dyer, 1952; Hal Reed, 1953; Harris Elliot, 1954; William H. Hinds, 1954; Dean Lewis, 1955; John Purdy, 1956; Clem Griffin, 1957; Wayne Heaton, 1958; L.B. Smith, 1959; Galen O. Gilbert, 1960; Keith Holland, 1961; Dr. George H. Royce, Jr., 1962; John Ewart, 1963; J.K. Lindsey, 1964; Bob Hensley, 1965; Bob Kennedy, 1966; Dr. Valgene Littlefield, 1967; Burt Mahaney, 1968; Dr. Glen Sizemore, 1969; Clifford Turk, 1970; Cooie Meigs, 1971; Dr. Jack Dobbins, 1972; Robert W. Smith, 1973; Dale Mathews, 1974; Dr. Luther Ledbetter, 1975; Champ Stauss, 1976; and Everett Clark, 1977. Dr. Ron Carter is the President for the coming year. The following persons have served as secretary: Robert E. Pullen, Jr., 1950; Jack Rinnert, 1951; Dana May, 1952, 1953; Forest Koch, 1954; Clem Griffin, 1954, 1955, 1956; Blake Jarvis, 1957, 1958; W.D. Young, 1959; Robert Dudley, 1960; Robert W. Smith, 1961; Burt Mahaney, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965; James Woodward, 1966, 1967; Bob Kennedy, 1968, 1969; James Biggs, 1970; Dr. Glen Sizemore, 1971, 1972, 1974; Paul Cook, 1973; Dr. Jerry Herrald, 1974; Dr. Ron Carter, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978.

Street Project

A \$63,655.60 W.P.A. project was begun January 9, 1939. The streets were being paved with asphalt and concrete markers were being placed at intersections.

New Health Center

A new health unit was announced January 19th. This program was continued to the present time.

Hinds Mercantile Open For Business

Hinds Mercantile opened for business January 16, 1939. Iredelle and Roy Hinds had bought the Bynum Department Store. Iredelle had operated stores at Hulbert and Fort Gibson. Roy had operated the Hinds Dry Goods for the previous four years.

Alpha Phi Omega Installed

The Beta Nu Chapter of the Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity was installed January 27th by Roe Bartle, Scout Executive at Kansas City and mayor of that city. Mr. Bartle spoke at the morning service of the Baptist Church.

Brilliant Future for Band

Prospects were bright for the Tahlequah High School Band which was completing its first year. Leo Physter was director and Miss Jewel Crabtree was band queen and Miss Myrtle McNeet was drum major.

F.F.A. Is Outstanding

The Tahlequah Chapter of the Future Farmers of America was declared an outstanding group February 24th. Lester Fleshner was the advisor.

March To Church

A "March To Church Drive" was launched March 24, 1939. The program was sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club.

4-H Club Rally

A county wide 4-H Club rally was held April 29, 1939 with the following schools represented: Mt. Zion, Oil Springs, Owen, Park Hill, Peggs, Welling, Hulbert, Lane, Greenleaf and Losier.

B.S.U. Entertains Ministers

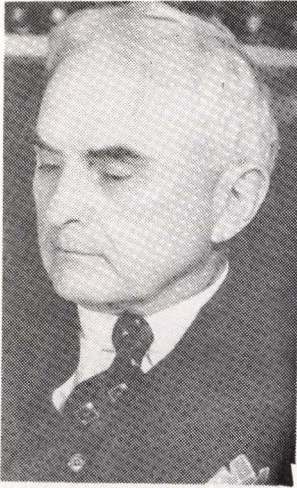
The Baptist Student Union entertained a number of visiting ministers April 21st. Miss Vera Holden was the student worker; Bob Barry, President; L.L. Culver and Jean Cole, vice presidents; and Doris Brady, secretary.

Old Landmark Razed

A headline April 28th was OLD LANDMARK RAZED: It was the Baptist Mission Building which was being torn down in order that the City High School could be built on the site.

Dr. J.K. Thompson Honored

Dr. J.K. Thompson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Fort Worth, was honored May 7, 1939 at the annual reunion of former pupils of the Seminaries. He was the son of Rev. and Mrs. Gilbert S. Thompson. W.W. Hastings was memorialized. W.P. Thompson was president of the group.



Dr. J. K. Thompson



John Wilson Washington

Wilson Washington

John Wilson Washington was an outstanding business man and civic leader in Tahlequah from 1920 until 1961. He operated the Wilson Motor Company during this period. He was a charter member and president of the Kiwanis Club, president of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the district committee of the Boy Scouts, and county commissioner. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, was a member of the Tahlequah Masonic Lodge and of Bedouin Shrine of Muskogee. He died May 30, 1977 in Broken Arrow and was buried in the Tahlequah Cemetery.

Soroptimist International

The Soroptimist International of Tahlequah was chartered December 14, 1958. It is one of 1998 such clubs in 51 countries. The Tahlequah chapter is a member of Soroptimist of the Americas, South Central Region, District II. The original club (in Oakland, California) was organized by Violet Richardson Ward in 1921. A free translation of Soroptimist is "the best for women."

Esther Washington was the first president of the local club, holding the office for 2 years. Other presidents have been: Pearl McSpadden, 1961; Jessie Toney, 1962; Mary UpDeGraff, 1963; Bertha Parker, 1964; Clara Squyres, 1965; Mary Ruth Reid, 1966; Ruth Pressley, 1967; Mary June Lowry, 1968; LaDell Johnson, 1969; Kay Felts, 1970; Audrey Jones, 1971; Ruth Arrington, 1972; Agnes Mulholland, 1973; Cleo Bryan, 1974; Margaret Smith, 1975; Virginia Price, 1976; Willa Dene Pace, 1977; and Isabel Baker. 1978.

Students Recognized

It was announced May 12th that Olin Wyatt was the valedictorian of the graduating class of Bagley high and Mary Ellen Hinds was the salutatorian.

Outstanding Northeastern seniors were Fay Fletcher of Broken Arrow and Wesley Miller. The latter was president of the student council, was a four letter man and member of the debate team.

Legislature Changes Name of College

The State Legislature changed the name of Northeastern from Northeastern State Teachers' College to Northeastern State College. The name had been changed from Northeastern State Normal School to Northeastern State Teachers College in 1919. It was changed to Northeastern Oklahoma State University, August 11, 1974.

Mounds Are Excavated

It was reported August 18th that the Indian mounds and caves along the Barren Fork across from Boy Scout Camp were being excavated under the supervision of Lynne Howard of the University of Oklahoma and Kenneth G. Orr and Dr. Forrest Clements of Columbia University. They were being assisted by Sam Davis, amateur anthropologist of Tahlequah. The excavation was being done on Mrs. Brackett's farm. Dr. Clements said the former inhabitants were cave dwellers dating from 500 to 7,000 years previous to the excavation and were probably of the same civilization as that of the Spiro Mound.

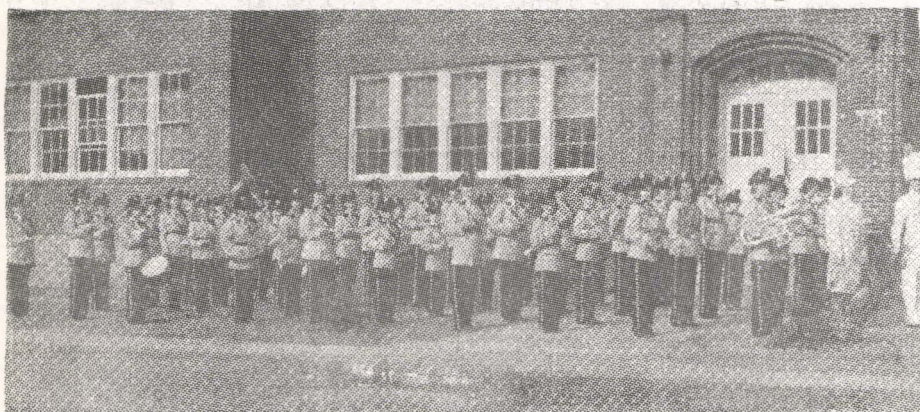
Colt and Horse Show

The third annual Colt and Horse Show was held August 9, 1939. C.H. Holley was the county agricultural agent.

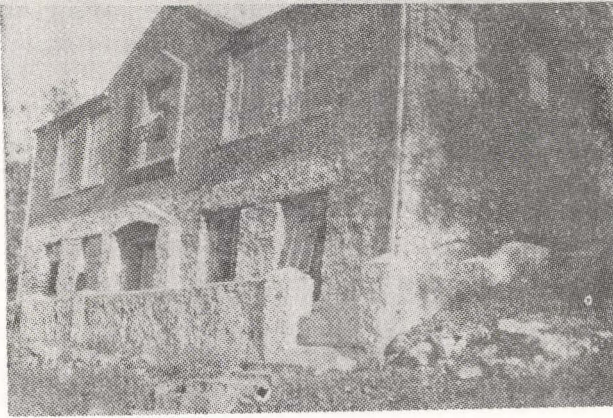
Owen Grant Resigns

Owen Grant resigned as principal of Sequoyah Grade School September 15th to accept the superintendency of the Locust Grove Schools.

Initial Year for Tahlequah School's Band Presages Brilliant Future as State's Top Prep Organization



Tahlequah Museum Is Ready



New Farm Enterprise

It was announced that a new farm enterprise was being introduced to Cherokee County. Angora goats were being brought from Brandy, Texas. It was thought that they would be valuable in keeping down the underbrush as well as furnishing mohair.

State ATA Meeting Held

The state meeting of the Anti-Thief Association was held in Tahlequah October 9, 1939. Dan Draper was president.

Tahlequah Museum Is Ready

A caption October 12th was TAhLEQUAH MUSEUM IS READY. The museum committee, consisting of Dr. Vaud A. Travis, chairman, Dr. T.L. Ballenger, T.M. Pearson, Miss Fannie Baker, and N.N. Duncan were in charge of the official opening.

Six Students in Who's Who

It was announced October 29th that 6 Northeastern students were listed in the 1939 issue of "Who's Who in American Colleges." They were: Adeline Turner, Geneva Dixon, Woodrow Easley, Arthur Burbage, Virginia Wells, and L.L. Culver.

Cherokee Grocery Observes Anniversary

The fourth anniversary of the Cherokee Grocery was observed November 2nd. J.L. and Dick Lefevers were the owners of the business. Dick later opened a store in Stigler with J.L. continuing to operate the Cherokee Grocery in Tahlequah for a number of years. He was involved in many civic activities, particularly the Boy Scouts and the Roundup Club.

Cornerstone Laid to N.Y.A. Building

The cornerstone for the N.Y.A. Building was laid November 9, 1939. Grand Master Charles Everett of Ardmore was in charge of the affair.

Big Banquet Held

An outstanding banquet with 110 in attendance was held in the American Legion Hut December 14th. It was a meeting of the Tahlequah business men and the farmers of Cherokee County with Titus Manasco as toastmaster.

T.M. McCullough Heads Kiwanis

T.M. "Mac" McCullough was elected president of the Kiwanis Club December 21st. The board of directors consisted of N.N. Duncan, H.F. Allen, J.L. Brown, Lester Flesner, R.E. McCormick, Frank Stauss, and Roy Hinds.

Hinds and Coats Consolidate

A headline January 4, 1940 was HINDS AND COATS CONSOLIDATE. This resulted in Hinds Mercantile becoming one of the largest establishments in Eastern Oklahoma.

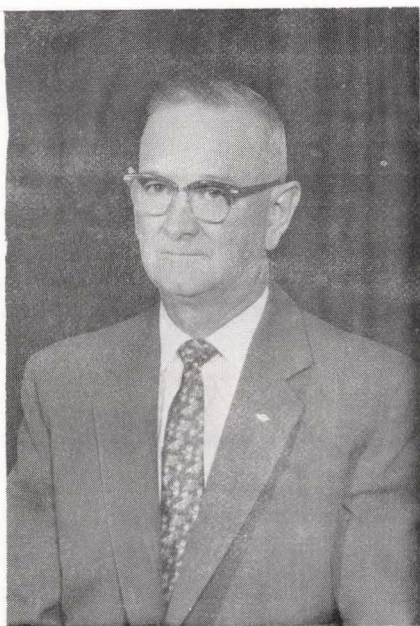
The Hinds Family

Corder Webb Hinds established a general merchandise store at Siloam Springs in 1890. He continued the operation of this business until his store was washed away in the flood in 1898. He then moved to Rose Prairie, I.T. near the Saline County Court House, where he opened a store, followed by one at Peggs. He operated the Peggs store until 1916 when he sold it to D.E. Robinson. He died in 1918. Mrs. Hinds, the former Mary E. England, continued to live at Peggs until May, 1920 when she was killed in the tornado **which struck that little community.**

Herbert Iredelle Hinds served in World War I. Upon his being mustered out of the army, he, along with Lee Stephens, and J.B. Pierce, opened the Hulbert Mercantile. He began his political career in 1932 by being elected to the State Legislature from Cherokee County. In 1933 he established the Hinds Mercantile at Fort Gibson. As a citizen of Fort Gibson, he is credited with "saving" the school during a crisis. He bought the store originally known as the Wyly Mercantile from Herb Bynum in 1935. He also acquired a dry good store from Ikey Sherman which was operated by his brother, Roy. He opened a store in Wagoner in 1942. Iredelle was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1942 and served two terms, serving as speaker of the house during the latter term. He managed Robert S. Kerr's race for the U.S. Senate, receiving the appointment as U.S. Marshal. He resigned from this position to become Collector of Internal Revenue for Oklahoma. He was appointed chairman of General Purchasing for the State of Oklahoma by Governor J. Howard Edmondson. He served as legislative representative for Governor Edmond-

son and was setting up the office as Edmondson's representative when he became senator, when he died of a heart attack in July of 1972. He was chairman of the Tahlequah Public Works Authority and was a member of the United Methodist Church and all masonic bodies.

William H. "Bill" Hinds was born in Hulbert, graduated from Fort Gibson High School and received a B.A. Degree from Northeastern. He was a bombardier-navigator during World War II. After the war he became associated with Hinds Mercantile, converting it into Hinds Department Store, making it one of the outstanding establishments of Eastern Oklahoma. He was again called into service during the Korean Conflict and returned to the Hinds Department Store upon being mustered out. Bill was one of the organizers and the first president of the United Fund. He had been an active supporter of the Boy Scouts with two sons becoming Eagle Scouts and two others attaining the rank of Life Scout. He was awarded the silver Beaver in 1961 and his family was designated the Family of the Year in 1965. He has been twice elected president of the Chamber of Commerce and served as president of the Lions Club. He has served as chairman of the board of the United Methodist Church and was a member of the building committee that built the present building. He is a member of Tahlequah's Masonic Lodge, the Tulsa Consistory and Bedouin Shrine of Muskogee.

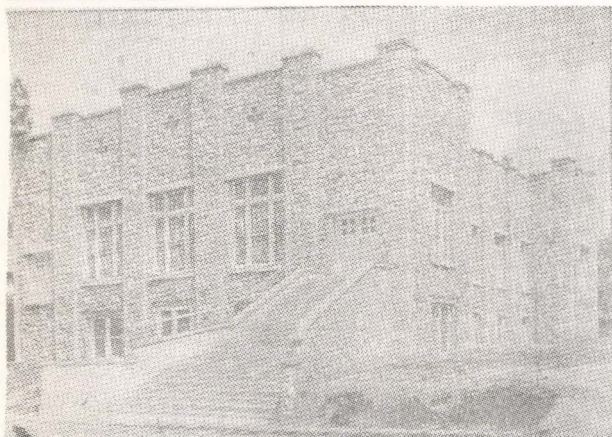


Herbert Iredell Hinds



William H. Hinds

Roy C. Hinds was born at Siloam Springs in 1890. He attended the public schools at Siloam and attended Northeastern State Normal, graduating in 1914. He received a B.A. Degree from the University of Oklahoma in 1917. He taught at Cedar Bluff School and was superintendent of the Braggs School. He was registrar at Northeastern and head of the department of public speaking in 1917 and 1918. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1917 and 1918, resigning to enlist in the army, taking his training at Fort Logan to become a Second Lieutenant. He married Cherie McSpadden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.W. McSpadden in April, 1920. After the war, he taught school at Picher, Oklahoma and was cashier of the Security Bank at Locust Grove. He became associated with his brother, Iredelle, operating the store formerly owned by Ikey Sherman in 1935. He joined Iredelle in the Hinds Mercantile in 1938, continuing his association until his death in March of 1975. Upon the death of his first wife he married Chloe Russell. Roy was active in many civic activities, particularly in the Boy Scouts, serving on the district committee and as its chairman for many years. He was president of the Kiwanis Club, was active in the Chamber of Commerce, and was Mayor of Tahlequah from **1947 to 1951.**



Church Pays Debt

The First Baptist Church of Tahlequah, now debt free, is shown above. The Rev. J.C. Hendrick, pastor, is at the right.

Church Pays Debt

A caption March 4, 1940 was CHURCH PAYS DEBT. The Baptist Church was out of debt. The pastor, Rev. J.C. Hendrick, was given a great deal of credit for his leadership during this difficult period. Officers of the church were John Vaughan, chairman of the deacons; Alden Dryden, treasurer; Fred Nichols, clerk; Dr. Vaud A. Travis, superintendent of the Sunday School; Mrs. Jane Lemons, director of the Baptist Training Union; and Mrs. John Littlefield, president of the Women's Missionary Union.

F.F.A. Boys hold Livestock Fair

The F.F.A. members of Bagley and Tahlequah High had their first Junior Livestock Show and Sale March 28, 1940. Lester Flesner was their advisor. It was culminated with a banquet involving 225 members and guests.

War News

War news was in every issue of the newspapers. One headline was MAY ISSUE APPEAL FOR WAR FUND; another was LOCAL GUARD GOES TO JOIN THE MANEUVERS. Of course, Hitler received his share of the notoreity.

Paul Carlile Announces

Paul Carlile announced his intention of running for the State Legislature June 13, 1940. He attended Bacone, Connors, and Northeastern and received his law degree from the University of Oklahoma. He taught in rural schools of Sequoyah County, served several terms in the State Legislature, was with the F.B.I., was a member of the State Highway Commission during the administration of Roy Turner, was city attorney for Vian, Gore, and Sallisaw and for the Sequoyah County Water Authority and was Assistant District Attorney at the time of his death December 8, 1977. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Sallisaw, was past president of the Sallisaw Lions Club, was past president of the Sequoyah County Bar Association, and was a member of the Sequoyah Memorial Hospital Board and the Sallisaw Chamber of Commerce.

Propose New Courthouse

A new courthouse was proposed July 4, 1940. The citizens voted down a bond issue for such. Work is presently going forward to refurbish the old hospital building to house the city and county officials with the ultimate goal to use the present courthouse (the Cherokee National Capitol) as a museum. The citizens of Tahlequah recently approved a bond issue to complete this work.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Victory

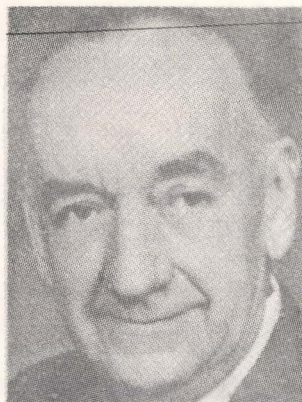
Charles C. Victory was born October 27, 1889, at Texanna, Indian Territory, the son of John (Jack) and Betty Quinton Victory - both of Cherokee descent.

Charles attended the Cherokee Public Schools at Texanna until 1898 when he moved with his parents to McFall (present Vera). His mother died in 1900, and he entered Hillside Mission School near Skiatook. He entered the Moravian Mission School at New Spring Place - now Oaks, Oklahoma - in 1903. In early 1907 he worked as a roustabout in the Kiefer oil fields on the Thomas Gilcrease allotment properties.

In the fall of 1907 Charles entered the Cherokee Male Seminary where he won a medal in oratory and was a member of the football team. When



Mr. and Mrs.
C. C. Victory



Paul Vore Carlile

the seminary burned, he entered Northeastern State Normal, graduating in 1914 with a life certificate in teaching. He served as principal of the high school and as athletic coach at Welch during the 1914 - 1915 term of school. He entered the University of Oklahoma in the fall of 1915, receiving his L. L. D. degree in 1918. He entered the military service in 1918, serving as an Aerial Observer and was honorably discharged the next year.

Mr. Victory was employed by the Texas Company as an attorney January 9, 1920, continuing with the company until his retirement November 1, 1954. He married Sarah Flossie McLean, a sweetheart of seminary days, December 5, 1921.

Mr. Victory became a confidant of Chief J. B. Milam, and at his urging, Chief Milam called the Cherokee National Convention in 1948. Mr. Victory was elected to the executive committee and Vice Chief of the Cherokee Nation, a position which he held for 25 years, retiring February 26, 1973 when Governor David Boren proclaimed this day "C. C. Victory Day", for the City of Tahlequah, and the C. C. Victory Adult Education Center on the campus of Northeastern was dedicated. He was given the official title of Vice-Chief Emeritus by Chief W. W. Keeler.

Mr. Victory has been very active in Cherokee affairs both during his term and since his retirement, serving on the Cherokee Housing Authority, and on the board of directors of the Claremore Indian Hospital, as a member of the board of directors of the Cherokee Trust Authority, as chairman of the Cherokee Sanitation Committee, as treasurer of the Cherokee Foundation and as vice-president of the Cherokee National Historical Society. He has been a member of the Intertribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes since 1950, and has been official delegate to the National Congress of American Indians since its inception. He was president of the Seminaries

Association in 1954. He was listed in the 1971 edition of "Personalities of the South," has been presented plaques by the W. W. Hastings Indian Hospital, the Cherokee Housing Authority, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Keetoowah Society. He was presented a certificate November 4, 1972 by Northeastern Oklahoma State University for lettering in football in 1912 and 1913. He was a member of the original board of directors of Philbrook Art Museum, was active in the promotion of the Gilcrease Art Association, is a member of the Five Civilized Tribes Museum and the Oklahoma Historical Society. He has served as president of the APELA Club of Tulsa and of the Cherokee Weavers' Association. He is a life member of the Oklahoma Bar Association.

After the death of his first wife, Mr. Victory married Marian Hunter McClure in 1948. Mr. and Mrs. Victory moved to Tahlequah in 1956. Mrs. Victory is busy assorting and filing Mr. Victory's papers which have spanned the administration of three Principal Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation. She has accompanied Mr. Victory on many of his official trips and is knowledgeable in Cherokee affairs. Her father was a pioneer in the oil business, first in the east, then in Oklahoma, where he moved in 1923. Mrs. Victory was a board member of the United Christian Women of Tulsa.

Services Held for Mrs. Ross Daniel

Services were held August 15th for Mrs. Ross Daniel, who had died of a lingering illness. She was the former Miss Ida Caroline Robbins.

Methodists Begin Work on Orphanage

Work was begun August 20, 1940 on the Methodist Home. It was built on the site of "The Shadows", the home of Dr. and Mrs. R.L. Fite. The original cost was \$100,000. Many additions have been made since that original construction.

Little Doc Wadley Will Make Debut

A headline September 19, 1940 was LITTLE DOC WADLEY WILL MAKE DEBUT. "Doc" was featured with the caption: ONLY SIX VETERANS MAY RETURN FOR NORTHEASTERN GRID. The draft had reduced the ranks of his players.

Plans are Complete for Registration

A headline October 3, 1940 was PLANS ARE COMPLETE FOR REGISTRATION OF MEN. H.I. Hinds was secretary of the County Election Board which administered the draft. A number took their physical November 28th.

Horse and Colt Show

The Fifth Annual Horse and Colt Show was held October 10, 1940. The Security State Bank was its sponsor.

Delinquent Taxes

A full page of delinquent tax notices was given October 10th.

Colonial Dames Place Seminary Marker

The Colonial Dames of America placed a marker honoring the Cherokee National Seminaries November 14, 1940. It was placed 4 miles south of Tahlequah on Highway 64.

Chamber Protests

The Tahlequah Chamber of Commerce made a protest November 14th against the building of Tenkiller Dam. It was observed that some of the best farm land in Cherokee County would be covered with water if the dam should be built.

Street Project is Largest

It was announced that Tahlequah's street project was the largest of any in the state for a city the size of Tahlequah.

Box Grocery is Remodeled

It was reported December 19th that Box Grocery was being remodeled. This was the fifth anniversary of that institution.

Sallie Manus Dies

The death of Sallie Manus was reported January 12, 1941. She was 102 years of age and was the oldest resident of Cherokee County.

Horatio Waldo Is Buried

Haratio Waldo was buried January 2nd. He had been designated the Poet Laureate of Cherokee County. He had founded the Heart O Hills Camp. Before coming to Oklahoma, he had founded the town of Collinsville, Texas, operating a business there. He came to Muskogee in 1907, where he operated a hay and grain business. He moved to the Tahlequah area in 1921.

New Faces in the Courthouse

A headline January 2nd was NEW FACES IN THE COURTHOUSE. It was observed that Grover Bishop was the only holdover in the courthouse. The new ones were: Ira Miller, Gunter Gulager, Mrs. Ira Clark, Vance McSpadden, Miss Helen Johnson, Mrs. Edna Chaffin, A.O. Kirkland, Walter Johnson, Brady Smith, Dewey Carlile, Blake Ross, and J.W. Duncan.

400,000 Fish

It was reported January 9th that 400,000 fish had been placed in the Illinois River and the Barren Fork and Caney Creeks.

Minski Heads Kiwanis

Henri Minski assumed the presidency of the Kiwanis Club January 10th. The following have served as president of the club since 1941: A.G. Gibson, 1942; Lester Flesner, 1943; Robert R. Crew, 1944; N.N. Duncan, 1945; T.O. Graham, Jr., 1946; O.W. Jones, 1947; Claude G. Berry, 1948; Luther Brown, 1949; Ed Tatum, 1950; Dean M. Wadley, 1951; Clell C. Yeager, 1952; Wilton D. Johnson, 1953; Fred C. Hargis, 1954; Leonard W. Rainwater, 1955; Wesley W. Miller, 1956; Harrell E. Garrison, 1957; Leo Bode, 1958; Tom W. Johnson, 1959; E.V. VanFleet, 1960; Elwin Fite, 1961; Jack Kaufman, 1962; Calvin Turnbow, 1963; Robert D. Cunningham, 1964; Diamond Roach, 1965; John A. Morris, 1966; William Parrish, 1967; Martin A. Hagerstrand, 1968; H.L. Helton, 1969; Carl Mahaney, 1970; Edwin S. Moore, 1971; Clay Felts, 1972; L.L. Culver, Jr., 1978; Kirk Boatright, 1974; Rex Presley, 1975; Keith Holland, 1976; Art Hendrix, 1977, and James Jones, 1978.

H.B. Upton on City Council

H.B. Upton became a member of the city council February 6, 1941. He succeeded Dr. John D. Morrow, who had resigned.



First State Bank between 1914 and 1916. H.B. Upton, L.C. Ross and Grover Patterson.



H.B. Upton



"Doc" Wadley



D.O. Scott

Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. Upton

Howard B. Upton was born and reared in Kentucky. He moved to Oklahoma with his parents in 1908. He graduated from Muskogee High School and Draughton's Business College. He was then employed by the Deming Investment Company. His association with Muskogee began with his being employed as a teller at the First State Bank (presently the Liberty State Bank). This was interrupted by his enlistment in the army in 1918.

He returned to Tahlequah upon his release from the services in 1919, resuming his association with the First State Bank. Within a few months he was employed by the First National Bank. In 1921, he was elected vice president. He became president of the First National March 11, 1958, He held this office two years, and because of his health asked to be relieved of the responsibilities of the office. He continued as vice president until his retirement in 1975.

Howard married Miss Marjorie Ross of Fort Gibson, daughter of Hubbard Ross, a grand nephew of Chief John Ross and son of Chief William Potter Ross. Two sons were born to this union, Howard Jr. and James. They are both attorneys living in Tulsa.

The Uptons have been longtime members of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Upton having served as treasurer and an elder for many years.

Mr. Upton engaged in many civic activities, serving as president of the Chamber of Commerce, was a member of the Utility Board for 13 years, was a member of the board of directors of the Tahlequah Savings and Loan for 7 years, and was a member of the city council and city treasurer for a number of years. He has been active in the Boy Scout program, serving as a member of the district committee. He was a charter member of the American Legion and has been a Mason for 57 years. He was voted Citizen of the Year in 1961.

Boy Scout Week

Tahlequah Boy Scouts celebrated Boy Scout Week beginning February 5, 1941 with a banquet in the dining room of Florence Wilson Hall. Roy Hinds was District Chairman. T.F. King, President of the Muskogee Area Council, and Scout Executive C.W. West as well as District Executive Lloyd Eberhart, were present. A court of honor was held October 16th with Danny Morgan and Bob Dryden receiving the Eagle Award. Vaud Ancil Travis and Jack Morgan had received their Eagle Awards in 1939.

Pythians Dedicate Building

The Knights of Pythias dedicated their new building February 13th. John W. Lawrence, Grand Chancellor, of Oklahoma City, was the principal Speaker.

D.O. Scott Elected Red Cross Chairman

Tahlequah perfected the organization of a unit of the U.S.O. June 5 1941. D.O. Scott was elected head of the group.

D.O. Scott

D.O. Scott came to Tahlequah in 1902 as bookkeeper of the First National Bank. He became assistant cashier December 1, 1907. He was elected cashier in 1908. He was elevated to the position of president January 12, 1915, succeeding W.W. Hastings, who became chairman of the board. He continued as president for 43 years until his death February 26, 1958.

Mr. Scott was one of Tahlequah's most outstanding leaders, spearheading many important activities. As an example, the U.S.O. quota was over-subscribed under his chairmanship. He led in the re-organization of the Chamber of Commerce and was in the forefront in all programs for the promotion of Tahlequah.

Manasco Transferred

Titus Manasco, who had been county extension agent since 1935, was transferred March 27th. He considered his most notable accomplishment to be the obtaining of rural electrification.

First Dogwood Pilgrimage

Eastern Oklahoma's first Dogwood Pilgrimage was held April 20, 1941. This event has continued to be one of the highlights of the spring season.

Roundup Club Organized

The Tahlequah Roundup Club was organized April 24, 1941 with the following officers: Henry Cowan, president; J.L. Lafavers, vice president and Haskell Gates, secretary-treasurer.

First Annual Pet Show

Tahlequah's first Pet Show was held May 1, 1941. It was an event of National Humane Week. Chairman Levi Muncy announced that 131 pets were entered. Miss Essa Gladnev awarded the prizes.

Cookson Hills May Be Site

It was reported May 15th that it was possible that the Cookson Hills would be the site of an army camp. The projection was correct, as construction on Camp Gruber was begun later in the year.

William L. Moore Is Buried

William L. Moore, a Civil War veteran, was buried at Hulbert May 15th. He was 102 years of age.

June Bliss Elected Red Cross Chairman

June Bliss was elected chairman of the American Red Cross May 15th. A very comprehensive program was developed under his leadership.





Jesse Bartley Milam

Recent Chiefs of the Cherokees

W. C. Rogers was the last elected Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation elected before the cancellation of tribal government. He continued to serve in this position, signing various papers until November 8, 1917. The President of the United States honored various persons from time to time by appointing them chief of a day or so. The first person appointed for an extended period was Jesse Bartley Milam, who received his appointment from President Franklin D. Roosevelt April 16, 1941.

Jesse Bartley Milam

Jesse Bartley Milam was born March 10, 1884 in Ellis County, Texas. He moved to Chelsea with his family when he was 3 years of age. Since his mother was 1/16th Cherokee, he and his 8 brothers and sisters were enrolled as 1/32nd Cherokees. After he finished school, he assisted his father

in the operation of a hardware store. He purchased an interest in the Bank of Chelsea, the first state bank of Indian Territory, in which he first became cashier and its president in 1915. He became president of the Rogers County Bank of Claremore in 1936. He entered into a partnership with Woodley G. Phillips in the oil business and was very successful in this venture.

Mr. Milam married Miss Elizabeth McSpadden April 6, 1904. To this union were born Hinman Stuart, Mildred Elizabeth, and May Ellen.

He was a 32nd degree Mason, a Shriner, a member of the Memorial Methodist Church of Chelsea, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, past president of the Chelsea Rotary Club, and a member of the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce. He was a life member of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Chief Milam was re-appointed Principal Chief April 14, 1942 and on May 18, 1943 received a 4 year appointment. He was again given a 4 year appointment in 1947. He did much to re-organize the Cherokee Nation, laying the foundation for further developments concerning tribal affairs. He died May 8, 1949 and was buried in the Chelsea Cemetery.

W.W. Keeler

William Wayne Keeler was appointed Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation in 1949 by President Harry S. Truman.

He was born April 5, 1908 in Dalhart, Texas, the son of enrolled Cherokees. He attended the public schools of Bartlesville and in 1926 entered the University of Kansas, where he earned a degree in 1928.

Young Keeler began working part time for Phillips Petroleum Co. at 16 and joined the corporation full time in 1928. His dedication, expertise, and leadership qualities brought him rapid advancement, and in 1951, he was elected vice president of the executive department and to the board of directors of the company. He became chairman of the board and chief executive officers in 1968. After years of meritorious service, he resigned the latter post January 1, 1973, and upon reaching normal retirement age, resigned as chairman of the board April 1, 1973.

Chief Keeler founded the Cherokee Foundation and has spent a great deal of time and money to promote the cause of the Cherokees. He was elected Principal Chief in 1971 in the first tribal election since Statehood.

In addition to Chief Keeler's interest in the Cherokees, he has worked for the interest of all Indians. He has served on the Commission of Rights, Liberties, and Responsibilities for the American Indian, sponsored by the Fund of the Republic. In February, 1961, he was named by the Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall to head a task force to develop plans for the re-organization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The following year he was appointed to a three man task force to study the operations of that bureau in Alaska. In 1964, he chaired the United States delegation to the



W.W. Keeler

Inter-American Indian Conference at Quito, Ecuador.

Mr. Keeler's service as Principal Chief, Indian leader, and industrialist has brought him numerous honors. Not only has he been twice honored, with the All-American Indian award, but he has also received the Indian Achievement Award of the Indian Council Fire and has been elected to the Oklahoma Hall of Fame. In addition to a host of civic awards, he holds, honorary degrees from at least four institutions of higher education.

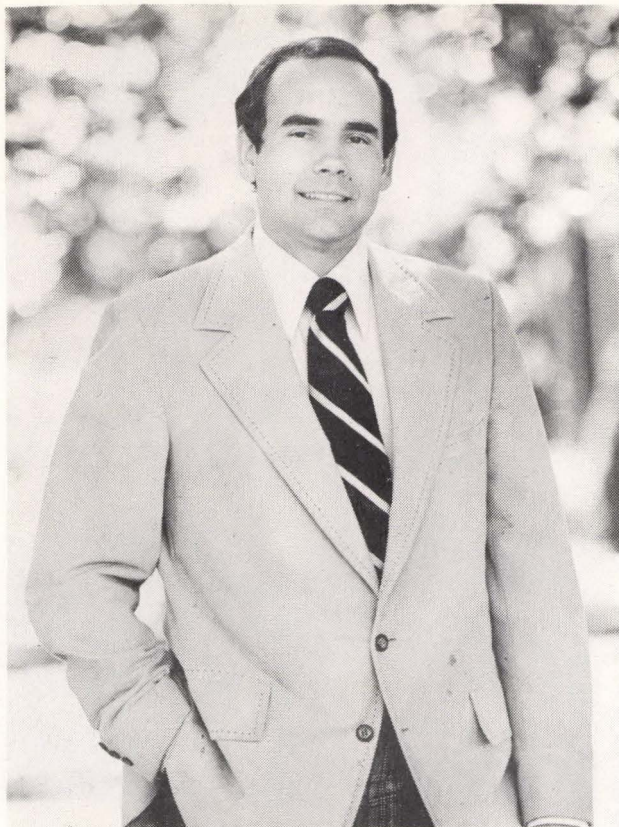
Chief Keeler and his wife, the former Ruby Hamilton, maintain a residence in Bartlesville. They are the parents of three sons - William, Bradford, and Richard.

Ross O. Swimmer

Ross O. Swimmer was elected Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation in 1975. He was born in Oklahoma City October 10, 1943, the son of Robert and Virginia Swimmer.

He received his B.A. degree in 1965 from the University of Oklahoma and his law degree from that same institution in 1967.

Chief Swimmer is also president of the First National Bank of Tahle-



Ross O. Swimmer

quan and was recently honored by the Tahlequah Chamber of Commerce by being named to receive the award as Outstanding Business-person of Tahlequah in 1977.

Other memberships include the Cherokee Foundation, the Oklahoma Historical Society, the American, Oklahoma, and Cherokee County Bar Associations, the Governor's Task Force on Minority Business, the Oklahoma Bankers' Association and the Oklahoma Health Sciences Foundation. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Northeastern Oklahoma State University Educational Foundation, is chairman of the Five Civilized Tribes Foundation, Inc. and serves as principal officer of the Inter-Tribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes.

A dedicated church worker, Mr. Swimmer is a member of the Episcopal Church National Committee on Indian Work and is a vertryman of St. Basil's Episcopal Church in Tahlequah.

Chief Swimmer and his wife, Margaret, make their home in Tahlequah with their two sons, Joseph Ross and Michael Ross.

The Program of the Cherokee Nation

The Cherokee Nation has contributed a great deal to the economy of Tahlequah and the surrounding area over the years. This condition has been accelerated at the present time through its various programs such as training, housing, industrial activities, and the Cherokee Nation Complex south of town.

Tsa La Gi Village

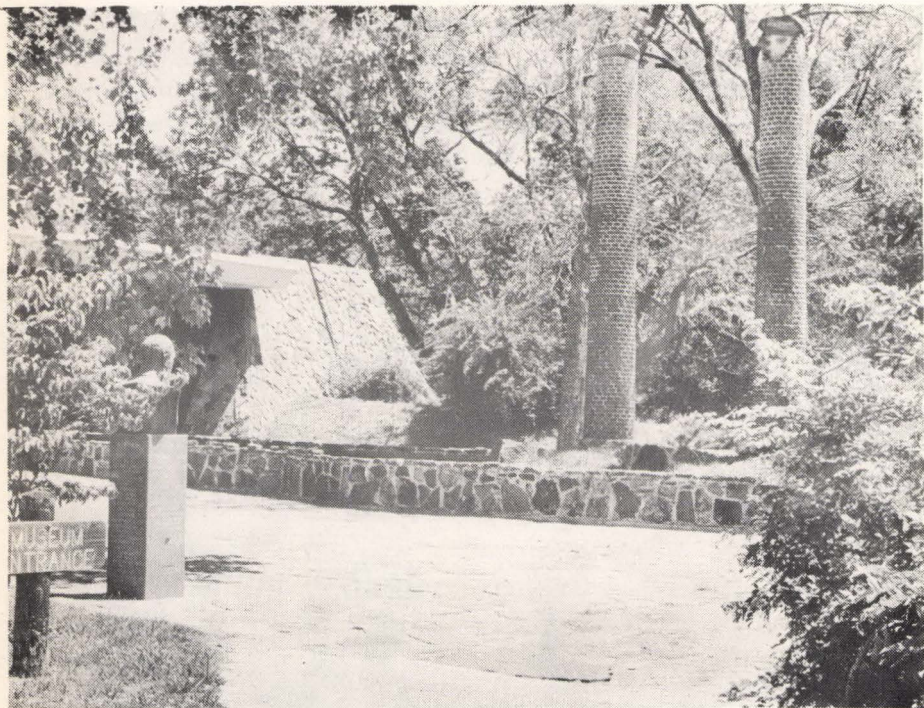
The Tsa La Gi Village gives the visitor a glimpse of the life of the Cherokees between 1650 and 1700, thus preserving some of the precious heritage of a proud people. In addition, it has provided employment for many Cherokees. It has been labeled "the most authentic re-construction of its type by Travel magazine.



CHEROKEE VILLAGE AT TSA- LA-GI

The Cherokee National Museum

The Cherokee National Museum, built on the historic site of the Cherokee Nation Female Seminary, is providing a place where mementoes of Cherokee life and history can be preserved and enjoyed by the Cherokees and the public at large. One of the features of this facility is the honoring of famous Cherokees. Robert L. Owen and "Jocko" Clark have been honored thus far.



CHEROKEE NATIONAL MUSEUM

The Cherokee National Museum, opened in late 1974, is an unique structure of concrete and steel faced with native sandstone. Incorporated in the architectural design, and surrounded by a reflecting pool extending into the lobby of the structure are three remaining columns from the old Cherokee Female Seminary constructed on this site in 1851 and which burned in 1887. Surrounding the columns will be the Cherokee National Hall of Fame to commemorate with appropriate monuments, persons of Cherokee descent who have made significant contributions to the United States as a whole.

The Cherokee Nation Historical Society

The Cherokee Nation Historical Society is not only preserving the heritage of the Cherokee people, but it is also contributing a great deal to the economy of this area in general and the Cherokees in particular by making this one of the leading tourist attractions in Oklahoma.



‘EXODUS’

Willard Stone's famous "Exodus," a walnut sculpture symbolic of the Cherokee "Trail of Tears."

Tsa La Gi Drama

The air-cooled Tsa La Gi amphitheater is one of the outstanding outdoor theatrical facilities of America. Here the story of The Trail of Tears is portrayed in a marvelous manner - again preserving Cherokee heritage and providing employment, drawing thousands of tourists into this area.



DANCERS IN THE FAMED 'TRAIL OF TEARS' DRAMA

Formal Opening of Parker Motor

The formal opening of the Parker Motor Co. at its new location was announced October 23, 1941. It was a grand opening, but little did Mr. and Mrs. Parker realize the effect of events to come. Within a short period war was declared, along with the freezing of new cars, tires, and gasoline. To complicate matters, Bob was called into the struggle. This left Mrs. Parker, affectionately called "Bertha" to make the best of conditions. Bertha, with her usual determination, conducted the business until Bob returned from the service in November of 1945.

Bertha Anderson, a registered Cherokee, and a native of Westville, came to Tahlequah to attend Northeastern. She married Bob in 1939. He had come to Tahlequah from Joplin, Missouri.

The Parker Motor Co. prospered as conditions settled down after the war, and Bob opened a business north of Muskogee, which he operated with Bertha again assuming charge of the Tahlequah business. This arrangement continued until 1971 when R.L., Jr. became manager of the Tahlequah operation.

Mrs. Parker has always been active in civic affairs, but with her being relieved of the active management of the Tahlequah business, she took on an important assignment - the presidency of the National American Legion



R.L. Parker



Mrs. R.L. Parker



R.L. Parker, Jr.

Auxiliary in 1972-73. She had been president of the state organization in 1962. She is a charter member of the Cherokee County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a charter member of the So-roptimist Club. She is a member of the First United Methodist Church.

Bob was state president of the Automobile Dealers' Association in 1971-72 and has served as president of the Tahlequah Chamber of Commerce. He has served as chairman of the board of stewards of the First United Methodist Church and was chairman of the building committee when the present church building was built.

Recent Presidents of the First National

H.B. Upton was elected to succeed D.O. Scott as president of the First National Bank. Mr. Upton resigned in 1959 because of ill health. L. Keith Smith served as president of the institution from 1959 until 1971. He was succeeded by James L. Monroe, who served from 1971 until 1974. Peter Manhart was president from 1974 until 1975 when he became chairman of the board and Ross Swimmer became president. The pictures of the following living directors are on the wall of the board meeting room: R.R. Crew, Leo Bode, W.C. Felts, Jack Bliss, Peter Manhart, A.J. Hintz, Maurice Box, Larry Reasor, Ross Swimmer, Champ Stauss, Olivia Jones, Anthony Stockton and Joe Cantrell

Recent Presidents of Liberty State

J.W. Reid was elected president of the Liberty State Bank in 1936, following the death of J. Robert Wyly. He continued in this position until his death February 4, 1946. Thurman Wyly succeeded him and was president until his retirement in 1959. Earl Squyres bought a controlling interest in the Liberty State Bank March 7, 1959, becoming its president.

Kiwanis Club Observes Citizenship Day

The Kiwanis Club observed Citizenship Day May 22, 1941. Jack Bliss was the speaker.

Walter Adair Thompson I Buried

Walter Adair Thompson was buried June 27, 1941. He was an instructor at the Cherokee Male Seminary for 20 years and was postmaster during the administrations of Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson. He had been ill for some time.

Weber Heads Defense Saving Program

It was announced July 24th that C.E. Weber was chairman of the U.S. Defense Savings Program for Cherokee County.

Aluminum Drive Launched

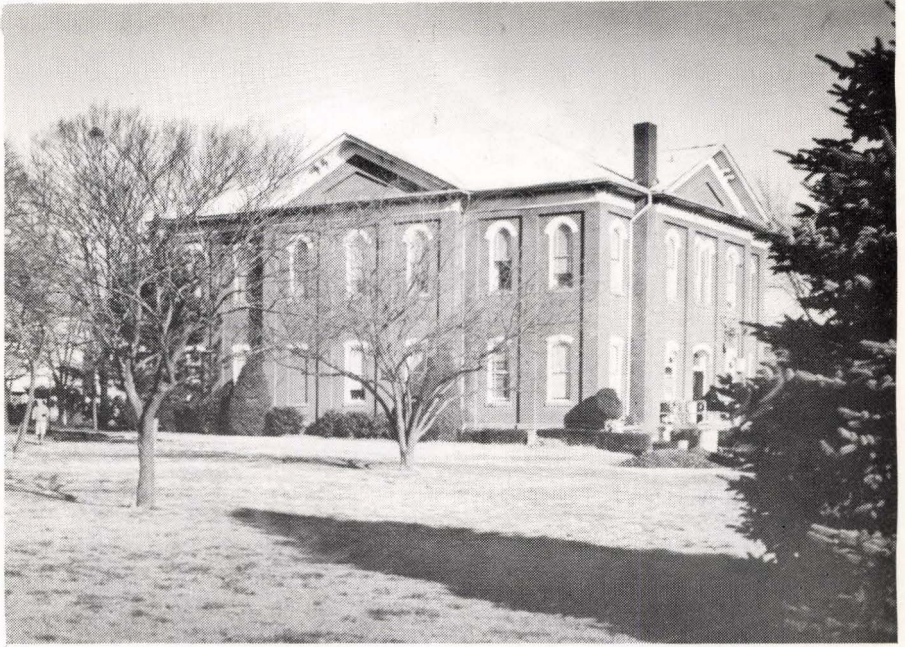
Tahlequah joined wholeheartedly in the drive for aluminum, collecting 300 pounds the first day with a total of 800 pounds within a week. The Boy Scouts spearheaded the drive.

Powder Plant at Chouteau

It was announced July 24, 1941 that a powder plant was to be built at Chouteau. Many Tahlequah residents worked in this plant.

United States Into War

The headline December 11, 1941 was U.S. INTO WAR WITH AXIS POWERS. Dramatic changes were to take place in Tahlequah as was true of all communities in the United States. Tahlequah did its part in the war effort. It sent more than its share of its young men to war. It over-subscribed bond drive after bond drive, and record collections were made of critical materials such as rubber, aluminum, and wastepaper. Many went to work in war plants such as the one at Chouteau or at Camp Gruber.



CHEROKEE NATIONAL CAPITOL



The Covell Cabin
Formerly on Site of President's Home
Courtesy of Mrs. Lorena Travis



MEMORIAL DAY CEREMONY

On Highway 82 near Cookson-just a step off the beaten path is a moment of history waiting to be re-lived: Fort Chickamauga is the headquarters for both the Fourth United States Cavalry,

S.V.R., and headquarters for the 5th Military District, S.V.R., and by virtue of S.V.R., acting under Congressional approval, is the only horse Cavalry Post still active within the borders of the

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